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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

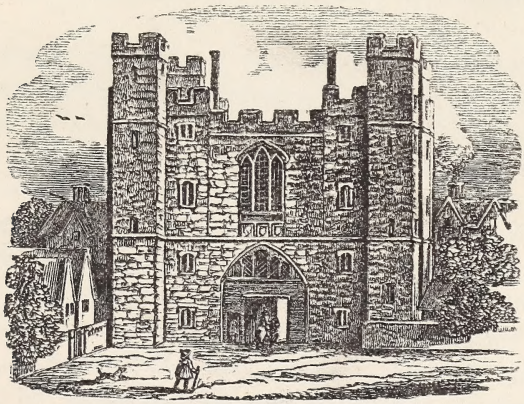
By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

VOLUME XXXVII.

NEW SERIES.

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JANUARY to JUNE inclusive.



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PREFACE.

We have during the last two years alluded on several occasions to those changes which have taken place in the materials of our Miscellany. They were made with no intention of deviating from our former path of useful inquiry, or of deserting the previous objects of our pursuit: but rather with the view of accomplishing them more maturely and more effectively. The principal aim of our renewed endeavours was to secure to our pages the frequent and continuous assistance of various able and efficient contributors, whose devotion to the service of Sylvanus Urban might produce a manifest improvement in the general character of the contents of the Magazine. In this design, we flatter ourselves, we have in a great measure succeeded. The present volume contains many articles of considerable importance that have, we doubt not, been duly appreciated by our readers.

At the same time it has been our wish to cultivate, as heretofore, the voluntary contributions of the literary community; convinced, as we are, that the Gentleman's Magazine, in former times, owed no small portion of its success to that feature of its contents, and that many of our occasional Correspondents are deserving of the utmost attention and consideration. With this sentiment, it has been a great satisfaction to us that during the present year there has been a decided increase and improvement in The Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban; and, if this division of our Miscellany be still further enlarged, it is our belief that it will fill up very agreeably many an hour, by suggesting objects of literary inquiry, and giving hints to others, who may have the power, as well as the will, to communicate information on opinions that cannot fail to be highly acceptable to our readers.

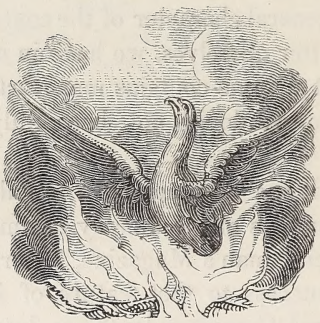
Our Obituary shall always command our best exertions; but it is only by the communications of the relatives or friends of de-

ceased worthies, that its originality or completeness can be secured, and on this point we have much reason to make the most ample acknowledgements.

Whilst, therefore, we claim credit for unceasing efforts to maintain our honourable position, and have thankfully to recognise the kind acceptance with which those efforts are attended, we earnestly solicit our Correspondents to continue to favour us with their valuable and effective support.

SYLVANUS URBAN.

25, *Parliament Street, Westminster,*
28*th June*, 1852.



THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JANUARY, 1852.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—In your Obituary (Dec. p. 660) of this month there is a mistake as to the father of Samuel Beazley, the late architect and dramatist; Samuel Beazley was not the son but the nephew of Charles. His father's name was, to the best of my recollection, Samuel, and he was an army accoutrement maker. His private house was in Parliament-street, and there Samuel was born, I think three or four years earlier than your article states.

Mr. *Charles* Beazley was an *architect*, not a surveyor as stated. Among his works was a church at Faversham, with a spire standing on diagonal arches, like in principle to that at Newcastle, and that of St. Dunstan's in the East. He was, I think, a pupil of the talented Sir Robert Taylor. Yours, &c. JOS. GWILT.

The Rev. Thomas Dyer, of Abbess Roding, begs to correct a mistake in our Obituary (Dec. p. 661) respecting Mr. GEORGE STEPHENS: "He was not the author of the Vampire, a tragedy, 1821, or of Montezuma, a tragedy. Both were written by a young friend of mine, HUGO BELFOUR, who afterwards took orders as Chaplain in the West Indies, and died in the year 1827. The Poems, 1822, were their joint production. I have a copy of them, with their names attached." The Rev. Hugo John Belfour died in Jamaica in Sept. 1827, and a brief memoir of him will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for that year, vol. XCVII. ii. 570.

Mr. W. Reader remarks, that the Church in which the inscription quoted by C. B. in our Magazine for Dec. p. 627, is to be found, is not Upton, but Ufton, about four miles from Southam; so named from Ulf, one of its possessors before the Conquest. The party's name is Woddomes, and that of one of his daughters Jone. The true meaning of the word Vossioner is, without doubt, owner of the advowson.

In our memoir of the life and works of the late WILLIAM WYON, R.A. (in Dec. p. 613,) it was stated that "Mr. Wyon's works include the recent war medals of the Peninsula, Trafalgar, Jellalabad, and Cabul;" and "that the medal for Jellalabad bears a portrait of Her Majesty with the inscription VICTORIA VINDEX," &c. We are informed by a correspondent signing "Ball-Cartridge," that the medal to which this description applies was issued for "*Cabul, Candahar, and Ghuznee*," and that the medal issued to the gallant 13th regiment (the only corps in the Queen's service who were present at Jellalabad) is of the following description. A mural crown with JELLALABAD represented, and on the reverse merely this inscription:

VII
APRIL
1842.

Our correspondent has inclosed an impression of this Jellalabad medal; and, with a blush as Englishmen, we must add, that as a work of art it is unworthy to be named among the works of Wyon, or any artist better than a button-maker.

MR. URBAN,—At the memorable sale of literary and artistic curiosities in 1842 at Strawberry Hill, looking through an interesting heap of MSS. among those which had been treasured up by that industrious engraver, the well-known Vertue, I lighted upon a half-anonymous morceau which appeared endorsed by himself (who may be said to have been the pivot round whom all the interests of the arts of his day centred) thus—"This writ to me from John Murray of Sacomb;" and as it relates to the immortal Chaucer, I hope you will think it worthy a corner in your "Minor Correspondence," that we may hear further of it, and somewhat more of the said Murray of Sacomb, of whom I hope there is in existence a curious and rare portrait to aid the investigation.

The Description of Geoffrey Chaucer.

His stature was not very tall,
Lean he was, and his legs were small,
Hosed within a stock of red:
A button'd bonnet on his head,
From under which did hang, I weene,
Silver hair both bright and sheene.
His band was white, trimm'd round,
His count'nance bright and merry found;
A sleeveless jacket large and wide,
With many plaights and skirtles dy'd,
Of water chamlet did he wear;
A whittle by his belt he bare;
His shoes were carved broad before;
His inkhorn at his side he bore:
And in his hand be bore a booke:
Thus did the antient poet looke.

I admit the probability of my having missed the precise orthography and spelling, as I made only a hasty pencil transcript on the corner of the catalogue, but some correspondent may set this in order for us.

Yours &c. NICOLAS FERRET.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

OLYMPIA MORATA.

Vie d'Olympia Morata; Episode de la Renaissance et de la Reforme en Italie. Par Jules Bonnet. Paris, Ducloux: London, Rolandi: 8vo. 1851.

WE have reason to think that the image of Olympia Morata, as formed in the minds of English readers in general,* is indistinct enough to render a notice of M. Jules Bonnet's recent work by no means undesirable. The particulars he has been enabled to collect, and the manner in which he has worked them up, with a praiseworthy anxiety to be accurate, even when most eulogistical, attach a value to the pamphlet in itself, though but a fragment of a more considerable work. They have, moreover, really increased our respect and regard for her who is the subject of them. We find her not exactly what we had pictured to ourselves: the tradition of her professorship at Heidelberg passes into the region of the apocryphal, but the heroic consistent lover and follower of truth and conscience, the indefatigable wife toiling to make her husband's home happy and economize his scanty means, —the benevolent helper, out of her own poverty, of those who were sick and suffering,—the bold appealer to high and mighty ones in favour of the oppressed, comes before us with a far deeper power of exciting interest.

Altogether it is a pleasant thing to grow familiar with the memory of one so good and so true. Not long ago we stood by her grave at Heidelberg, and traced the characters which tell of her renown, and of her early end; and which also name, but only name, the husband and young brother who shared the trying lot of her last five years, and followed her in a few weeks to the tomb. The fabric is by no means picturesque; but in that church it seems pretty certain she worshipped,—with what sincerity her letters and other memorials may show. Her brief life ended, few indeed would the traces of that life have been but for the affection of her masters in all human learning, and of her pupils in that which is divine. This, in the short sketch we shall give, will be apparent.

Olympia Morata, daughter of Fulvio Peregrino Morato, was born in Ferrara some time in the year 1526. Her father was a most accomplished scholar; her mother a woman unknown to fame, and subjected to severe bodily and mental affliction, but loving, pious, and devoted to her husband and children.

The occupations of the father being wholly of a scholarly kind (for he seems to have been always a professor or teacher of the learned languages), and there being no son—or not for many years after—to be his home representative, it naturally followed that a girl of precocious quickness came into more than the boy's ordinary allowance of careful instruction. There

* We of course except those who are acquainted with Mrs. Southey's beautiful book, "Olympia Morata and her times," published in 1834; but how few are they! Why has such an interesting volume never been reprinted?

is nothing very tangible which can be specified respecting the young lady's earliest doings, but it is clear that she was looked upon by the friends of her father in the light of an extraordinary child. To us the little that is left as proof of her wonderful powers, would, we confess, were such *now* exhibited to us as the productions of a child of the year 1852, excite a good deal of apprehension of pedantry, and fail entirely to satisfy us of the originality of the little authoress; still less would it make us anticipate a feeling, susceptible heart. The wisdom of aged men, the language and ideas of heathen sages, sound but sadly from the lips of a girl of twelve years old, and a chill creeps over us as we read. But, in reality, this is but the *outer* view of the matter so far as Olympia is concerned, for we cannot easily over-estimate the indirect influences to which she was subjected, in her constant familiar intercourse with some men of rare goodness, as well as scholarship. It is quite plain that the teachers of this young girl were very genial and affectionate; that they early loved her as one of singular gentleness, modesty, and docility. With all the defects and absurdities of the pedantic system of education adopted in her own case, and that of several other young ladies of the court of Ferrara, thus much at least must be said, that it accustomed these women to the best kind of society to be found at that period. Their childhood, so far as childish pleasures were concerned, seems to have been a blank; but it was raising up for them some strong and noble friendships for after life. The relations of master and scholar were in those times peculiarly dear: and all that was afterwards before them, their struggles to gain liberty of thought, the calm endurance, the discipline of patience and suffering for conscience' sake, came associated with their most distinguished early remembrances.

A home circle was not however from an early period among the advantages of Olympia's childhood. She was sent for by the Duchess Renée, when little more than twelve years of age, to be the companion of her own daughter Anne d'Este; the latter was five years younger than Olympia, but seems to have been goaded on to keep pace with her in an extraordinary manner in her studies. We hear of her reciting passages from Cicero and Demosthenes, and translating Esop's fables, when she could scarcely have reached her eighth or ninth year. Olympia, meanwhile, rejoicingly pursued her own vocation, as she and her masters had decided scholarship to be, and gloried in being set free from housewifely toils. She read Pindar and wrote Pindarics. Great things are told of her powers of ready improvisation, and of her critical acumen; and some of her friends have added to the catalogue of her acquirements a knowledge of modern tongues which certainly did not exist to the extent they have stated, for she herself, in one of her letters, entirely disclaims German.

We have not the smallest doubt however that, making every abatement on the score of that fond partiality which the master is so apt to bear to the pupil, her powers and attainments *were* very great. But now the harder trials of her life were in preparation. Her father, some of whose most cherished friends were by this time strongly imbued with the reforming spirit, was himself beginning to entertain similar views. Unpopular enough they were at Ferrara, for though the Duchess Renée was secretly the friend of Calvin, of Beza, and of Clement Marot, it was far otherwise with her husband. He seems uniformly to have beheld all the avowed Reformers with aversion; and the Duchess underwent much private persecution, while those in her court supposed to be of heretical opinions had little to hope for in their future.

Moreover, Pope Paul the Third, in visiting Ferrara, had intimated pretty strongly his own ideas as to the course to be adopted, and, in no long time thereafter, the establishment of a tribunal of the Inquisition was announced.*

* During this visit of his Holiness to Ferrara, April 1543, the children of the Duke performed a comedy of Terence for his amusement. It is scarcely possible to read the names of the young actors without a glance at their future fate. Anne, afterwards Duchess of Guise; Leonora, the too well-known object of Tasso's love; Alfonso, the

Perhaps a prudent caution induced Peregrino Morato to withdraw from courtly notice, and be as little heard of as possible. Be the motive what it might, he did retire, and somewhere in 1546 his daughter was sent for to see him breathe his last. She afterwards returned to the court, but not to her former favour. By degrees, there is no doubt that the influence of some of her old masters, particularly of the two brothers Sinapi, led *her* too into the obnoxious path. She saw more than one of those she most honoured thrown into prison, persecuted and banished, and ready to bear every mark of ducal displeasure, rather than disavow their honest thoughts; and thus, probably, first came to herself, a grand awakening from the worldliness and intellectuality of her former life. Before this it seems to have been rather a distaste for Catholicism than any determined acceptance of the faith of her reforming friends. This, we know, was the general character of those who thought freely in the polite courts of Italy. They loved to speculate and were impatient of restraint, but a positive rebellion was but rarely thought of. In Olympia Morata, and in some few others, another result took place; and, while history does not furnish us with all the particulars we could wish for respecting these individual cases, we have quite enough to enable us to decide on every really important point touching the conduct they pursued.

Of our own heroine at all events we have ample record, and scarcely any thing in biography is more remarkable than the coming out of her freed spirit from its scholastic shell. No doubt some of her mental tendencies remained; we find a considerable inclination to indulge in controversial metaphysics, and, had unbroken prosperity been her lot, perhaps the old pedantry would have been brought into the new principles; but the practical life of stern reality which was before her afforded no time for mere speculation, and it is pleasant to see how one by one she drops what was unmeaning and over-estimated in the former part of her career, to be invested with the charm of an earnest, practical, governing purpose. Hence too the large growth of benevolence, of which there is little trace before: but now her heart expands, and she pours out with ease and fervour the full stream of her affectionate sympathy for friends and fellow-inquirers and sufferers.

We have said that the death of her father appears to have been the signal for the withdrawal of the remains of court favour. About the same time Anna d'Este, her companion and friend, married Francis Duke of Guise, and, as the younger sisters, Leonora and Lucretia, were never associated with her in the same manner, her term of service had naturally expired, and she henceforth lived at home with her sickly mother, two sisters, and a brother, till the period of her marriage, about two years afterwards.

Kind friends still remained to her, even at the court,—the Lady Lavinia de Rovere, of the House of Urbino, in particular,—and several others; but from the Duchess she received not merely no kindness, but positive neglect, if not injustice and injury. It seems to us clear that her own conduct with regard to some among the Reformers made her obnoxious to the Duke, and that he was willing enough to asperse those who put his dukedom in jeopardy,—since unquestionably the Court of Ferrara had, for a long time, been looked on by the Romish see as an asylum for heretics. Poverty, then, and a struggle both with pecuniary troubles and with evil report, were from this time the lot of the whole household of Morato.

A new lot and a new land were now placed before Olympia. She com-

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future Duke, his persecutor; Lucretia, Duchess d'Urbino. Tasso was not yet born; but, pass twenty-four years, and we find other theatrical amusements at the same court, and there are Leonora and Lucretia and the Duke spectators, and there is the youthful Tasso admiring Pastor Fido, and conceiving the idea of his Aminto. Stiff, uninteresting compositions, though full of beauties! those beauties soon to be taken up and transplanted to another land, where, beneath less propitious skies, they were to lead on to the glorious development of our English drama.

menced the first out of five years of married life late in the year 1549, at the age of twenty-three.

Her husband, André Grunthler, a German physician, of well-attested ability and character, who had come to Ferrara for the completion of his education, was a zealous religious reformer, and by that common link was connected with all those friends of Olympia, both new and old, from whom she had, of late, derived her greatest pleasure and comfort.

Her marriage with this young man rendered a separation from part of her family necessary, but she took with her to her new home her young brother Emilio, then only eight years old; and when Grunthler, who had left her for a time to seek some permanent employment in Germany, returned, they abandoned Ferrara for ever.

In the Appendix to M. Jules Bonnet's Memoir, are translations of some of Olympia's letters to her friends, which we incline to think the most valuable part of the book. Those to her husband, during the absence alluded to, prove her devoted affection; and the rest, though in a great measure taken up with pious counsels, and attempts to procure relief for the suffering Reformers,* give incidentally very touching pictures of her own and her husband's difficulties of position—now and then also of their pleasures. They found rest, sympathy, and efficient aid at Augsburg; but the determining cause of their settlement at Schweinfurt, the birthplace of Grunthler, was the want in that place of a physician for the garrison, and a consequent call from its council upon him to fill the vacancy. It was by no means a position desired by or agreeable to either of them, but they took it without hesitation.

Yet it could not have been without much pain that they felt obliged to refuse the offer of a far better and pleasanter appointment in Lintz, Upper Austria. "Our decided resolution," writes Olympia, commissioned by her husband to answer the letter, "is to remain faithful to the form of religion we have embraced;" and this resolution not being compatible with acceptance of the proffered professorship, it was at once rejected.

The residence at Schweinfurt gave time for much interesting correspondence. Fourteen months elapsed before any news came from those left at Ferrara; but, when it did arrive, it was troubled and distressing in all except the account it gave of the faith, proved even to death, of some of the obnoxious reformers. It also wholly settled the question of Olympia's exile for life; and from this time she says, "I would rather seek a refuge in the furthest bounds of the universe than return to a country where so much is to be endured." Yet she longs to be placed nearer to her former home—somewhere "where I could write oftener to my mother and sisters, whose

* We have in view, particularly, her letter from Heidelberg to Anna d'Este, Duchess of Guise, whom she thus addresses. "I do not hesitate to intrust this letter to —— in the hope that you will read it with kindness, as coming from her who was from your early years the companion of your studies. You know, indeed, in what pleasant familiarity (though still you were ever my mistress and sovereign) we lived together for many years, united by common labours and tastes, the remembrance of which ought to strengthen our friendship; as for me, God knows how gladly, even at this distance, I would serve you in any way, whether by word or deed. * * * It is not that I regret the life of courts, for such I have declined voluntarily *here* (in Heidelberg), but I desire nothing so fervently as to know that you too are earnest in the study of the Sacred Scriptures, which alone can put you in communion with God, and support you in the trials of life. Since the day in which, withdrawn by the merciful dispensation of Providence from *idolatrous Italy*, I accompanied my husband into Germany, you know not the change which has taken place in me. The reading my Bible, which used to be wearisome, is become my joy, my study, my employment: oh! dear Princess, that it may be so with you! * * * Can you be ignorant of the innocence of those men who even now, every day, are condemned to perish in the flames for the Gospel's sake? surely it is your duty to intercede for them. * * * If you are dumb, and let them suffer and die without lifting up your voice, you will be an accomplice of the persecutors," &c.

This and other appeals were not made in vain. When, in the midst of religious war, one voice spoke in France of justice and mercy, it was that of Anna d'Este.

image is always before me, by night and by day."

In her quiet hours she now and then wrote and translated. She turned some of the psalms into Greek; and she and her husband diligently read the Scriptures, and cultivated intimacy with some of the pious adherents to the Eglise Evangelique of Schweinfurt. More than two years passed thus. There was at least peace in their home, whatever might be the threatening state of Germany; until, most unhappily for Schweinfurt, one ambitious man, Albert of Brandenburg, chose to locate himself within its walls, and carry on an exterminating war all around;—the more unjustifiably, as, by the treaty of Passau, an universal quietude ought to have been observed by all parties. Of course such outrages could not be allowed. The Elector Maurice and other dignitaries threw themselves upon the town which Albert had made his head quarters. They besieged it closely for fourteen months, at the conclusion of which period the place was taken, and all the the inhabitants subjected to ill usage, death, or banishment. Few suffered more, short of the preservation of life, than Grunthler, his wife, and her brother. They lost every article of property, and were turned into the open country in an inclement season, with insufficient clothing and without food. In the letter in which Olympia details these calamities, she says:—

"By the mercy of God we escaped from the fire, but twice my husband fell into the enemy's hands. Judge of my despair. If ever prayer was ardently proffered, mine was so then. * * * * Could you but have seen the pitiable state to which I was reduced! In tatters, my hair dishevelled, without shoes, and obliged even to *run* in this state along the shores of the river, on the hard sand and gravel. When I think that in this state I actually walked ten miles that night, I am astonished, having been very ill only the day before; but the Lord has had pity on us: by a kind stranger hand he has sent us money, and led us to a noble family, who have clothed and received us honourably; and now we are in the city of Heidelberg, where my husband has been named Professor of Medicine."

The family alluded to, that of the Counts of Erpach, were connected by marriage with Frederic the Second, Elector Palatine, and it was through *their* interest that the Professorship of Medicine was obtained for Grunthler; but here it may be observed, that neither in this place, nor anywhere else in the letters of Olympia, is there the slightest mention of any such honour as that of election to a professorial chair (which, though not unprecedented, would have been sufficiently remarkable to occasion surely some notice from her pen,) being awarded to herself. It is also notable that in a long and touching letter from her husband, detailing the circumstances of her death, and passing in review her character and attainments, there is no mention of this circumstance; neither is it recorded on her tomb. This negative evidence seems to us to tell strongly against the vague tradition alluded to; but it is extremely probable that some rumour of intentions, unfulfilled in consequence of the rapid decline of her health, may have gone abroad.

We have in her own letters details of far other avocations.

"My husband," says she, "prepares his public lectures, and as for me, I spend my time in getting together such articles of furniture as cannot be dispensed with." "My weak health," she adds, "obliges me to keep a servant, the only female one I can find; but she wants a gold florin per month, still requiring to work on her own account. I have submitted, from pure necessity, but all the riches of the satraps would not allow me to submit to such an imposition. Do help me to another servant, old or young; I would pay her five florins a year," &c.*

Their poverty was indeed such as to render every kind of economy necessary.

Thus, when pressed to receive the daughter of her old friend and master Sinapi, for the purpose of giving her the advantages of education and example, she says, "I will willingly bid her welcome here, if she prefers our humble interior to that of a court, but she must bring her bed with her, for furniture is very dear, and we can afford but little."

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* Bonnet, 139, 140.

One could hardly look, under such circumstances, for active help to others, though more in need than themselves: yet it certainly *was* given. The poor outcasts of Schweinfurt, the sick who had been visited in the hospitals there, were not forgotten; and the dispenser of her alms writes, "The sum you have sent me shall be sacredly devoted to the object of your wishes," though "the women you visited have disappeared, no one knows where." The end however both of her own sufferings, and of the power to alleviate those of others, was drawing nigh. At no time was Olympia Morata endowed with robust health, and the severe trials of the past year had left her, not weakened merely, but the victim of pulmonary disease. The cold climate of Germany rapidly increased her complaints, while anxiety for her husband, who was constantly attending patients under the plague then raging in Heidelberg, doubtless hastened her end. In this state she wrote her last letter to her old friend Celio Curione.

"May God preserve you long for the good of your church! but as for me, dear Celio, I ought to inform you that there is no hope of *my* life being prolonged. Medicine can do nothing for me. Most probably this is the last letter you will receive from me. My flesh and strength are gone. Day and night the cough threatens me with suffocation, and my pains take from me all sleep. Nothing then remains but to render up my soul. But to my last breath I shall remember all whom I have loved. Let not the news of my death grieve you: I know who gives me the victory, and I desire to depart and be with Jesus."

She lived but a few days longer. Her husband watching over her bed saw her smile, and asked the reason, "I see nothing before me but the purest and brightest light," she replied. "Soon," he observed, "you will dwell in that light." She smiled again, and whispered, "Happy, entirely happy!" and in a few more hours she passed from quiet sleep to death, on the morning of the 7th of November, 1555, a little before the completion of her twenty-ninth year.

Her husband, who poured forth his sorrow in a letter to their common friend Celio Curione, inclosing that last farewell from her own pen which we have above cited, did not long survive her. In two months after her decease he fell a victim to the plague, whose horrors he had braved with a daring which seemed to be almost that of despair, and, in a few days more, the young brother Emilio followed him in his fate. They were all three interred in one tomb in the church of St. Peter's, and above it was placed by the hand and at the expense of a brother professor, William Rascalon, a Frenchman, a monumental stone bearing the following inscription:

"Deo imm. S. et virtuti ac memoriæ Olympiæ Moratæ, Fulvii Morati Mantuani,* viri doctissimi filiæ, Andreæ Grunthleri medici conjugis, beatissimæ fœminæ, cujus ingenium ac singularis utrisque linguæ cognitio, in moribus autem probatus, summumque pietatis studium, supra communem modum semper existimata sunt. Quod de ejus vita hominum judicium, beata mors, sanctissime ac pacatissime ab ea obitu, divino quoque confirmavit testimonio. Obiit, mutato solo, a salute D.L.V. supra mille, suæ ætatis xxix. Hic cum marito et Emilio fratre sepulta."

Thus lived and died a good and brave woman, whose fate and mental characteristics were alike operated upon unfavourably, no doubt, by the circumstances of her time, in as far as her literary renown has been concerned, but whose memory must always be dear to the pure and conscientious. There can, we think, be no question that twenty more years of life would have placed her in a very different position. As it is, those influences which led to the early repression of the Reformation in Italy, have been successful in overshadowing the memory of her great powers in the land of her birth, while she herself was but just coming into the due appreciation of modern tongues and literature. Her divided life leaves in both kinds an unsatisfactory result, except in so far as it is redeemed by a moral excellence and beauty which cannot be prized too highly. The impression to those who take it in the

* So in Bonnet; but surely this is a mistake. A note in our possession taken from the tomb reads Ferrari.

worldly point of view is mournful; to others it can hardly be other than animating.

We have to thank M. Jules Bonnet for performing in so hearty a manner his labour of love. We could wish that he had bestowed on his heroine a little less of encomium,—on us fewer conjectures, and altogether fewer words; but it is a pleasing attempt to do justice to an estimable woman, and, as such, deserves our grateful acknowledgements.

The works of Olympia Morata, consisting principally of her letters, and a few poems in Latin and Greek, were collected and published shortly after her death. The first edition appeared at Basle, in 1558, edited by Celio Curione, and dedicated to Isabella Manricha de Bresegna: this was exhausted in a year after publication. A second edition appeared in 1562, edited by G. L. Nolten, and dedicated to Queen Elizabeth. A third was published in 1570, under the eye of Curione, being his last labour.—While the fourth, printed at Basle in 1580, is an exact reproduction of the preceding one.

JOHN JEWEL, SOMETIME BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

The Works of John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury. Edited for the Parker Society by the Rev. John Ayre, M.A. 4 vols. Cambridge.

ON the twenty-sixth of May, 1522, the Emperor Charles the Fifth landed at Dover. A portion of his object was to excuse himself with Wolsey for not having assisted to raise the Cardinal to the papal throne, and to cajole him into a belief that on the next vacancy the chair of the Fisherman should be positively secured for the gifted son of the Ipswich butcher.

This was the last time on which a foreign sovereign could have found occasion to visit England on such a mission. The epoch was then opening during which the Popes ceased to be of any vast importance as political individuals. At the period of the imperial visit to this country, Luther had just planted that thorn in the corrupt side of Popery, which promises to maintain a perpetual irritation. Calvin was then a boy at school, yet speculating upon things to come. Finally, John Jewel lay in his cradle, just two days old. The Saracen in the Eternal City, and the Bourbon at her gates, were less fatal to the political greatness of the Papacy, than were the three humble scholars who gave immortality to the names we have recorded above.

On the day of John Jewel's birth, May 24, 1522, the locality, Buden, a Devonshire homestead, where the hearth of his family had been established for two centuries, the Reformation was but five years old. Five years later Henry the Eighth had broken with Rome. The education of Jewel, which commenced early, was therefore from the beginning a training against old traditionary superstitions. It was somewhat desultory; but of his many masters we know that he remembered one with affection, Walter Bowen,—doing honour to his name only next in degree to that of his mother, whose maiden appellation of Bellamy he wore upon his private seal, and whose memory was one of the dearest possessions held by him who, of her ten children, alone achieved greatness.

In 1535, at the early age of thirteen, he proceeded to Merton College, Oxford. Here his young mind was as irresistibly compelled to contemplate the present as to study the past. The quiet cloisters were ringing with the audacious citation of Henry to Rome, hurled at him by the Pontiff in revenge for the execution of Fisher of Rochester, whom Paul had but recently created a Cardinal. Amid the turmoil raised alike by political and religious adversaries, Jewel was silently bent to his work of study, but carefully observant of every event. The boy could detect the errors in Tyndale's translation of the New Testament, and unerringly predict the aspect of the time that was approaching. As Parkhurst, his tutor, watched his patient and guileless pupil, he prophesied that Paul's Cross would one

day ring of him.' Never was distinct prophecy more literally fulfilled.

Jewel took his degree of B.A. in the year 1540, the year famous, or infamous, for the publication of the bloody statute, with its six stringent articles. The time was now when it was the occupation of every man to watch the course taken by his neighbour; Jewel knew that his strength was, according to the Scripture, in "sitting still." During this time, when those against the Pope were burned and those who were for him were hung, when Protestant and Romanist perished in the same fire, and when the Romanist was wont to declare that the most grievous portion of the penalty was the being condemned to suffer in heretical company, Jewel so bore himself as to win the esteem of adversaries as well as the love of friends. While penal fires were blazing in one direction, and bonfires to celebrate the marriage of the King with Katharine Howard were flaming in another, Jewel kept the even tenor of his studious way, storing up treasures of learning for himself, imparting of his rich wisdom to eagerly listening pupils, now walking and reciting aloud in the woods near Shotover, by way of recreation, and seldom leaving Oxford for any lengthened period, save when the plague drove him thence, as it once did, to Witney, where he caught the rheumatism, which rendered him lame for life.

There probably never existed a more indefatigable reader than Jewel; the evidence of it runs through every paragraph of these four volumes. Mr. Ayre, in his introductory biography, describes Jewel as being indeed largely given to reading, but still more to writing. That he was a voluminous writer needs not now to be told, but he was a perfect *helluo librorum*. There are nearly six hundred citations from various authors in his Defence of the Church of England, and yet his adversary Cole charged him with writing much and reading little. "How," said Jewel, in reply, "how are you so privy to my reading? Wise men avouch no more than they know. Ye lacked shift when ye were driven to write thus." In worldly wealth Jewel was never rich, in learned lore he abounded profusely. When he took his degree of M.A. in 1545, Parkhurst defrayed the expenses; aid, too, came from other quarters. One Chambers, the agent of individuals who appear to have been desirous of helping those whom Parkhurst merrily described as "beggarly Oxford scholars," and whose views were anti-papal, awarded Jewel 6*l.* a-year to buy books. Mr. Ayre computes this sum as being "probably equal to 60*l.* at present;" a most erroneous computation, if he mean thereby that the smaller sum would then purchase what could be procured now only at ten times the amount. If we take into consideration the present value of books rather than of money, and contrast therewith the worth of the same commodity in Jewel's early days, we shall find that he could procure more volumes now for six pounds sterling than he could have done in 1540.

With the accession of Edward VI. in 1547, came a brief period of peace, enjoyed in intercourse with Peter Martyr and other men of similar intellectual quality. Jewel's ordination is supposed to have taken place in 1551, when he "took the cure of Sunninghill near Abingdon," residing however at Oxford, and generally proceeding to his duty, lame as he was, on foot. His early addresses lose nothing by contrast with those of a later date. Those delivered by the young scholar, at Oxford, are especially remarkable for their energetic denunciation of idleness and every other vice, expressed in Latin equally powerful and elegant. In the days of King Edward his sermons to the mixed congregations of the time exhibited an almost fierceness of warmth against Popery, especially the "paper cells and painted walls of purgatory." On these occasions, we are told that he wished that his voice had been "equal to the great bell of Osney, that he might ring in the dull ears of the deaf Papists." For this mission he had but short opportunity. It was interrupted in 1553 by the accession of Mary, when the authorities of his college ejected him. His farewell to them, as printed in the Appendix, is exquisitely touching; and Broadgate Hall, which did not assume the style and title of Pembroke College till 1624, might be proud at giving hospitality and a home to so noble a supplicant.

He had now a delicate task to perform, but it was performed with rare ability. In his capacity of public orator he had to write a letter to the queen congratulating her on her accession. Jewel has been charged with insincerity for this, but we are unable to recognise any justice in the accusation. He acknowledged her as rightful queen, and trusted that her reign might continue to the end without blood. As he concluded reading a copy of the document to the University, the great bell of Christ Church rang out "to mass;" and the reign of persecution had commenced.

It is pleasant, amid the terrible records of this time, to meet with something creditable to our common nature. Thus, if Bonner kept alive the flames of persecution, good old Fekenham, as hearty a Papist as any of them, scattered the faggots and saved the condemned, whenever it was in his power to do so. The thorough goodness of the old Dean's heart is exemplified by another trait. As he was planting the elm trees which now wave their leafy honours in the Dean's Yard, Westminster, some one told him that he was doing a fool's work, and making a pleasant place for heretical successors. "What then?" said the good old man, "they who come after me may be pious men who will love the shade cast by my elms, and who will thank me for it." He was right, and the Fekenham elms still stand to win the gratitude of those who remember the gentle spirit that presided at their planting.

When Cranmer and Ridley were brought from the Tower to Oxford, in 1554, to defend opinions, if they could, against men who were determined upon destroying all who opposed their own, Jewel acted as their notary. The issue of that unfairly conducted disputation justified Hooper in his refusal to submit to anything like it at Cambridge. It was followed, of course, by peril to the notary. The Romish articles were placed before him; and, to preserve a life that he knew might yet do good service to a glorious cause, he followed the example of Cranmer, of Scory, and of Barlow, and gave them his reluctant subscription. This would not have saved him from the stake, but it afforded him just sufficient time to make his escape. After much suffering, he reached Frankfort in March 1555, just a week before Cranmer perished. Previous to leaving Oxford he had written a hasty note to his old tutor, Parkhurst, of whose whereabout he was uncertain. The style is characteristic of the writer, who, smiling as it were through his tears, inquires whether his old familiar friend be *in fletu an in Fleto!*

Frankfort was then crowded with religious refugees, who, in their worship, had generally agreed to follow the custom of the French reformers, abolishing the liturgy and doing away with responses. Jewel's first care on arriving was to publicly condemn himself for having submitted in faintness of heart to sign the Romish Articles. This confession set him right with the community, among whom however serious division at once ensued. Jewel disliked the surplice but he reverenced the liturgy, and he cooperated zealously with the men who restored the service book at Frankfort and ejected plain speaking John Knox, on pretence, tolerably well founded it must be confessed, that the Scotish reformer was so continually preaching against the Emperor as to expose the whole refugee community to peril of expulsion. Jewel subsequently acknowledged to a little "swelling of temper" in the matter of the Frankfort controversy. The graceful confession of error was ever a marked feature in Jewel's character.

At this period Strasburg, Zurich, and Basle were especially crowded by English refugees, chiefly Protestant clergymen. The printing offices of those localities furnished them with employment. Each office was as a little temple of learning, and none but learned men were welcome there. At Strasburg resided tolerant Grindal, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, a man whose memory is venerated to this day by the members of the French Protestant Church in London, of which church, unepiscopally organised as it was, he was ever the warm friend and gallant protector. There too was Peter Martyr, and thither Jewel repaired; but he left it after a brief sojourn for Zurich, where the English exiles were "eating their finger nails," as Gardiner exultingly expressed it, and

where, with little exception, Jewel continued to reside during the remainder of his exile.

The intelligence of the death of Mary took a fortnight ere it reached the English community at Zurich, and Jewel, hurried as he was, consumed fifty-seven days on his journey home. The aspect of Oxford wounded him sorely. All religion, virtue, and learning had, he says, disappeared; the judges of Cranmer had fallen into every uncleanness, and the university had plunged after them without chance of recovery. The following, from a letter to Peter Martyr, has reference to this matter.

"Brooke, Bishop of Gloucester, a beast of most impure life and yet more impure conscience, a short time before his death exclaimed in a most woful manner that he was now condemned by his own judgment. Your friend Smith, the renowned patron of chastity, has been taken in adultery, and on that account, a most unusual thing in any other case, while Mary was yet living, by a new and unprecedented method of proceeding, was ordered to retire from the theological chair. Bruerne too has been compelled for a similar offence, only the more flagitious, to relinquish the professorship of Hebrew. I write nothing about Marshall, for fear of defiling my paper. You have before heard respecting Watson. But why, say you, do you make mention of such persons? Simply, that you may learn by what kind of judges it was fitting that Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer should be condemned."

It will be seen that Jewel would, on occasion, employ strong language. In the original of the above Brooke of Gloucester is a "bestia impurissimæ vitæ;" so in another letter we find that Christopher of Chichester, that brawling Bishop, "*rabulum* episcopum," is dead. The fact is that there was no more lack of courtesy in these expressions than was compensated for by truth, and besides it was the rough but honest fashion of the day to call things by their right names. There is not a letter throughout the correspondence in these volumes that does not testify to the gentleness and sincerity of Jewel's nature. Offenders come in for something of rugged civility, it is true, but let the writer be speaking of or to a friend worthy of his love, and straightway there is an expansion of heart, a warmth of affection, and a true earnestness of esteem, that win our admiration. His serene temper is seldom disturbed; in his most anxious moments he has thought for others. Nelson, as he sailed towards the French fleet off Trafalgar, could write home directions for preventing little Horatia from falling into the horse-pond; so Jewel, in the midst of storms, could think of the "perry" for one who loved the beverage; and, as for vigorous language, he falls far short of St. Bernard in distributing it, without reference to the pain it might give, when occasion required. There is something now and then even frolicsome in his expression—as where he laughs at the supposed infirmities of old age in Julius, and declares that he could give him any thing to serve him —"Yea, even a halter"—with all his heart. We can ourselves almost hear that "brawling" child who used to annoy his quiet at Zurich, and of whom there is a graphic reminiscence in one of the postscripts. But how the reminiscence is sugared to the mother by the tender kiss, the "*basiolum*," sent to the noisy little fellow, whom he loved despite of his boisterousness—and then what gallant messages to the matron, and how the gravity of the puritan is mingled therein with the gay courtesy of the cavalier!

Soon after his return to England he was engaged in a controversy with the out-going Marian prelates, upon the lawfulness (which he maintained) of celebrating public worship in a language intelligible to all. Subsequently he was employed with others in visiting the dioceses, and finally he was elected Bishop of Salisbury, on the 21st of August, 1559.

Elizabeth loved to listen to the old Paul's Cross preacher. Both his sermons, and the report made by him of the reforming visitation above alluded to, furnish traces, however, of superstitious belief, even in the strong mind of him who could so readily detect, expose, and denounce superstition in his fellows. The gigantic intellect, that looked down with scorn upon the fables and fictions that had almost buried beneath them the remnant of Christianity that tarried with Rome, yielded a full credence to the existence and malignity of witches.

"Witches and sorcerers, within these

last few years, are marvellously increased within your grace's realm. These eyes have seen most evident and manifest marks of their wickedness. Your grace's subjects pine away, even unto the death; their colour fadeth, their flesh rotteth, their speech is benumbed, their senses are bereft. Wherefore your poor subject's most humble petition to your highness is that the laws touching such malefactors may be put in due execution; for the shoal of them is great, their doing horrible, their malice intolerable, the examples most miserable, and I pray God they never practice further than upon the subject."

Perhaps this last phrase is the key to Jewel's meaning. The Romanists of the day were constantly prophesying the method and period of the Queen's death, and it was against this sort of sorcery, the more perilous from being purely political, that he would have had the law vigilant and justice prepared. Still there was a disposition of mind in him testifying to an alacrity for belief in the marvellous.

His spirit was sorely vexed at the *crucula*, the little silver cross, which the Queen retained in her chapel; but, on the other hand, Marians and Arians were disappearing. The young men *will* fly off from religion, the young clergy will cling to those relics of the Amorites, the vestments; but then Sir William Petre, a rigid Romanist, sends his friendly regards to Peter Martyr, and even in that there is something cheering. There was a time of sore trial; but at last he remarks with self-gratulation that religion could at length be exercised in peace, adding, as a significant commentary, "the Marian Bishops are in the Tower." He only cared for their safe keeping, he would not have purchased the peace at the cost of a fiery persecution. It is amusing to hear him, in London, sigh at the Queen being "a *long way off* in Kent." The following from Salisbury, in August, 1562, is enough to make us sigh also.

"There has been throughout the whole of this present year, an incredibly bad season both as to the weather and the state of the atmosphere; neither sun, nor moon, nor winter, nor spring, nor summer, nor autumn, has performed its appropriate office. It has rained so abundantly, and almost without intermission, as if the heavens could hardly do anything else. Out of this contagion monstrous births have followed, infants with hideously deformed bodies, some being quite without heads, some with heads belonging to other creatures, some born without arms, legs, or shin bones. Some were mere skeletons entirely without flesh, almost as the image of death is generally represented. Similar births have been produced in abundance from swine, mares, cows, and domestic fowls."

All this is, of course, to be taken with considerable deductions. Most, if not all, of these prodigies were engendered in the fertile brains of the Roman Catholics; and were invented to serve as the necessary marvels that should attend on the death of the Queen. Under the conviction that the predicted time was come, (in this very year 1562,) the two young Poles, the nephews of the Cardinal, rushed into that sweeping conspiracy for which Elizabeth so magnanimously forgave them. The Queen was much more troubled by other monstrous *simulacra* than those noticed above. The country was overrun with hideous portraits, horrible counterfeit presentments of her self, and this so touched the woman in her that it was not thought beneath the Queen's dignity to issue an order in council for the purpose of suppressing these unflattering likenesses of England's Majesty. As for the people, they speedily had little leisure to trouble themselves about either prodigies or portraits. The English army that had surrendered Havre, which Warwick had seized as the promised compensation for the loss of Calais, was on its way home. It did not return possessionless. It brought back with it the plague, and desolation sat at thousands of the hearths of Britain.

Amid the plots and rumours of plots, of plagues, and of the marvels in nature, which were made to give sanction to conspiracy, Jewel produced, still in 1562, a greater marvel than them all, his "Apologia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ." The vast amount of learning alone exhibited in that unparalleled work was satisfactorily accounted for by the enemies of the author by supposing, nay by asserting, that he was assisted by an evil genius! His adversaries had been provoked to this by the audacity with which Jewel had denied at Paul's Cross the antiquity of Romish tenets, and by his subsequent chal-

lenge, on seven-and-twenty points of difference, to produce any one sufficient sentence out of any ancient father or general council, from Holy Scripture, or from the primitive Church, that agreed with the Romish doctrine. He offered to make submission to Rome, if his challenge were satisfactorily answered. Straight upon this defiance appeared the "Apologia," which, for the benefit of the people at large, the mother of Lord Bacon translated into vigorous Anglo-Saxon. The Apology received the sanction of Convocation and the approval of the State, and copies were ordered to be kept in every church; an order which might find fitting obedience now, not indeed literally, but by the issue of one of those popular editions which should render it a facility of access to the humblest hearth whereat religion dwells and truth is valued.

This work is one continued argumentative triumph from its opening phrase to the "Finis." It shows the necessity for, and the lawfulness of, the Reformation, the orthodoxy of the Church which thence arose, the validity of her orders and sacraments, and the duty imperative on all those who loved the uncorrupted truth to abandon Rome. But, above all, this work is for ever glorious for its defence of common and universal Protestanism, —recognizing the Christianity of communities of good men presbyterianly organized, as well as that of the people of England, who had followed what he considered the better form of episcopacy. It is pleasant to find that "Canterbury" of to-day has the same spirit of Christian charity which influenced "Salisbury" nearly three hundred years ago.

Allusion is made by the biographer of Jewel to the charge of having falsified some of his quotations. Mr. Ayre does not notice who was the chief accuser on this point. It was Dodd (or rather Hugh Tootle, for Dodd was an assumed name), the author of the Romanist Church History. Dodd affirms that the falsification was so proved that many Protestants seceded in consequence to the Church of Rome. If this latter were the case, they were but the dupes of clever deluders. Jewel made his quotations from manuscripts which he had, for the most part, seen; the Romanists referred to printed editions from which designing editors had purposely omitted the passages which gave force to the arguments of their great adversary.

The Apology was of course simultaneously attacked by hosts of assailants; who, however, ultimately yielded their cause to the championship of Harding, an old acquaintance of Jewel's, and a seceder to Rome. Neither the gallantry nor the power of Harding can be disallowed. Jewel undervalued neither, and by so doing he exhibited more distinctly his own irresistible might. In his "Defence," in reply to the Romish champion, he accepts every one of his points, and foils them all. Foot by foot, inch by inch, he drives in his enemy; he beats down his defences, disarms him, and after a sharp turn at wrestling flings him on the ground, and, with a cheerful laugh, leaves him there in his ultimate worthlessness. By the Apology and Defence, the immortality of the writer in the hearts of Englishmen has long been secured; and editions like this before us will serve to maintain in continual freshness that which, even without them, could not altogether fade.

It is well known that Jewel had no fondness for the vestments. These offended many, and his object was to conciliate all. When, however, the Lower House of Convocation refused, by a vote of fifty-nine to fifty-eight, to curtail ceremonies and make other concessions to the ultra-reformers in the Church, Jewel manifested a leading trait in his character by lending ready obedience to the law, and enforcing it strictly on others. His fixedness on this point, inwardly reluctant as he was, is declared in his correspondence. Obedience to the law was an imperative requirement, but with such obedience he chided no man who sought to obtain a change in the law itself. The same spirit impelled him when he wrote his congratulatory address on the accession of Mary. The style of that document, wherein every word bears evidence of having been thoughtfully weighed, is indicative of allegiance to the Queen, while in it there is no trace of affection for the woman. There were many features too in the conduct of Elizabeth with respect to the Church, which met from

him with censure of some warmth, privately expressed, but difference of opinion was, in his eyes, no authority for disloyalty.

Jewel was inducted to his bishopric in 1559. The "steward of his house closed his eyes in the Lord" on the 2nd September, 1571. He had not completed half a century of years, and of those the busiest twelve had been spent in the exercise of his office of bishop,—so spent as to leave his example for apostolic spirit, for unwearied assiduity, for fatherly affection, for zeal that never wearied, and for charity rarely equalled,—a model to be followed by all who may succeed to a mission of like awful responsibilities. His last words were, "O Lord, in thee have I trusted; let me never be confounded!" Whereupon his old adversaries published that remorse hung over his dying couch, and that Heaven had visited him with confusion. Memorials to his friends, a valuable library, and a small fortune, 600*l.* were all he had to leave. They bespeak the character of the man, who valued friendship and learning far above the mere possession of money, and who accounted *that* only of value in its application to the relief of those who were at once needy and meritorious.

J. D.

ULRICH VON HUTTEN.

Part V.

AT COURT BUT NOT A COURTIER.—PIRKHEIMER.—SICKINGEN.

IT was not with the design of becoming a courtier or promoting in any manner or degree his worldly interests that Hutten had entered the service of Archbishop Albert. He knew that he was leagued for ever by a doom that he could not resist to the free minds of Europe, whose noble vocation it was to make other minds free. He felt no wish to desert his mission, whatever perils it might bring. With the gallantry of the paladin there was the persistency of the martyr in Ulrich, and he was not the man to be tossed to and fro by weak and silly hesitancies after having entered on a great enterprise, or rooted himself in a great resolve. But he knew how much wider and deeper influence would flow from each of his actions, how much more might each of his utterances would carry, if he were shielded by some powerful protector, than if he continued the solitary student, or the wandering scholar. He hoped also, no doubt, to confirm Albert in his plans and intentions of reform; and the example of a reforming prince, especially as that prince occupied so high a situation in the Church, might be expected to work potently for the regeneration of Germany. In those days, men in exalted positions had something more than the mere semblance of authority, and, instead of being compelled to obey public opinion, were themselves in a large measure creators of that opinion. Indeed, what we call a public did not then exist. A nation was glorious or insignificant in proportion as its ruler stamped a stronger or weaker impress of his individuality on it. Hero-worship was still a reality, not a thing for picturesque phrases to be written about. So that to be the humblest counsellor of a ruler was sometimes to have more sway than a monarch possesses in our age of newspapers.

Whatever inducements Ulrich von Hutten might have had to enter the service of the enlightened Archbishop of Mentz, he soon began to speak with his accustomed frankness of the annoyances connected with a mode of life, which previously he had only known from the reports of others. One of his most intimate friends was Heinrich Stromer, the Archbishop's physician, who united to great eminence in his profession, the most amiable manners, the noblest integrity, a highly cultivated mind, and most various acquirements. No one was more zealous in promoting all liberal arts, no one struggled more strenuously against the debasing dominance of an arrogant priesthood. Among those whose esteem Stromer enjoyed, was Erasmus. He left behind him several medical

and other works, but, better than they, a name enrolled among the generous, the honourable, and the brave. Stromer thought it a pity that the wise and witty things which Hutten scattered so freely in conversation about courts and courtiers should not take a shape and substance somewhat more abiding. At Stromer's request therefore Ulrich wrote a Latin dialogue, entitled "Misaulus," in which the interlocutors are an old and a young courtier, and in which, with much humour and satirical keenness, the discomfort and bondage incident to attendance at Court are portrayed. He could not expect this satire to give any offence to the Archbishop, as he presented him with a copy of it, and in the dedicatory epistle to Stromer he pronounces on Albert a most eloquent eulogium. It was during the Diet at Augsburg that "Misaulus" was composed. Æneas Sylvius, who under the name of Pius II. was Pope from 1458 to 1464, had treated the same subject. As Pius II. had himself been a courtier, what he had to say, "De Miseria Curialium," was the more attentively listened to. The fifth edition of "Misaulus," which was printed at Basle in 1519, had a preface addressed to Sir Thomas More, by the celebrated printer Frobenius. While Frobenius speaks of Pius the Second's work disparagingly, he praises that of Hutten in the warmest terms, maintaining that in him the genius of Lucian had been revived, a compliment all the more graceful, as Lucian in one of his dialogues had painted the court and the courtier with a force and a fidelity such as, says Frobenius, no Apelles, no Parrhasius would have surpassed with the pencil. Frobenius informs More that he had been occupied in printing the Utopia, so that the Englishman "might know that his gifted mind was appreciated not by his countrymen only, but by all the world."

Hutten sent a copy of the Misaulus to Bilibald Pirkheimer, one of the many illustrious men whose cordial regard and fraternal advice made the dark hours bright and the bitter moments sweet in a career full of vicissitude. His life deserves a brief record, not merely from his having cast the gleam of a noble valiant nature, a fine and furnished intellect, across Hutten's path, but from his showing by what irresistible necessity in that age men of action were forced to be men of thought, in order that they might be the better men of action. There are periods when the man of thought must remain wholly such, while the man of action cuts himself off as widely as he can with his sword from the region of the speculative. At such periods thought is deep while action is heroic, and social existence has poetic fullness, unity, and breadth. In feudalism there were properly two worlds only, the cloister and the camp; for the city was merely a fortified camp, and the castle nothing more than a fortified cloister. When feudalism began to decay the boundaries between the two worlds were broken down. The spirit of the camp passed into the cloister, the spirit of the cloister passed into the camp. Something was gained, but much was lost by the transition. Treasures of contemplation, which had long been hidden and hoarded as the delights of a few lonely but holy souls, were scattered into the common bosom of mankind, to bless, it may be, but also to be vulgarised and wasted. Depth departed as popularity grew. And what sacred delicacy, how many divine idealisms, how many angelic devotions, how many miraculous associations and memories, must have vanished for ever, when the warrior's remorseless tread, and the citizen's coarse laugh, came to desecrate the cloistral sanctuary! From the commixture of the cloister and the camp arose something partaking of both, the polemical spirit; something aggressive as the latter, yet aggressive only that it might realise the meditative tendencies of the former. The new spirit generated a new race. The soldier became the student, the student became the soldier. Having to carry the burden of an idea, in addition to his armour, the soldier was thereby the weaker. But the student, if he did not pierce so far down into the mysterious essence and beautiful affinity of things, immensely extended his empire on the surface of that soil into the mines of which he no longer cared or dared to penetrate. Philosophy deserted her sister Religion to become the handmaid of Science. De-

barred from any longer nourishing with profoundest thoughts tender and pious hearts, that had elected monastic seclusion at once as a dwelling and a defence, philosophy hammered into weapons of conflict the precious vessels in which she had presented spiritual food to those hearts. It is in this polemical atmosphere that for good or evil we have been living for three centuries.

Bilibald Pirkheimer sprang from an ancient and distinguished family. He was born at Eichstadt in 1470, and was the son of Johannes Pirkheimer, who was in the service and stood high in the favour of the Archbishop Sigmund of Austria. For music he early displayed an ardent relish and exceeding talent. But the clangour of arms had soon more attraction for him than music, and he gave himself up with passion to all military exercises and feats. It was very unwillingly, therefore, that he went, at his father's desire, to learn law at the university of Padua, where, however, not law but the Greek language formed his principal study. After residing at Padua three years he went thence to Pavia. Here he greatly extended the range of his literary and scientific pursuits, including mathematics, astronomy, history, but especially archæology. When he had spent four years at Pavia in learned labours he returned to his native country. In the year 1499 the war broke out between the Swiss and the Suabian Alliance. At the head of the Alliance stood the Emperor Maximilian. Pirkheimer was chosen commander of the troops which the city of Nurnberg contributed to the Alliance, and, though the campaign ended disastrously for the allies, his skill and bravery were cordially confessed by friends and by foes. He carried back with him from the war something better than the shame of defeat. He was inspired with the warmest respect for the Swiss, though he had seen them only by the light of clashing swords. He wrote a history of Switzerland and also of the war in which he had just been engaged, and both with such impartiality and even with such fervent praise of the enemy, that no one could have suspected that he had stood face to face with the Swiss in hot and deadly strife. By the citizens of Nurnberg he was elected to the highest offices which they had it in their power to confer upon him, and was frequently sent by them as Ambassador, first to the Emperor Maximilian and afterwards to Charles the Fifth. He likewise represented Nurnberg at several of the Imperial diets with the sagacity of the statesman and the eloquence of the orator. His political occupations however did not diminish his zeal in the cause of science nor interrupt his literary progress. He purchased for large sums the best editions of the Greek and Latin classics, and made a collection of rare and valuable manuscripts. His love for art led to an intimate friendship between him and Albert Durer, which continued to the death of the latter about two years before his own. The early decease of a beloved wife clouded a life whose general flow was prosperous and serene. He also suffered excruciating torments from frequent attacks of the gout. The greatest and best men of his time gave him their affection and esteem. To him Ulrich von Hutten breathed all his troubles and perplexities, and gladly accepted his counsels, in which the tenderness of the brother and the wisdom of the father were beautifully blended. Pirkheimer died in his sixtieth year as universally lamented as he had been universally honoured; his last words were, "May God bless my native land, and send to the Church peace!" Eoban Hess celebrated his virtues in a noble Latin elegy.

Hutten, when sending the Misaulus to Pirkheimer, requested his friend's honest impartial opinion regarding it. This he freely communicated in a brief Latin letter plentifully interlarded with Greek, which was then as lavishly used to spoil good Latin as French is now used to spoil good English. He expressed, half in jest half in earnest, his wonder that Hutten, whose experience of court life had been so small, should venture to speak with so knowing an air of its secrets. Only after moving hourly in it for long years ought the author to have thought of delineating its peculiarities and unveiling its corruptions. He breathed an ardent wish that Hutten would escape its dangers and deceptions, and concluded with generous admiration of

Ulrich's genius, character, and learning.

To Pirkheimer's letter Hutten replied in a long Latin epistle, written with great eloquence and earnestness, and containing many interesting details respecting his past history, his present mode of life, and the ruling aspirations of his nature. A portion of this epistle will always retain much value, that which describes the miserable and monotonous existence led by the feudal lords in their strongholds. Those who are so enchanted by reading historical romances whose subjects are drawn from the Middle Ages, will find nothing of the romantic here. Something between the gloomiest prison and the filthiest farmhouse, such was the feudal stronghold, according to Ulrich von Hutten, who had been born and had spent his early years in one. Now and then into the gloom and the filth was a supply of hard knocks thrown by way of variety, and hard knocks are romantic enough—to read about. Still we are no Utilitarians, and would not deprive our brethren of the pleasure which they find in idealising all history into fable.

There must have been in Hutten an unconquerable spirit, such as is seldom found in a mortal. During long years, besides his other sorrows, afflictions, and misfortunes, he had suffered an amount and intensity of physical torment such as, if delineated with as much detail as his German biographers have bestowed on it, would appal the least sensitive of our readers. The numerous remedies which he tried were often more painful than the disease itself. The sight of such incessant and accumulated pangs induced a friend to counsel him to terminate with his own hand a life crowded only with misery. From this dark and desperate deed Hutten's principles and his stoical energy of character alike shrank. The kind friend then thought that it would be an act of signal mercy to do for him what his silly scruples restrained him from doing for himself. The scheme was not accomplished, as the kind friend probably did not find other kind friends ready to cooperate with him in it. About the time that the Misaulus was published Hutten was persuaded by the physician Stromer to submit to a more regular and lengthened course of treatment than he had yet tried. This was followed by the most beneficial effects, not the least striking the prodigious intellectual activity which Hutten at this time displayed. But, while hurling his impetuous polemical energy in all directions, now throwing a fatal dart at monks and monkery, now at courts and courtiers, now at the lethargy of the German princes and their political indifference, now at the corruptions and despotic pretensions of Rome, he was summoned by a concourse of events to directer and deadlier warfare than that of the pen with his old foe and the foe of his race, Duke Ulrich of Wurtemberg.

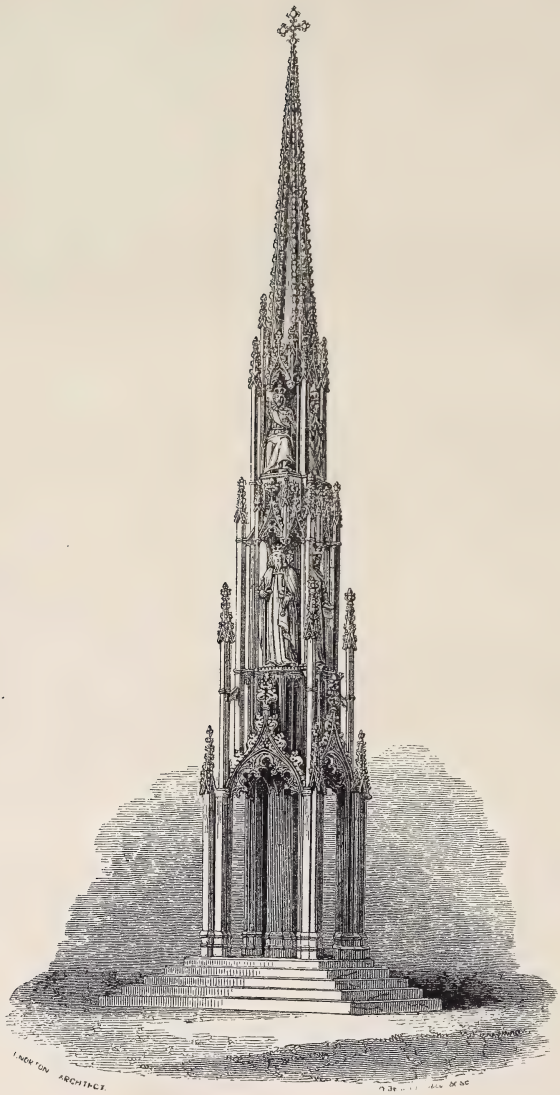
The complaints against the Duke accumulated in number and in force at the Emperor's throne; the Hutten family and the German nobility were loud in their cry for revenge; the Dukes of Bavaria demanded satisfaction for the injuries and insults which had been heaped on their sister, now a fugitive with them; denunciations of the Duke's violence arose from every quarter; the Emperor himself had frequently been offended by the rebellious spirit which the Duke had displayed toward him; he resolved therefore to chastise Ulrich, signally and potently, for his turbulence, depravity, and disobedience, and he appointed the celebrated Francis von Sickingen commander of the troops to be sent against the haughty and lawless prince.

Sickingen was the accomplished type of the true and valorous knight: most a hero when most abounded around him the unheroic; great in prosperity, but far greater in misfortune; boundlessly ambitious in an age when not to be ambitious would have been a cowardice and a crime, his magnanimity transcended his ambition. From his earliest youth men remembered how much his heart was fixed, not on high things alone, but on the highest. In all his enterprises, however insignificant they might be in themselves, there was something marvellous and extraordinary from the plenitude of pith which he poured into them, and from the Titan's stamp which he left on his most trifling actions. Rich, in possession of some of the noblest castles along the Rhine, joining to the thirst for military re-

nown military skill, only surpassed by his military daring, with a clear glance and a political sagacity, which were never at fault except when the chivalry of his character too grandly predominated, he had not to reveal by colossal feat all that he had of colossal faculty before acquiring wide and kingly influence in Suabia and Franconia. With a weighty arm he had a no less weighty speech; a speech raised like his entire manhood above the little, the mean, and the vulgar. He expressed himself with exceeding dignity; yet the deeper and the distincter impression he gave of his dignity by word or utterance, the less could the most jealous and envious eye and the most sensitive temper detect an insatiate arrogance or an aristocratic pride. Frank, genial, and with the grace of the high-born, the less he claimed honour and obedience from others the more promptly were obedience and honour offered. The virtues of a time which, with its good and its evil, was passing for ever away, he aggrandised and embellished with the aspirations of an age whose budding developments promised such grand and hallowing results for humanity. Still he was a feudal nobleman, and could not break away from the harsh and rude necessities of his position. Nor could he be expected to be free from the prejudices of his class. And as more than half of every man's strength lies in his prejudices, such freedom in him would have been a sign of weakness not of vigour. Much of his life had been spent in what was then considered a glory, not a disgrace, perpetual feuds with cities and princes; but he never degenerated, as was then but too common with feudal lords, into the mere freebooter, who differed from other robbers only by taking his spoil to a castle instead of a cave, and who did not make a bad deed better by simply having a coat of arms to emblazon or to conceal it. Scorning such ignoble pursuits of his noble brethren, it was rather Sickingen's generous aim and strenuous effort to be a refuge for the persecuted and a champion of the oppressed. And at a season when there was little law but the imperious will of persons in exalted station, and amid the confusion springing from the crash of so many opposing wills, the shield of men like Sickingen must often have been salvation and guard to many a defenceless head, and the gleam of their sword must often have brought light and order into the chaos. It is a pity to take our notions of what the feudal system was in its origin, its growth, and its decline, from such books as Guizot's Lectures on Civilization. The ancients were perhaps wise in confining history entirely to the chronicle of events. To record under a general name, and that an abstraction, a crowd of most diverse circumstances, and to present likewise a picture of many institutions no less diverse, can lead to little but pedantry, sophistry, and falsehood. Allow a Frenchman method and analysis, and he will make a book for you on any subject, but especially on the feudal system. Allow a German three pages of quotations and six pages of notes to every page of text, and he will do the same. How much better would the ingenuity of the one and the learning of the other be employed in portraying for us with most faithful energy stalwart souls like Francis von Sickengen.

Sickingen was born on the 1st of March, 1481, of a family no less ancient than distinguished. He received a careful education, one not merely suited to his rank, but one introducing him to those new lights of science which were breaking forth upon the world. He served when young with so much bravery under the imperial banner in a campaign against the Venetians, as to attract the attention of Maximilian, who had the true knight's glance for all knightly qualities. Sickingen's daring and energetic character and brilliant achievements had already made him a famous man in Germany, when in 1513 he became involved in one of those affairs which so well illustrate the period at which he lived. For a long time a deadly feud had existed between the Bishop and the Municipal Council of Worms. Among other results flowing from that feud was the expulsion of the chief magistrate by a democratic faction. The magistrate appealed for justice and aid to the Emperor. An imperial commission restored him and his satel-

lites. He and they, incited by their old hatred, tried to fix on the Bishop and his followers the guilt of the sedition. One of their first acts was to sequestrate the property of Balthasar Slör, public notary, and the Bishop's agent. They also denounced him to the Emperor as a mutineer. Slör implored from the Emperor an impartial judgment on the whole circumstances, but his beseechings remained unregarded. He then sought the protection of Sickingen, already well known as the puissant friend of the wronged and the unfortunate. Sickingen, finding that milder forms of intercession on behalf of Slör were in vain, proclaimed war against the city, and carried on hostilities for three years with untiring vigour and unrelenting hate. The city, after suffering immense damage, was at last relieved by imperial troops. Sickingen was placed under the ban of the empire. But, before any attempts were made to execute it, friends obtained his pardon from the Emperor. He now turned his arms against the Landgrave of Hesse. He besieged Darmstadt, and did not agree to withdraw his army till a ransom of thirty-six thousand Hessian florins was paid. He then attacked Antony Duke of Lorraine, at the request of Count Gargolf von Geroldseck, on account of certain grievances which he had suffered at the hands of the Duke. He compelled the Duke to make ample indemnification to the Count for all the injuries of which he complained. His work as the redresser of wrongs multiplied. Many citizens who had been banished from Metz, seeking fruitlessly elsewhere a hand willing and able to help them, repaired to him. He marched against Metz with four thousand cavalry and seventeen thousand infantry. The inhabitants were glad to prevent matters from coming to extremities, by the payment of large sums and by agreeing to whatever terms in other respects he chose to dictate. A more dangerous and important enterprise than any in which he had yet been engaged next awaited Sickingen. He was selected by the Emperor as an instrument eminently fit to chastise Duke Ulrich von Wurtemberg, who had proved himself a haughty and rebellious vassal, and who had sullied his glory as a prince and his honour as a knight by the most shameless misdeeds. It was not with his whole heart that Sickingen engaged in this enterprise, for he saw amid all that was evil in the Duke qualities which he could not help respecting and admiring. If he did not however bring his whole heart, he brought his whole talent and valour, and did not disappoint the expectations that were formed of him. Of all the subaltern powers in Germany none had contributed so materially to the elevation of Charles the Fifth to the imperial throne as Sickingen. As a natural consequence he received demonstrations of the most distinguished favour from the new Emperor. He was appointed, along with Count Henry of Nassau, commander of the army that was sent against Francis the First of France. But a divided command is always a cardinal blunder, and so it proved in this case. Instead of annihilating the enemy in the open field, as Sickingen wished, Heinrich von Nassau preferred besieging Mézières. The city was not strongly fortified, and, when vigorously attacked by Sickingen's artillery, was on the point of surrendering, when it was saved by a stratagem of the celebrated Chevalier de Bayard who was at the head of the garrison. This led to the retreat of the imperial army. Thenceforth Sickingen is most notable for us as an enthusiastic furtherer of the Reformation and the generous protector of the Reformers. The ban of the empire was a second time hurled at him. He had to battle bravely for his existence and for the great principles which he upheld. He was at last besieged, in 1523, by overwhelming forces in his castle at Landstuhl. He offered a valiant resistance, but the great guns of the assailants soon smashed the walls to pieces; he was dangerously wounded by the falling of a beam, and at last compelled to capitulate. He had been conveyed to a subterranean vault to protect him from the balls, and there he was found dying, and only able to utter a few broken words full of stoical strength and Christian resignation. Monkery exulted over his grave as much as every true German heart deplored.



BRISTOL HIGH CROSS,

As restored in 1851.

To the Reformers his death was the direst of disasters. All his immense possessions were confiscated, and it was only on humiliating conditions that his descendants recovered a small portion of them. Such was the man who was much influenced by and who much influenced Ulrich von Hutten; grand knightly natures both.

FRANCIS HARWELL.

BRISTOL HIGH CROSS.

(*With a Plate.*)

AMONG the various restorations of the works of our national architecture which distinguish the present generation, there are many more useful, but none more pleasing and gratifying to the eye of taste, than those of the elegant monumental crosses of our forefathers. The two remaining crosses of Queen Alianor, at Waltham* and Northampton,† are among those which have received this attention; and it was from them (particularly the former) that the beautiful Martyrs' Memorial erected at Oxford‡ was designed. The monument raised to the memory of Sir Walter Scott at Edinburgh has also been erected after the model of the ancient crosses, and it is a gorgeous mass of pinnacle-work, though inconsistently applied as the canopy or shrine of a colossal seated figure. Another monument, erected near Sleaford, in Lincolnshire, to the memory of the late Mr. Handley, M.P. for that county, has also taken this favourite form, and it has been applied with considerable success.

The Bristol High Cross, one of the most graceful of our ancient monuments of this class, was banished from that city by the Vandalism of the last century, and was preserved only, at a distant spot, by the taste for landscape gardening which owed its estimation to the popularity of Capability Brown. A better feeling has at length sprung up among the citizens of Bristol, and it has manifested itself in a desire to possess again this relic of their ancient glories. The return of the original Cross, however, were its present owner disposed to part with it, would be next to impossible from the decayed state of its material; and measures have consequently been taken to erect a new Cross designed in strict accordance with the earlier portions of the original. This has just been completed, under the superintending care of Mr. John Norton, M.R. Inst. B.A.,§ who very handsomely volunteered his services for the purpose. From the reports which this gentleman has made to the committee of subscribers, we are enabled to gather the following accurate particulars.

The original situation of the High Cross at Bristol was, as at Gloucester,‖ Chichester, and other large towns, at the intersection of the main streets in the centre of the city. It received material repairs in the year 1633, when the upper part was rebuilt, with the addition of new statues. But just one century later a silversmith, who lived near it, conceived that it so far obstructed the access to his shop that he offered to swear before the magistrates

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* See an engraving of Waltham Cross, as restored in 1833, in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. CII. ii. 105.

† The cross at Northampton is accurately delineated in all its parts in Hartshorne's Historical Memorials of Northampton, 1848; and see our review of that work, in vol. xxx. p. 62, for an explanation of the contemporary terms applied to its constituent parts in the accounts of the Exchequer.

‡ An engraving of the Martyrs' Memorial was given in our Magazine for Oct. 1840. One of the new cross erected at Glastonbury by Mr. Ferrey, in our Mag. for Oct. 1846.

§ Mr. Norton has just completed a church for the new district parish of St. Mathias on the Weir at Bristol, which was consecrated on the 25th of November. It is a lofty and spacious building in the Decorated style, and is intended to receive hereafter a very beautiful spire, which is shown in a lithographic print now before us.

‖ The Cross at Gloucester was removed and destroyed in 1749. Like the Bristol

that every high wind his house and life were endangered by its shaking and threatening to fall. This attack was triumphant; in 1733 the roadway was "improved" by its removal, and its parts were laid by in the Guildhall. Still there were many of the citizens who regretted its removal, and, after a few years, by the interposition of Alderman Price, and a few gentlemen in the neighbourhood of the College Green, it was rescued from its obscurity and erected in the centre of the green, with the approbation of the Dean and Chapter.

Here for a time it was viewed with pleasure as a curious piece of antiquity, and regarded as an appropriate and admirable ornament.* But the changes of time again interfered with its position. The College Green happened to be then the fashionable promenade with the visitors of the Hot Wells, and in 1763 it was discovered that the old Cross interfered with the practice of ladies and gentlemen walking eight or ten abreast! The Dean and Chapter consenting to its removal, a subscription was raised for "improving the Green," and also for rebuilding the Cross in any unexceptionable place. But the money was expended in the walks, and the Cross was thrown by in a corner of the Cathedral, where it lay long neglected, until in 1780 Dean Barton gave it to Mr. Hoare of Stourhead. It was erected at the entrance to his grounds from the village of Stourton, at the expense of about 300*l*.

Mr. Norton, on examining its condition in 1848, found it in a lamentable stage of decay, and from the very ruinous state of the angle-buttresses, &c., had some difficulty in determining exactly its original design. Its material being a coarse-grained oolite, had readily absorbed moisture, and consequently suffered from frost. During its early days this was counteracted by successive coatings of paint, which were applied not only to the statues, but to the whole surface of the work. The colours used were red, vermilion, blue, and gold. The gilding may still be traced in every part; but the vermilion is the best preserved, being even now of a rich hue, while the blue has faded to a pale grey. The dresses of the figures were generally painted with vermilion, their mantles and minor portions of dress with blue, the borders and other subsidiary ornamental parts being relieved with gold.

Besides the decay resulting from the neglect of a renewal of the paint, another destructive agency has resulted from the oxydisation of the iron cramps used in connecting the several parts; some of which have so swollen as to raise the stones from their position, and thereby to occasion the disruption and fall of important portions. The lower story was filled up with solid masonry upon its re-erection, for the purpose of support. The size of the original central column is therefore not ascertained; but Mr. Norton has judged it most accordant to the spirit of the design to make it as light as is consistent with safe construction, bearing in mind that the superincumbent weight is very considerable. The form of the arch in this stage is flat, being segmental, and nearly approaching to a four-centred arch. The ogee arch being high, a large spandrel space is left for foliation. The crockets and finial are unusuallylarge, and very boldly carved; the character of the trefoil open panelling of the lower pedestals is late, and the whole detail is of good Perpendicular, but partaking somewhat of the earlier or Decorated character. From the elegance of the present outline,† Mr. Norton concludes that the original form and height have been preserved, though the upper portion has been renewed in a debased and heterodox character, and in the lower stages some traces of a later taste are also discoverable, particularly in some cusp terminations resembling Italian cherubs' heads. Above the sitting figures is also a tier or frieze of boys bearing shields, evidently of Charles's time, which looks crowded and excrescence-

Cross, it was adorned with statues of eight sovereigns, namely, John, Henry III. and Queen Alianor, Edward III. Richard II. Richard III. Elizabeth, and Charles I.

* There is a view of the Cross as standing on the College Green, drawn by Buck, in 1737.

† A view of the Bristol Cross, as standing at Stourhead, will be found in Britton's Architectural Antiquities.

like, and mars by its bustle the grace of the outline. In Mr. Norton's restoration this portion has judiciously been discarded, and the pyramidal lines are made to spring at once from the upper canopies.

In other respects the character of the restored design will be perceived by reference to the Plate. It is divided into four separate stages. The lowest is composed of the open groined space, square in plan, the groining ribs springing from a central octagonal column, which it connects with the four angular buttresses. The groining immediately supports the lower pedestals, which have a light appearance, being pierced; the play of light through the mullioned spaces producing a good effect; and a kind of groining shaft attaches this open work to the central construction.

The second stage is composed of niches and projecting canopies, made to receive four standing figures of life size. The third tier has the like features for four sitting figures; and the fourth is a pyramidal covering or spire, completing the outline suggested by the buttresses as they successively stop at various heights. The spire adopted by Mr. Norton in his restoration is octagonal, terminating in a vane of gilded copper, which displays the arms of Bristol, copied from the ancient seal of the city, temp. Edward III.

As a piece of mediæval construction this cross affords a valuable lesson worthy of careful study. The mode by which the great weight of the canopies, &c. is conveyed laterally on to the ground by means of flying buttresses (attaching the outer to the inner vertical buttresses) cannot be too much admired; for so completely are the objects of construction and ornament combined, that it is by these buttresses that the beautiful outline is produced.

The statues formerly placed in the lower range were those of King John, Henry the Third, Edward the Third, and Edward the Fourth; and those in the upper, Henry the Sixth, Queen Elizabeth, James the First, and Charles the First.

The new Cross is erected at the entrance of the College Green from the city. The first stone was laid on the 8th August, 1850. It was thought necessary to make good the foundation with a thick stratum of concrete, in consequence of the treacherous nature of the artificial site, and the discovery of human bones, at a considerable depth, appearing to mark the spot as part of an ancient cemetery. The substructure was then proceeded with, consisting of four steps and a landing or top slab of grey Cornish granite, from the quarries at Penryn. The works were then suspended for some months, whilst the subscription was in progress; and on the 12th May, 1851, a contract was executed with Mr. John Thomas, principal carver and modeller at the new palace of Westminster, to erect the superstructure for the sum of 300*l.* In reporting the completion of this contract, Mr. Norton calls attention to the thoroughly artistic manner in which Mr. Thomas has executed the work. The stone has been carefully selected from the quarries at Nailsworth; full justice has been done in the careful construction of the whole work; and the carving especially possesses that spirit and true feeling for mediæval ornamentation, without which the most elaborate conceptions of the architect are deficient in character.

The statues only are still wanting. Without them the structure is at present a beautiful but empty shell, and their insertion can alone produce the harmony of a perfect work. It is proposed that they shall consist of the same eight monarchs as before,—we do not ourselves see any reason why one should not give way to Victoria, in order to mark the era of the restotion; and Mr. Thomas has given an estimate for their execution,* to be fixed complete for the sum of 480*l.* (the standing figures being taken at 65*l.* each, and the sitting figures at 55*l.*), the likeness and costume of each to be derived from the best authorities, and their execution to be correspondent to the present state of the art,

* This estimate must be considered very moderate, recollecting that the three statues of the martyred bishops at Oxford cost about 600*l.* The memorial cross itself 5000*l.*

rather than that of the former figures, which were not of the best character.* We trust the citizens of Bristol will not long delay in the completion of a work they have so well begun: although the cash accounts are not at present very satisfactory, the amount of subscriptions being less than 280*l.* the present further liabilities 210*l.* and Mr. Thomas's estimate (as already stated) 480*l.* Still we think the exposure of the beautiful column to view, with its empty niches, will excite a general enthusiasm in favour of its completion. An iron railing is now in preparation; it is of simple design, composed of twisted wrought-iron bars, surmounted by fleurs-de-lis.

DR. CHALMERS AS A PROFESSOR.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Thomas Chalmers, D.D. LL.D. By his Son-in-law the Rev. William Hanna, LL.D. Vol. III. 8vo. Edinb. 1851.

WE left Dr. Chalmers, when we reviewed the second volume of this delightful work (Mag. for October, 1850, p. 388.), at the close of his extraordinary career as the minister of a Glasgow parish. He had then established a pre-eminent and widely extended reputation as a preacher and a philanthropist; and in the year 1823, at the age of forty-three, was about to return to St. Andrews, in the capacity of Professor of Moral Philosophy. Dr. Hanna's third volume enables us to continue our narrative from that point.

Dr. Chalmers arrived in St. Andrews on the 13th November, 1823, and delivered his Introductory Lecture on the morning of the day following. He started as a professor with lectures sufficient only for a week or two, and ere long was not more than a day or two in advance in their delivery. In this way he kept on during the session, tasking his power of rapid composition to the utmost. His course had been mentally settled. He had "a distinct and matured conception of the topics which he intended to discuss," and by dint of early rising, and his faculty of taking advantage of every spare moment, he got through the sessions with eclât proportioned to his previous reputation. Fired by the unwonted eloquence of their teacher, the students were hurried beyond all customary bounds of collegiate decorum. Their excitement found vent in the lecture-room in rounds of uproarious applause, and, if the good taste of the lecturer had not interfered, they would have presented him with an offering of the kind now so common, and in many instances so strangely desecrated — a Testimonial.

In January 1824 Chalmers's family followed him to St. Andrew's; but, in many respects, it was not a place of residence to his liking. The religious tone of the society of the university was little in unison with that of his mind. After Glasgow, and all the multifarious outpourings of that energetic Christian philanthropy which Chalmers had there excited, and by which he had been surrounded, a stiff, cold, precise little place, shrouded in dulness

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* We cannot pass this opportunity of expressing our admiration of the magnificent range of royal statues recently placed in the front of the Victoria Tower. They are nine in number, and represent all the seven sons of King George the Third,—of the last of whom we this month record the decease,—and the Queen herself with her royal mother. Her Majesty occupies the central position, somewhat raised above the Duke and Duchess of Kent, who are placed on her right and left hand. These form a central division of three statues. To the right are her Majesty's three elder uncles, and to the left the three younger: three of them Kings and three Dukes. As the Duke of Kent was the fourth son, it will be observed that the brothers are all ranged in order of birth. These statues are seven feet high, and are placed at an elevation of ninety feet from the ground. On the southern face of the tower is a corresponding series of King George the Third, Queen Charlotte, and their six daughters, the central statue, correspondent to that of her Majesty, being Prince Albert.

and formality, was scarcely tolerable; especially to a man who felt that there was that within him, the letting forth of which would arouse many a lifeless soul, but who was in a position which rendered any public effort on his part impossible. In a little while he began to fear that even his own fiery energy was in danger of catching the infection of the general torpidity. The influence of sound Christian literature, the study of the works of spiritually-minded authors, and the tuition of a Sabbath school, established in his house, were means, in his case, found highly influential in withstanding the withering influences to which he was exposed. Ere long his position was rendered less torpid, but certainly not more agreeable, by the occurrence of differences between his fellow professors and himself respecting the appropriation of the university revenues. A certain surplus income, which it was contended ought to have been employed in keeping the university buildings in repair, was shared annually by the professors amongst themselves, whilst the buildings were falling to decay. Chalmers refused to participate in the spoil which was thus divided. His conduct seems to have been open and manly, and may be recommended to the consideration of all functionaries in our own country who may chance to be in a similar position.

During his residence at St. Andrew's, Chalmers published the third volume of his "Christian and Civic Economy of Large Towns," a valuable work, which greatly contributed to the repeal of that provision in our old poor laws by which poor rates were applied in aid of defective wages. Within the same period were also comprised several incidents of great personal interest; the death of a sister and of his aged mother, with a journey to Ireland, all receive illustration from the work before us, and all called forth the peculiarities of Chalmers's character—his piety, simplicity, firmness, clearness of judgment, and willingness to be pleased.

In September, 1827, the Marquess of Lansdowne offered him, on the part of the crown, the church of St. Cuthbert in Edinburgh, vacant by the death of Sir Henry Moncrieff;—one of the most desirable livings in the church of Scotland. Considering the unpleasantness in many respects of his position at St. Andrew's, one is surprised to learn that Chalmers, much to his honour, declined the offer, from a conviction of his superior usefulness in his position of a Professor. He had scarcely done so, when the chair of of Divinity in the university of Edinburgh suddenly became vacant. On the 31st October, the town council and magistrates of Edinburgh, without any solicitation on his part, unanimously elected him to what is in Scotland "the most honourable and influential position" which any minister of the church can occupy. He was not to enter upon his new professorial duties until November 1828, therefore he had a full year for preparation.

Seldom has such a scene been presented at the university of Edinburgh as on the morning of Monday the 10th November 1828, when Chalmers was announced to deliver his lecture introductory to his first course of theology. Snow and hail swept through the college courts, but the crowd which besieged the outer door was one which cared little for the pelting of a pitiless storm. Two hours before the announced period of commencement the concourse was so great that a body of police found it difficult to secure any thing like order. The first rush filled the hall, not with students merely, but with citizens of Edinburgh, who, having listened with delight to Chalmers's mighty words as a preacher, "scarcely knew what to expect from him as an academic expounder and disciplinarian in the science of theology."

"I well remember," remarks one who was present, "his look as he first came from the vestry into the passage leading to the desk. He had an air of extreme abstraction, and at the same time of full presence of mind. Ascending the steps in his familiar resolute manner, he almost immediately engaged in his opening prayer. That was most startling, and yet deeply solemnizing. In closest union with a simple forcible antithesis of intellectual conception, clothed in still more antithetical expression, there was the deep vital consciousness of the glory of the Divine presence. The power of the dialectician restrained and elevated by the prayerful reverence, as of some prophet in

ancient Israel, imparted a most remarkable peculiarity of aspect to his first devotional utterances."

The estimation in which his first course of lectures at Edinburgh was held may be judged from one circumstance. The emoluments of his chair amounted to £200 per annum. But he had "an audience altogether unique within the walls of a university, embracing, in addition to his own regular students, distinguished members of the various professions, and many of the most intelligent citizens of Edinburgh." When the session drew to a close these voluntary attendants held a meeting. It was presided over by the Rev. Robert Morehead, then an episcopal clergyman at Edinburgh. A resolution was agreed to that a very moderate class fee should be contributed by each of them, and the amount paid to a banker's for the acceptance of Dr. Chalmers. The sum thus contributed by the grateful volunteers reached £202. A cheque for that sum was remitted to Dr. Chalmers by Mr. Morehead, with an explanatory letter, which is a true Testimonial, and one of the most eloquent and honourable that could have been devised.

Nor was this his only triumph in the course of that memorable year. It was during 1829, as every body knows, that the Roman Catholics were admitted to political power; when that position of equality as citizens was given to them which they, with a perfidious ingratitude which will make them memorable in all time to come, are striving to convert into a position of offence and superiority. Chalmers, although terming himself a Tory, was in this matter entirely liberal. When the citizens of Edinburgh assembled to agree to a petition in favour of the bill, Chalmers attended and advocated the proposed petition. Of his speech on that occasion the Very Rev. E. B. Ramsay has declared,

"I heard our most distinguished Scottish critic (Lord Jeffrey), who was present on the occasion, give it as his deliberate opinion that never had eloquence produced a greater effect upon a popular assembly, and that he could not believe more had ever been done by the oratory of Demosthenes, Cicero, Burke, or Sheridan."

The aspect of our times renders this speech not merely of peculiar interest at the present day, but even of singular importance. Indignation at the shameless aggression of the emancipated Romanists is leading many Protestants to look back with regret upon the doings of 1829. No feeling can be more entirely mistaken or more utterly inconsistent with our principles as Protestants and as lovers of freedom. The Act of Emancipation was one of that class which men are bound to perform,—it was an act of justice; and it will yet yield those fruits which always follow in the wake of a course of right. It was right to release the Roman Catholics from those pains and penalties which the mistaken feelings of a past age thought necessary for the defence of truth. It was right to place them upon an equality with ourselves in all respects before the law. It was right not to leave them even the shadow of a grievance either as citizens or as subjects. All this we have done. And now, if, upon the mandate of a bigoted foreign court, they urge on a contest for the supremacy of their intolerant faith, we can meet them with a consciousness that we have done towards them every thing that it became us to do.

Chalmers's view of the matter was not the political but the religious one —one which is operating and will continue to operate in spite of Pope and priest, so long as we leave the Romanists no pretence of suffering or oppression for conscience sake. In the following magnificent passage of his Edinburgh speech Chalmers summed up his argument with great ability. Its delivery produced an effect which was accounted "sublime." It was with difficulty that the enthusiasm of those present could be sufficiently calmed down to allow him to proceed.

"It is not," he said, "because I hold Popery to be innocent that I want the removal of these disabilities; but because I hold, that if these were taken out of the way she would be tenfold more assailable. It is not because I am indifferent to the good of Protestantism that I want to displace these artificial crutches from under her; but because I want that, freed from every symptom of decrepitude and decay,

she should stand forth in her own native strength, and make manifest to all men how firm a support she has on the goodness of her cause, and on the basis of her orderly and well-laid arguments. It is because I count so much—and will any Protestant here present say that I count too much?—on her Bible, and her evidences, and the blessing of God upon her churches, and the force of her resistless appeals to the conscience and the understandings of men; it is because of her strength and sufficiency in these that I would disclaim the aids of the statute-book, and own no dependence or obligation whatever on a system of intolerance. These were enough for her in the days of her suffering, and should be more than enough for her in the days of her comparative safety. It is not by our fears and our false alarms that we do honour to Protestantism. A far more befitting honour to the great cause is the homage of our confidence; for what Sheridan said of the liberty of the press admits of most emphatic application to this religion of truth and liberty. 'Give,' says that great orator, 'give to ministers a corrupt House of Commons; give them a pliant and a servile House of Lords; give them the keys of the Treasury and the patronage of the Crown; and give me the liberty of the press, and with this mighty engine I will overthrow the fabric of corruption, and establish upon its ruins the rights and privileges of the people.' In like manner, give the Catholics of Ireland their emancipation; give them a seat in the parliament of their country; give them a free and equal participation in the politics of the realm; give them a place at the right ear of majesty, and a voice in his counsels; and give me the circulation of the Bible, and with this mighty engine I will overthrow the tyranny of Antichrist, and establish the fair and original form of Christianity on its ruins."

In 1830 Dr. Chalmers was twice in London: first, during the sitting of parliament, to give evidence before a committee on the state of the Irish poor; and secondly, with a deputation of the Church of Scotland, to deliver an address of congratulation to King William and Queen Adelaide on their accession. On the former occasion he fell in with Mr. Joseph John Gurney, the celebrated Quaker, who has printed, but not published, some admirable notes of what he saw of the Scotch divine. The following excellent comparison between Wilberforce and Chalmers is extracted by Dr. Hanna from Mr. Gurney's notes.

"Chalmers is stout and erect, with a broad countenance—Wilberforce minute, and singularly twisted; Chalmers, both in body and mind, moves with a deliberate step—Wilberforce, infirm as he is in his advanced years, flies about with astonishing activity, and while, with nimble finger, he seizes on everything that adorns or diversifies his path, his mind flits from object to object with unceasing versatility. I often think that particular men bear about with them an analogy to particular animals: Chalmers is like a good-tempered lion—Wilberforce is like a bee: Chalmers can say a pleasant thing now and then, and laugh when he has said it, and he has a strong touch of humour in his countenance, but in general he is grave, his thoughts grow to a great size before they are uttered; Wilberforce sparkles with life and wit, and the characteristic of his mind is 'rapid productiveness.' A man might be in Chalmers's company for an hour, especially in a party, without knowing who or what he was,—though in the end he would be sure to be detected by some unexpected display of powerful originality. Wilberforce, except when fairly asleep, is never latent. Chalmers knows how to veil himself in a decent cloud—Wilberforce is always in sunshine. Seldom, I believe, has any mind been more strung to a perpetual tune of love and praise. Yet these persons, distinguished as they are from the world at large, and from each other, present some admirable points of resemblance. Both of them are broad thinkers, and liberal feelers: both of them are arrayed in humility, meekness, and charity: both appear to hold self in little reputation: above all, both love the Lord Jesus Christ, and reverently acknowledge him to be their *only Saviour.*"

Of Chalmers's second visit to London in 1830 there are many interesting memorials extracted from his letters to his family. His fussy and minute account of the presentation of himself and the other members of the Scotish deputation to the king and queen, with full particulars of all the troubles of the clerical courtiers in procuring regulation three-cornered hats, and their perplexities touching how and when and where they were to bow when in the presence of royalty, are very amusing, but too long to extract.

The years 1831 and 1832 were sig-

nalised in the life of Chalmers by the publication of his treatise on Political Economy, and his Bridgewater Treatise, both extremely valuable publications. They contain many things which are doubtful, many things which in the present state of our knowledge we are inclined to think clearly erroneous; but there are also in these works some valuable truths, clearly set forth for the first time, and Dr. Chalmers, whether right or wrong, "has always" in the language of Mr. Mill, as quoted by Dr. Hanna, "the merit of studying phenomena at first hand, and expressing them in a language of his own, which often uncovers aspects of the truth that the received phraseologies only tend to hide."

In the same year, 1832, Dr. Chalmers was elected the first time Moderator, that is, chairman of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; and in the year following he took a leading part in the passing of the very important Veto Law, an act of the General Assembly by which a pastor nominated by a patron may be rejected by the Presbytery, upon the disapproval of a majority of the male heads of families in the vacant congregation.

A long vacation, spent in rambles through England, followed this important and arduous labour. With Dr. Chalmers, as with most people, rambling was the best of relaxations. He had a great fondness for sight-seeing of all kinds, and especially for ascending lofty eminences, amongst which the towers of cathedrals and churches were pre-eminent attractions to him. He derived from the view thus obtained of surrounding neighbourhoods a fixed general impression of the characters of particular spots and countries, which to him was peculiarly instructive, as well as agreeable. On the present occasion he proceeded by coach to Huddersfield, and thence, hiring a gig, rode round to all the wonders of Derbyshire. His letters home during this journey are exceedingly amusing. He kindly allowed his gig-driver to accompany him to all the sights he visited, and—"There's no such place in all Huddersfield"—which was the general formula by which the simple Yorkshire lad expressed his astonishment at the wonders of the Peak, of Chatsworth, and of all the other marvels they encountered, excited Chalmers's love of the humorous, and became thenceforward a kind of standing joke and proverb in his family. The following is a part of the account of their doings at Chatsworth:

"Near this is an artificial tree, which on the opening of a stop-cock sends out from the ends of all its branches thin jets of water, and which amused the little Princess Victoria so much, that when asked, on her visiting Chatsworth some months ago,* which of all the things she had seen she liked best, she said it was the squirting-tree. We had, besides this, two magnificent water-jets thrown open for us, one sixty, another at least a hundred feet high. From this I ascended to the top of a high tower, which the servants told me visitors never went to, and that I would find it locked. I nevertheless walked to the foot of it, and it so happened that an old man was there feeding peacocks, and had it open at the time. He allowed me to go to the top of it, and I got one of the best views which the country affords, besides having a great deal of jocular talk with the peacock-feeder, to whom I gave a shilling for his civility. And you may tell Eliza that I found this man the best *worth chatting with* of any person in and about all *Chatsworth*. On descending from the tower, and the high ground it stood upon, I re-entered my gig, which two little boys kept for me at the stables, and I got further leave from the servants to drive a good deal more through the grounds than is commonly allowed to visitors. The following circumstance will perhaps explain this deference of theirs to my wishes. I took my gig-driver with me through the whole exhibition, nor was any objection made to show him every thing, even the finest rooms, going with me every where. I gave him my hat and silver-headed stick to carry, and he kept behind at a most respectful distance, while I walked before with a book in my hand, which I consulted, and in which I jotted down all the remarkables that I saw. There were several numerous and highly elegant parties that were seeing the house at the same time; and I learned afterwards, from a gentleman belonging to one of them, to whom I was introduced at Derby, that my appearance, which I have no doubt,

* This was written in 1833.

in conjunction with that of my Huddersfield post-boy, was sufficiently picturesque, had excited a great deal of speculation, and that the conclusion which one and all of them came to was that M. P. Chalmers's papa was a foreign nobleman. Left Chatsworth about three; and my companion, the Knight of the Whip, confessed as we drove off from the grounds, that there was 'no such sight to be seen in all Huddersfield.'"

Arriving at Cambridge during a meeting of the British Association, he found lodging in Trinity College, and writes thence full of enthusiasm about Newton and Sedgwick, Whewell, Lubbock, Babbage, and the other worthies past and present who render Cambridge illustrious. A journey into Kent, a week "in the very thick of London society," and of grand sermon-preaching in defence of religious establishments, another week amongst the Bridges's and the Gurneys in the eastern counties, and thence home by Lincoln, Hull, Beverley, Whitby, and the Border, every where meeting friends, and every-where describing his peregrinations with great simplicity and *gusto*, returned him to Edinburgh prepared for new duties and struggles.

The first of the latter was almost fatal to him. After diligent study of all the facts of a dispute between the town council and the clergy of Edinburgh respecting the mode in which the latter were paid, Chalmers delivered an address upon the subject in the Presbytery. The exertion was overpowering, and was followed on the same day by a slight attack of paralysis. This was on the 23rd January, 1834, when he had very nearly attained the age of fifty-four. Relaxation, thus again rendered necessary, was succeeded in a few months by missionary labour in a deserted district near to his own residence in Edinburgh, and by arrangements which terminated in the erection of a church in the Cowgate. The latter led naturally to wider efforts of the same kind. The General Assembly took up the wide subject of church extension, and applied to the Government for pecuniary aid. Lord Melbourne was inclined to consent to a parliamentary grant; but the Dissenters, taking alarm, made so strong an opposition, that the Government withdrew its almost pledged concurrence, and determined to appoint a Commission of Inquiry. Several of the Commissioners were persons extremely distasteful to the churchmen, many of whom felt inclined, in consequence, to dispute the validity of the Commission altogether. Chalmers and Lord John Russell threw themselves into the breach. The latter, in a calm, sensible letter, smoothed down much angry feeling, which the good-humoured instability of Lord Melbourne had rather excited than appeased; whilst Chalmers, with equal propriety of feeling, refused to put the slightest obstruction in the way of investigation. "I would not, for the world," he said, most judiciously, "that our Church should interpose a single straw in the way of such an inquiry."

At this point the volume comes to a close. Its successor, which will conclude the work, will contain many stirring, busy scenes, of great public moment, as well as strikingly illustrative of the character and position of Dr. Chalmers. The author deserves high praise for the judicious way in which, by means of letters and other memoranda, he has made Chalmers himself develop the incidents of his own life. As a biography the work is most satisfactory, and the interest of the subject goes on increasing.

Of Chalmers's character it will be time to speak when the work is brought to a close. The present volume contains a multitude of most interesting proofs of his cheerful happy disposition, his quick and ready talent, and his amiable unaffected simplicity of heart and temper. But the shades begin to grow darker around him. His labours evidently produce greater effect than they were wont to do upon his bodily powers, his prejudices strengthen, and we trace some little loss of that elasticity of mental action which once distinguished him. Still, as yet he is vigorous and active, his intellect and judgment are mature, experience has strengthened his convictions and given authority to his decisions; he is just in that condition of both mind and body in which a man may be most safely followed as a leader in such a movement as that to which the next volume will relate. Until its appearance, we heartily bid Dr. Hanna farewell.

CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY AND LEGENDARY ART.

BY J. G. WALLER.

Symbols of the Saints.—The Angel.

THERE are a number of forms which have, from the earliest times, obtained a veneration, and occupied a very prominent place in Christian Iconography, as distinctive marks or symbols. Those in chief and most frequent use are: the cross, the lamb, the vine, the dove, the fish, the lyre, the pelican, the ship, the hart, the anchor, the olive, the palm, the phœnix, the eagle, the cock, the lion, the unicorn, the serpent or dragon, and some few others of less note or account. Many of these have obviously an earlier history than that they obtain in Christian art; but, nevertheless, it is in the latter that they were more developed and particularly acknowledged as hieratic signs. Some of them became obsolete at a comparatively early period of the Christian era, and seem to have sunk into oblivion during the condemnation of symbolism; others, however, have survived even the censures of the Church, and have not, even, quite lost their influence among those communities who have been severed from the communion of Rome. In the last article the symbols of the Evangelist were treated of; and perhaps one cannot do better than continue to illustrate the subject by recurring again to the same forms, as we find them reappearing as attributes of the saints. For it will always be found, that these attributes are not merely arbitrary, but have an especial reference to the life of the individual represented, sometimes indeed obscurely, but ever shadowing forth some myth or moral. It will be found, too, on a close examination, that an extraordinary similarity exists whereby the figures of the saints can be grouped together as in one class, nor does this refer more to the language employed by art, than to that used by the legendary; and it becomes evident to the most cursory observer, that the tendency to imitation has been the foundation of it. The life of one saint has been the model for that of another; the spiritual conflicts they underwent, became interpreted grossly by the vulgar mind; and such interpretations again formed the fruitful sources of new legends, which pictorial art not a little contributed to multiply. But this part of our subject will be better exemplified by an array of facts; and once more we shall consider the Angel, which, though scarcely correctly termed a symbol, is nevertheless so used in the instance of St. Matthew the Evangelist, and is also an attribute to many other saints.

It may be naturally supposed that the Angel, being the messenger of superior intelligence, appears in that character when forming an attribute, and so it is. *St. Frances*, a lady of Rome, born in 1383, after suffering many troubles in this life, particularly in the loss of two of her children, abjured the world. One morning, when she was standing in her oratory in holy contemplation, on the anniversary of the death of her beloved son, the chamber was filled with a bright light, in which she saw him as in life, but much more beautiful, and in his company another youth of very great beauty. The mother accosted her son, inquiring after his condition, and was answered, that he was "in the second choir of the first hierarchy, numbered among the archangels, in company of this youth, who is an archangel in the same choir, but in a more lofty grade, and is sent by God for your consolation in order that he may keep you company in my place, and in that of Agnes my sister." Having passed some time in discourse with his mother, he disappeared, first asking her leave; but the archangel remained with her as a guide in the ways of perfection, a comforter in the afflictions and labours that she suffered from infernal spirits, who, when they found that she could not be overcome with temptations, nor terrified with fear and menaces, prepared to do her some great bodily evil, but the archangel, with a slight movement of his head, made them all fly, and if the demons assailed her with greater fierceness, he put himself into the midst of them and appeared to her to combat and ward off the blows which

otherwise would have fallen upon her. It is due to this passage in the life of the saint, that she is represented as accompanied by a protecting angel.

In like manner an Angel is an attribute which accompanies the figure of *St. Valerian the Martyr*, the bethrothed of St. Cecilia, whose history is placed in the Martyrologia under the reign of the emperor Alexander Severus, and who is said to have suffered with the Saints Tiburtius and Maximus. Valerian was a pagan of noble family, but St. Cecilia was Christian; and, after the ceremony of espousals had taken place, she admonished him, that an angel protected the purity and chastity in which she intended to live; whereupon her spouse demanded to see this angel of whom she discoursed, or otherwise he should believe that she loved another man. But Cecilia told him that, unless he had a celestial spirit, he could not see an angel of heaven, and without first receiving the rite of baptism. Valerian from his great desire assented to this condition, and was baptized: returning home he made a prayer, and then perceived "the angel of the Lord shining like the sun, and having in his hand two beautiful crowns of roses and lilies, one of which he gave to Cecilia, and the other to Valerian, saying, These crowns have I brought to you from Paradise, preserve them with a pure and chaste heart, they will never fade, never die, nor lose their sweet odours, &c." By the fragrance emitted, Tiburtius, the brother for whom he had prayed to God that he might receive the light of truth, became convinced of the miraculous apparition, and was converted to Christianity.

Another of the martyrs of the first ages was *St. Sergius*, who is likewise distinguished by an Angel, on account of one having visited him and his fellow prisoner, consoling and bidding him to fear nothing, as God would defend him. Accordingly, after enduring acute sufferings, being made to run before the coach of Antiochus, the minister of the emperor Maximin, in shoes filled with iron spikes, an angel came and healed his wounds, which point is taken for illustration in the representations of the saint.

The Angel as a protecting spirit also attends upon *St. Eleutherius the Abbat*, shielding him from stripes, about to be inflicted by his persecutors.

In the wonderful story of *St. Dunstan* there occurs an apparition of angels singing, which is the reason for sometimes making that saint accompanied by troops of angels. This is the vision of Ælfgar, Dunstan's chaplain, who on Ascension day was engaged in the duties of the church, and, being in a holy trance, saw St. Dunstan dictating ecclesiastical laws to a clerk. Soon, a number of angels in garments of white, and adorned with crowns of gold, entered the gates of the church, saluting the saint, saying, "Hail, our Dunstan! if thou art prepared to come to us, freely join our host." To whom he answered, "Ye know, O blessed spirits, that Christ ascended this day into heaven, therefore this day's homage is due to him; so that for this time I may not go with you." Then they said, "Be thou prepared on the next Sabbath to go with us, and before the Holy of Holies as a saint eternally to sing." To this he assented, and his celestial visitors departed. This is said to have happened three days previous to the death of St. Dunstan. It is frequently recorded in paintings of the saint; but not so often as a dragon beneath his feet, which belongs to a more popular myth.

Angels singing together with a saint denote *St. Nicholas of Tolentino*, a monk of the Augustine order, who spent his life in great charity, according to the legendary, like a perfect man come from heaven. The same authority informs us that, six months before his death, he had nightly a choir of angel's music until the morning hour, and thence he knew that the hour of his death was nigh, and so predicted it to his brethren. He died in 1306, fixing his eyes upon a crucifix containing a piece of the true cross, which he held in the greatest veneration.

In illustration of the imitative character of the historic records of the saints, another group may come under our notice; in which the office of the Angel is a gracious administration of the holy sacrament. Such an instance occurs in the life of *St. Bonaventura*, though not recorded by many writers, and perhaps not so generally received as many others; but as sometimes this

saint is represented as receiving the consecrated host from an angel from heaven, it is necessary to allude to that part of the legend that gives authority for it. The story runs, that the saint regarding himself as the greatest of sinners, out of his extreme humility, frequently withheld himself from the holy table, and, according to the act of his canonization, "several days had passed, nor durst he yet presume to present himself at the heavenly banquet. But whilst he was hearing mass, and meditating on the Passion of Jesus Christ, our Saviour, to crown his humility and love, put into his mouth, by the ministry of an angel, part of the consecrated host taken from the hand of the priest." Similarly, we find *St. Mark the Hermit* distinguished; but here the angel gives the consecrated wafer in a spoon, an event the saint stated to have been of frequent occurrence in his solitude. The era of his life was the fifth century, and it is probable that his legend is the earliest instance in which this act of grace is declared, and that those of St. Bonaventura and of *St. Stanislaus Kostka*, which will be now alluded to, must be considered as imitations. St. Stanislaus was born 28 October, 1550, in Poland, of which he is now the joint patron with St. Casimir. Whilst pursuing his studies at Vienna, at the house of a Lutheran, he fell dangerously ill, and asked to receive the holy viaticum. It was refused him, and the saint filled with sorrow sought the aid of heaven by his prayer, and had a vision, where Angels appeared to him bringing the holy communion. He was canonized in 1726 by Pope Benedict XIII. and is therefore not of much importance in the subject of our inquiry, the date being so recent, beyond showing a similarity of circumstances.

Of assistance given by an Angel in the martyrdom or the sufferings of saints, being the authority for the introduction of the figure as an attribute which should recall the story of the saint's life, instances have already appeared; and to these we shall now add that of *St. Columba*, a virgin martyr of the early ages. She is generally represented with a sword, the instrument of her martyrdom, having been beheaded by Aurelian in 273. An angel appears to her as she stands upon a burning pile. The legend states that two angels were sent from heaven who covered her with white raiment, after that she had been stript by the order of Aurelian.

St. Hildegunde, a virgin of the twelfth century, is distinguished in representations by having an angel accompanying her on horseback; she is further represented in man's attire. Her history runs thus: her father wished to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre, directing his daughter to accompany him in the dress above named. He died upon the sea, and she, being seized upon by robbers, was delivered from that peril by an angel, who afterwards accompanied her for her protection. She lived at the close of the twelfth century, and it may be remarked that the incident here recorded is, unlike many others, original, and without imitation. In the legend of *St. Isidore*, is also a story which conventional art has delighted to illustrate. The saint is represented as a peasant, and an angel accompanying him ploughing with white heifers. The reason for which is, that being hard worked by his master, and, at the same time, frequently reproached for his laziness, it happened that on one occasion during his holy contemplations an angel came and performed his labour for him. St. Isidore died at Madrid in 1170.

The influence of the ancient doctrine of the protecting and active ministry of angels in the concerns of mankind, has naturally rendered the introduction of this power very important in the lives or legends of the saints. It would be indeed tedious to enumerate them all, but there is scarcely an action of grace that has not been represented as done by this intermediate messenger of supreme will. More than one saint, the founder or reformer of an order, has the rules of that order transmitted from heaven by an angel, as in the case of *St. Paphnutius*. *St. Hugh* is defended from lightning, which, during the middle ages, was considered as the work of malign spirits, against whom the angels were constantly waging war, and for the terror of whom bells were consecrated and dedicated to the archangels. In some instances, as in the case of *St. Guthlac*,

an angel is seen offering consolation to the saint troubled by the temptations of the demon; a myth highly suggestive of the spiritual struggles of life, which is here interpreted in a sesne gross and material, according to the character of the theology of the time. There are many other saints, in whose representations the angel frequently figures, but as they are generally of less importance than those here recorded, and are for the most part better distinguished by other signs, they will fall under another head; the instances above given are sufficient to illustrate the prevalence of the angel as a symbol or attribute.



Ross, from the Willow beds, near Wilton Castle.

WANDERINGS OF AN ANTIQUARY.

By Thomas Wright, F.S.A.

I.—The Roman Iron District of the Forest of Dean and its Neighbourhood.

ALL visitors are agreed that Ross is a pretty and an interesting town. Although it cannot be said to possess, as a town, any very remarkable feature, yet there is enough in it to attract and please; and, without any great claims in the scenery immediately surrounding it, its prospects are sufficiently picturesque and beautiful to engage the traveller. Yet Ross derives its chief interest from the circumstance that it is the centre of a district which, remarkable for the extreme beauty of its scenery, is at the same time filled with monuments of the old time, and rich in historical reminiscenses and traditions. Not more than three miles to the south-eastward of Ross, under the commanding heights of Penyard, is traced the site of the Roman city of Ariconium. At a short distance south from Ross the traveller enters upon the elevated woodlands of the Forest of Dean. Eastward and northward a rich and varied country is filled with early churches, old manor houses, camps, and tumuli, and other traces of the ancient peoples who have occupied the land. But the most beautiful and interesting excursion from Ross is that which carries the visitor down the Wye to Monmouth, and which may be made either by the river or by the road.

At less than a mile from Ross the Wye is crossed by Wilton Bridge, a good structure of the reign of Elizabeth, curious chiefly for the manner in which the stones of the arches are made to lock into one another. Close above the bridge, on the opposite bank of the river, stand, almost buried in

trees, the ruins of Wilton Castle, the ancient baronial seat of the Lords Grey de Wilton. On passing the bridge of Wilton the traveller enters the parish of Bridstow, the little church of which possesses several points of interest for the ecclesiastical antiquary, while from the ascent of the Hereford road he will obtain one of the best near views of the town of Ross, backed by the hill of Penyard. The road to Monmouth turns off to the left at the turnpike before he ascends the rise of the Hereford road.

For more than a mile the road to Monmouth is uninteresting. It then rises a little and opens to the river, and we obtain in that direction a varying landscape, the chief feature of which is the winding course of the Wye. Looking back, Ross, known by its pointed spire and by its white square hotel (not a very pleasing object in the landscape) and Wilton bridge are seen in the distance. A little further we begin to ascend more elevated ground, and when we reach a place called Pencraig the view which presents itself to us is exceedingly fine. To the left the spire of Ross arises in the midst of the woods and hills that surround it; below the river winds its way through a beautiful valley, which has not yet closed in upon it as it does a little further down, while to the right the high promontory which overlooks it is crowned with the noble ruins of Goodrich Castle. Continuing our way from Pencraig, we shortly afterwards turn off into the grounds of Goodrich Court, celebrated for the museum of ancient armour and other antiquities collected there by the late Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick. The museum, especially its collection of carvings in ivory, bequeathed to Sir Samuel by the late Mr. Douce, is well worthy of the careful examination of the visitor. The house itself is a modern castle, built in not very good imitation of several styles, of which it would be difficult to point out any examples in the surrounding country, and presenting somewhat the appearance of a large wooden toy; it is beautifully situated with charming views over the valley of the Wye, but the building itself is in extremely bad taste, and this is felt the more from the contrast with the fine ruins which present themselves on the summit of the adjoining hill. The latter are exceedingly interesting, and deserve to be carefully examined for their architectural peculiarities. Goodrich Gastle was originally built in the later period of the Saxon monarchy; but the present remains are Norman, with the addition of works of the Edwardian period, finally repaired and adorned in the fifteenth century. Among its peculiarities is the singular prevalence of triangular heads for arches.

The view from Goodrich Castle is superior to any which has hitherto presented itself; and the prospect of the castle from the river below is equally remarkable for its picturesque grandeur. The wanderer in search of antiquities may visit the remains of Flanesford Priory, which once stood there under the protection of the castle above, and the last remnant of which now serves the humble purposes of a barn.

After leaving Goodrich Castle, the road again turns off from the river, or rather the river turns off from the road, and, as the latter crosses over the high ridge behind, it furnishes a series of extensive views of a different description, bounded in the distance by the mountains of Wales. Hence descending to Old Forge, we again come upon the river amid some of the finest of the Wye scenery, at Whitchurch. While we have thus been following the road to Monmouth, the river itself has made a long sweep of several miles, winding between lofty hills, sometimes rising gradually and covered with thick hanging woods, and at others breaking into rocky precipices. Towards the south may be seen glimpses of the wild country of the Forest of Dean, with Ruerdean Church as a picturesque object. Further on the river passes through the narrow precipitous pass of Symond's Yat (*i. e.* Gate), and then discloses a new series of magnificent views, till it reaches the wild scenery of the New Weir, where the stream, confined in its channel, rushes down almost like a waterfall. From Whitchurch the road we have been pursuing runs again from the river, behind two hills called the Great and Little Dowards, till we come again in sight of the Wye, and our road then continues in a

course almost parallel to its banks, under wooded heights on the right, and on the left with fine views over the river in one direction through the valley in which it winds its course under the Dowards, and in the other through masses of wooded hills which skirt its banks, until it approaches Monmouth.

It would not be easy to point out a more beautiful situation for a town than that of Monmouth. It stands at a bend of the river Wye, where it is joined by the Monnow, in a fertile valley surrounded by high hills, which looks, from the road up the Kymin, like a green carpet raised up at numerous corners, with the town in the bottom. Monmouth is believed by antiquaries to stand on or near the site of the ancient Blestium, a town of the Romans which occupied the borders of the great Roman iron works of the Forest of Dean; and the ordinary traveller, as he treads the route which we have been following, and dwells on its picturesque beauties, little thinks that some fifteen centuries ago many of the bright cornfields and thick leafy copses which now arrest his eye were represented by bare hills covered with immense heaps of black cinders—in fact the Dudley and Birmingham of Roman Britain.

It was this circumstance which particularly attracted our attention in a recent visit to this beautiful district, and when we had reached Monmouth, instead of continuing on the beaten track of what is called "the Wye tour," we prepared for an excursion to the most interesting part of the Roman iron district, the neighbourhood of Coleford. The carriage of a friend carried us over the Wye bridge, and we pursued the road which winds through the thick mass of oak and hazel, mixed here and there with birch and mountain ash, and adorned in variegated colours with a multitude of ferns and wild-flowers, which clothe the side of the Kymin mountain. Behind us the view stretched over the vale of Monmouth, and before us was at first the scenery of the banks of the Wye through which we had previously passed, and, as we advanced further, the Buckstone and other hills, their sides covered with masses of hanging woods unequalled on this side the Appenines. We soon turned the head of a deep ravine, and the road began to ascend still higher up to the side of the Buckstone itself. This lofty hill takes its name from one of those remarkable objects called rocking-stones, which stands within the wood at the top. With another of our party, I left the carriage about half way up the hill, and, assisted with those weapons which neither antiquary nor geologist should be without on such occasions, we forced our way upwards through the closely matted underwood, with considerable labour and time, halting from time to time to admire a wild flower or regale ourselves with the ripe bilberries with which the ground was covered. At last we reached the summit, and found ourselves at the verge of the wood, on open ground, scattered with fern and furze bushes, and covered with wild thyme and large patches of purple heath, then in full bloom. This open ground sloped towards Gloucestershire, and afforded a magnificent view over the series of wooded hills which form the Forest of Dean. We had, however, missed the Buckstone, and we had to follow the edge of the wood, and thence force our way into it again, before we reached the object of our search.

If I could bring myself to believe that masses of rock like this were so placed by the hands of ancient Druids, I should conclude that never was a grander spot chosen for the performance of their superstitious worship than that occupied by the Buckstone. It stands near the top of the hill, in a small open space, so that it is visible from a distance, with a magnificent amphitheatre of lofty hills, generally covered with wood, around, and the deep valley of the Wye hundreds of feet below. But the geologists have taught me, and my own observations have certainly led me to believe them, that we owe the rocking-stones to natural causes, and that they are not artificial. Our excursion up the Kymin afforded us a practical confirmation of this. In the midst of the wood we observed here and there numerous masses of the same stone, going through the process of being made into rocking-stones. They are silicious grit, from around which the soil and the surface of the limestone rock is gradually



The Buckstone, near Monmouth.

clearing away under the influences of time and weather, and we met with more than one example where a little more clearing with some accidental circumstances would have produced as perfect a rocking-stone as the Buckstone itself. The latter consists of a mass of grit of a pyramidal form, nearly sixty feet in circumference, supported on its apex. The point on which it rests is about three feet round. Fosbroke tell us, in his "Wye Tour," that he thought upon trial he "could just perceive it move." It did not appear to me capable of doing so. I remained long enough to make a hasty sketch of it, from which the accompanying engraving is taken, and then we crossed the open heath and descended on the other side of the mountain to the picturesque village of Staunton, where we rejoined our friends, who had proceeded thither in the carriage by the road round the brim of the Buckstone hill.

We were now in Gloucestershire, within the limits of the Forest of Dean, and a little more than two miles would have brought us to the small town of Coleford, the centre of the iron works in this district. Instead, however, of proceeding thither, we turned off along a bye-road to an old farm-house called the Scowles farm. This place, which also stands on high ground, receives its name from the numerous remains of Roman iron-mines around it, which are known by the popular appellation of the Scowles; a name which I cannot explain. The ground occupied by the mines or Scowles, having, from its unevenness, been left uncultivated, is always covered with thick copses, and it is necessary to be careful in entering them, lest we fall unawares into the entrances to the ancient mines. These entrances are formed as follows. A large round pit or hollow in the earth —one we entered was from twenty to thirty feet in diameter and about twenty feet in depth—was sunk till the miners arrived at a vein of the iron ore, which they then worked into the earth as far as they could follow it. As they now remain, we find at the bottom of the pit just mentioned, on one side, an aperture resembling the entrance to a large low oven. Into this we entered a few feet in the dark —we unfortunately had no lights— and then finding it somewhat clogged up with the accumulation of earth at the mouth, and considering it not very safe to pass further, we contented ourselves with throwing a stone, which we could distinctly hear rolling down for a second or more, so that it was evidently deep. The cottagers in the neighbourhood told us that some of these mines went two or three hundred feet under ground, and that they descended into them with lanterns and obtained very pure water at the bottom.

The ore, or, as the workmen call it, mine found here is of fibrous appear-

ance, so rich in metal that it sometimes looks almost like pure iron, and it is still picked up so abundantly about the old Roman mines, that it is found everywhere built into the rough walls surrounding the cottage gardens. The antiquity of these mines is proved by the circumstance that Roman coins and pottery have frequently been picked up about them. Indeed we find these proofs of Roman occupation thickly scattered over this district. Some four or five years ago, workmen employed in raising blocks of silicious grit stone from an edge of rock in a small oak copse called Perry Grove, about a mile from Coleford, discovered in the cavity of a rock three earthen vessels containing upwards of *three thousand* Roman brass coins.

The ground between this place and the Wye is one immense mass of iron scoriæ or cinders from the Roman forges. On leaving the Scowles we drove along the way to Redbrook. The road descended between hills, now clad in woods, but which also were covered with a deep layer of Roman cinders. Some of these are known by names which indicate their former condition, such as Forge Wood and Old Hill. In the ridge between these hills a small but rapid stream descends, by the side of which our road lay. At one point of this stream, an ingenious speculator has taken advantage of it to erect a machine, of a very simple construction, which, worked by the current, reduces to powder the ancient scoriæ that are thrown into it, and this powder is carried down to Bristol, where it is used for making coarse glass bottles. At Upper Redbrook we again reached the banks of the Wye, below Monmouth, and, having sent our carriage back to that town, we prepared to cross the river by the ferry-boat established here. The cinders in the ground around had apparently increased in quantity as we approached the river, and at the edge of the water at Upper Redbrook ferry they lay under our feet like pebbles on the sea-shore.

The view on the river was again fine. On the Redbrook side it was bordered with hills covered with wood, while opposite rose the less wooded but more elevated hill of Penalt. The ferry at Upper Redbrook is no doubt of remote antiquity. When we landed at the foot of Penalt, we came upon an ancient road, which I have little doubt is Roman; it is paved with stones, like flags, carefully fitted together, but of all shapes and sizes, and proceeds directly up the steep side of the hill, and one of my friends well acquainted with the neighbourhood assures me that he had traced it as much as five miles in the direction of Tintern and Chepstow. It looks as though it were designed for pack-horses, carrying charcoal and other articles to and from the neighbourhood of Coleford. Another friend, who has resided in this district during many years, tells me that he remembers the same road continued on the Redbrook side of the river, and paved in a similar manner. Near the top of Penalt, we turned off through the solitary churchyard, over the hill, whence we again obtained a noble prospect of the vale of Monmouth, and so descending by Troy House, an old seat of the Herberts, built by Inigo Jones, and now belonging to the Duke of Beaufort, reached Monmouth again to a late but truly hospitable dinner.

There can be little doubt that the furnaces which produced the immense quantity of scoriæ that cover the country round Redbrook were fed with the ore from the neighbouring Scowles. All the country bordering on the Wye in this part of its course abounds in iron ore, and many of the hill tops are capped with ancient intrenchments, probably posts for the protection of the miners. There is one of these camps on the summit of the Little Doward, and I believe there are traces of another on the Great Doward. The Great Doward is a mass of mountain limestone, intermixed with iron ore, and it probably furnished no inconsiderable portion of the iron cinders which are spread so thick over the country to the north of the Wye between Bridstow and Monmouth. Near the foot of this mountain is still seen the entrance to the ancient iron mines, to which popular tradition has given the name of King Arthur's Hall. There were no doubt old legends which connected the spot with the history of the fabulous British hero, and some of our topographers have alluded to them without condescend-



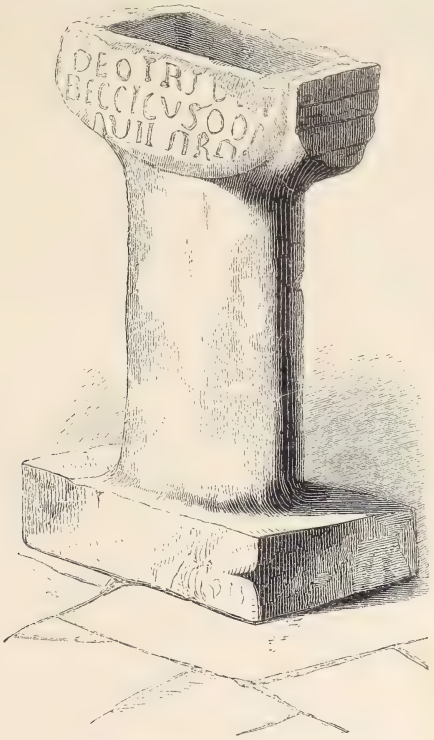
King Arthur's Hall, Great Doward.

ing to give them a place in their works; but our English peasantry are beginning to feel a sort of reluctance to repeat such legends to those who they think belong to a better informed class of society, and all that we can now obtain from them is that the caverns to which this is the entrance are said to have been resorted to "in the troubled times," and that it is confidently believed that a great chest full of treasure is concealed in the bottom of one of them. The accompanying sketch represents the entrance to King Arthur's Hall. It is, in fact, the entrance (or entrances) to an extensive series of chambers which have been made by the extraction of the iron ore, and which at present are much clogged up near the mouth, but they are said to extend to a very great depth underground. I am told that within the last twenty years a considerable quantity of iron "mine" has been worked at a few hundred yards from this place.

The district of the Dowards lies in the bend of the river between Whitchurch and Ganarew. On the boundary where these two parishes join, in a meadow on the right hand of the road to Monmouth. where the surface presents considerable inequality, I am informed that traces of a Roman villa have been found, but it has not been explored. Nearer to Goodrich, on Copped-Wood hill, about the year 1817, a large collection of coins of the lower empire was dug up. The name of Walford, which is borne by the village on the river below Goodrich castle, seems to indicate the existence of perhaps Roman buildings adjacent to the ford, which in Saxon times took its name from the walls that remained. The frequent occurrence of Roman coins and pottery among the old cinders in all parts of the district we are describing, leave little doubt in our minds in ascribing them to that people. These cinders are very abundant about Whitchurch and Goodrich; they are strewed over the surface of the fields, and if we dig a very little depth we find a thick and apparently a deep bed of them. They are found in the fields on both sides of the road till we arrive at Bridstow, where they are also very abundant. The antiquity of these beds of cinders is proved not only by the coins and pottery found among them, but by the circumstance that in many instances old woods stand upon them, and in the north-west part of the parish of Bridstow two or three fields, the soil of which covers immense masses of these cinders, are called Cinder Grove, and as no wood is known to have stood there, it must have been cleared away a long time ago. Coins and pottery are not unfrequently found at this spot; I was shown two of the former, in good condition, one of which was of the Emperor Philip (A. D. 244—249). To the east of Ross, on the opposite side from Bridstow, immense masses of Roman

scoriæ are found at Weston under Penyard, the site of the Roman town of Ariconium, which must have been a city of iron-workers, and surrounded by forges. I am told that the floors of some of the forges have been discovered. Many of the cinders I gathered at this spot appeared to me to be of a lighter kind than those I had observed in other places, so that it might be here that the iron went through the last process of preparation, which I believe is now called the finery. The parish of Peterstow, to the north of Bridstow, also abounds in cinders, especially in a picturesque little valley or gorge, with a small rapid stream in it, which is called the Flum; the stream appears to have been used for the purposes of the iron-workers. I have not been able to ascertain how far to the north of the river the beds of cinders extend, but they are found plentifully in the parish of Tretire, where also, to my knowledge, one Roman coin at least has been found.

In the diminutive but very old church of Tretire I met with one of the most curious memorials I had yet seen of the Roman occupation of this district, perhaps one of the most remarkable monuments of its kind in the country. The sequestered village of Tretire is the residence of a well-known and excellent antiquary, the Rev. John Webb, F.S.A., to whose care we owe the preservation of this monument, which is represented in the accompanying cut. The small parish of Tretire contains two churches,



Roman Altar used as a Stoup, Tretire church.

from one of which, called Michael church, this article, which, in its present form, has been a holy-water stoup, was taken some years ago, when the church was repaired. Mr. Webb informs me that he had one day observed it lying at the door of a cottage inhabited by the clerk, and on inquiry learnt that it had been kept behind the church door time out of mind as an article of no use, except to the village doctress, who was skilled in preparing simples, and occasionally took it out when she wanted to pound her

herbs. She used it in fact as a mortar. Mr. Webb imagined at first that it was the rude capital of a pillar, having a square hole cut in the top, and he thought he perceived the remains of the shaft below; but on nearer inspection he saw that it had an inscription on the front, and as he conjectured at once that it had been used as a stoup for holy-water at the entrance of the church, he caused it to be removed for security to Tretire, where it now stands in the north corner of the chancel on the right hand of the communion table. It had been broken, and the upper part only was first found, but Mr. Webb subsequently discovered the other part, and the two have been now properly joined together.*

It has been hitherto supposed by those who had seen this monument, that the inscription was a Christian dedication, and they read the first words—the latter part of the first line has been chipped away—as DEO TRIVNI; but I think it would not be easy to point out an example of this formula in a Christian inscription of the middle ages. To those well acquainted with this particular class of antiquities this monument presents the unmistakeable characteristics of a Roman altar. The inscription must be read as follows:—

DEO TRIV . . .
BECCICVS DON
AVIT ARAM

The mutilation of the name of the deity is unfortunate, but the most probable conjecture seems to me to be that which explains it as *Deo Trivii*, to the god of the cross-roads. There were among the ancients many deities who presided over the roads, and it is very natural that in such a district as this the roads should be placed under their protection. I think I have read of an inscription to a DEO BIVII; at Mayence, as we are informed by Mr. Roach Smith in his Collectanea Antiqua, there is an altar dedicated to the Bivii, Trivii, and Quadrivii, that is, to the deities who presided over those descriptions of roads, by a centurion of the twenty-second legion; and another GENIO DEVII, to the god who presided over the bye-ways; and an altar was found at Gretabridge, in Yorkshire, dedicated DEO QVI VIAS ET SEMITAS COMMENTVS EST. *Dedit aram* and *donavit aram*, are usual forms of dedication of Roman altars; an instance is given in Gruter (vol. i. p. dcxvii. No. 2), in which both are combined, *dedit donavitque*. Some ecclesiastic of the middle ages, in want of material for a holy-water stoup, found this altar, and caused it to be cut into its present form, and the workman, caring little for the inscription, erased the final *m* of the word *aram*, and the latter letters of the name of the divinity to whom it was dedicated, with his tool. I think it is the only instance in this country where a Roman altar has thus been adopted for any purpose connected with Christian worship; but Mr. Roach Smith, in his Collectanea, has pointed out a similar use of a Roman altar, originally dedicated to Jupiter, but since formed into a baptismal font, at Halinghen, in the Pas de Calais (France).

A very slight examination of the cinders found in the localities we are describing is sufficient to convince us that the Romans smelted their ore imperfectly, and so much iron is left in them, that it has been often found more profitable in modern times to throw the old scoriæ into the smelting furnaces than to go through the labour and expense of getting up new ore. Till recently immense quantities of the scoriæ from Cinder Grove in Bridstow were removed to the river side to be carried down in barges to Lydford for this purpose; and we learn from the antiquary, Thomas Hearne, that at the beginning of the last century the cinders in the forest of Dean, which were then commonly called Roman cinders, were thus committed a second time to the furnace, and he tells us they made "the best sow iron in the world." "And," he adds, "not only in the forest of Dean and there-

* The dimensions of this altar, in its present form of a stoup, are: the entire height, rather more than 29 inches; length of the shaft, 17 inches; circumference of the shaft, 30 inches; width at the top, 15 inches, by 7 inches across; width and breadth of the base, 16¼ inches, by 10. At the top there are two straight grooves, one on each side the basin which has been cut into the altar.

abouts, but even as high [up the Severn] as Worcester there are such large and infinite quantities of these cinders, some in vast mounts above ground, as will supply the iron works some hundreds of years." In the local records, we find that these cinders at Worcester were dug up for re-smelting at least as early as the middle of the seventeenth century;* and a Worcestershire traveller and writer named Yarranton, at the end of that century, describes the floors of the Roman furnaces as having been discovered there in his time.†

The neighbourhood of Worcester appears thus to have been under the Romans a district of iron works and forges subordinate to the great iron district of the Forest of Dean. We may trace the iron district still further. A very curious early legend, which is embodied in Capgrave's life of St. Egwin, represents the town which occupied the site of the present Alchester, and which the Romans called Alauna, as being inhabited entirely by smiths and filled with smithies. A saint, he tells us, went to convert these wicked people to the light of the Gospel, but, instead of listening to him, he no sooner began to preach than they all commenced beating with their hammers on the anvils, and produced such a terrible noise that he might as well have preached to the tempest. The saint was indignant at this uncourteous reception, and, before he left them, he raised up his hands to heaven, and in bitterness of spirit invoked a curse on them and on their occupation. In an instant the town was swallowed up by the earth, and from that time, says the narrator, no one could ever exercise the calling of a smith in that place successfully or profitably.‡ The writer tells us, as a proof of the truth of his story, that in his time when the inhabitants of Alcester dug foundations for new houses, they found underground the houses of the ancient city. The antiquities of this place have not been explored in recent times, but it appears that the curse of the preacher has ceased to weigh upon it, for I have ascertained that there are at this day four smiths in Alcester, who all appear to be flourishing.

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* See the interesting little volume by Mr. John Noake, of Worcester, entitled "Worcester in Olden Times," p. 196.

† Mr. Yarranton's account of the cinder district, in his book, entitled, "Improvement by Sea and Land," published in 1698, is curious enough to be given entire, for it not only shows us how much these remains attracted attention in the seventeenth century, but it furnishes additional evidence of their being the work of the Romans. He says, "It is evident that iron was in England a 1000 years ago, by those great heaps of cinders formerly made of ironstone, they being the offal (or waste) thrown out of the foot blasts by the Romans; they then having no works to go by water, to drive bellowes, but all by the foot blast; and at present great oaks are growing upon the tops of these cinder heaps, and monies continually is found amongst these cinders; but such as is found is all of the Roman coyn; most of which monies is copper; very little found of late dayes that is silver; and this offal of the foot blast, by the Romans then cast by, doth at present make the best and most profitable iron in England; it being mixt with some ironstone of the forest of Dean; and there hath been, and still is, vast quantities of this sort of iron cinders in the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, and Gloucester; and about 28 years since Mr. Yarranton found out a vast quantity of Roman cinders near the walls of the city of Worcester, from whence he and others carried away many thousand tons or loads up the river of Severn, unto their iron furnaces, to be melted down into iron, with a mixture of the forest of Dean ironstone; and within 100 yards of the walls of the city of Worcester there was dug up one of the hearths of the Roman foot blasts; it being then firm, and in order, and was 7 feet deep in the earth; and by the side of the work there was found out a pot of Roman coine, to the quantity of a peck; some of which was presented to Sir Dugdale, and part thereof is now in the king's closet; by all which circumstances it clearly appears that the Romans made iron in England, and as far up the river Severn as the city of Worcester, where as yet there are vast quantities remaining."

‡ Contra artem fabrilem castri illius Dominum imprecatus est; et ecce subito castrum ipsum terra absorbuit, ita quod novo super veteri qualitercumque reædificato usque in hodiernum diem in constructione novarum domorum in fundamentis antiqua ædificia reperiuntur. Nunquam enim postea in loco illo aliquis artem fabrilem recte exercuit, nec aliquis eam exercere volens ibi vigere potuit. *Capgrave's Nova Legenda Angliæ*, in the life of St. Egwin.

LETTER OF ADVICE ON MILITARY STUDIES, WRITTEN BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES WOLFE IN 1756.

CONSIDERABLE interest has recently been manifested in various quarters respecting the life and actions of James Wolfe, the early matured and early lost commander of the British forces in the reign of George the Second. It is some years since a life of Wolfe was expected from the pen of Mr. Robert Chambers, which would have been gladly welcomed at his hand. Some useful materials for such a work have recently been communicated by various contributors to "Notes and Queries." A series of his letters to an intimate friend and brother officer was printed in Tait's Magazine for December 1849: others were published in the Naval and Military Gazette at the latter part of 1850 and the commencement of last year; and some others will be found in the Bedford Correspondence.

The following, we believe, has not hitherto been printed. We are favoured with it by our kind friend, Robert Cole, esq. F.S.A.; but the manuscript in his possession is not the original autograph.

Mr. Townshend, to whom it was addressed, was at the time Secretary of State for the Home Department, and afterwards the first Lord Viscount Sydney. His brother, for whose benefit it was written, was Henry Townshend, "who was killed in Germany in 1760, being then Captain of a company of Foot Guards, being confessedly, for his heroic courage, and his amiable manners, the favourite of the whole army, and of all who knew him." *

As presenting a view of the qualifications deemed requisite to military proficiency a century ago, by one himself so distinguished by his early accomplishments and success, this letter will be perused with interest. The year in which it was written was passed by Wolfe in England; in the next he was engaged in the unfortunate descent upon Rochefort; in 1758 he had the command of the expedition against Louisberg; and in 1759 he was sent against Quebec, where he was killed in September of that year, at the early age of thirty-two.

Lieut.-Colonel Wolfe to the Right Hon. Thomas Townshend.

Dear Sir,

You cannot find me a more agreeable employment than to serve and oblige you, and I wish with all my heart that my inclinations and abilities were of equal force. I do not recollect what it was that I recommended to Mr. Cornwallis's nephew; it might be the Compte de Turpine's Book, which is certainly worth looking into, as it contains a good deal of plain practice.

Your brother, no doubt, is master of the Latin and French languages, and has some knowledge of the mathematics; without this last he can never become acquainted with one considerable branch of our business, the construction of fortification and the attack and defence of places; and I would advise him by all means to give up a year or two of his time now while he is young, if he has not already done it, to the study of mathematics, because it will greatly facilitate his progress in military matters. As to the books that are fittest for his purpose, he may begin with the King of Prussia's Regulations for his Horse and Foot, where the economy and good order of an army in the lower branches is extremely well established. There are the Memoirs of the Marquis de Santa Crux; Fauquin and Montecuculi; Folard's Tactiques; la Phalanxe a Poussée et Doublée, l'attaque et la defense des Places par Le Maréchal de Vauban, Les Memoirs de Goulon; L'Engineur de Compagne; St. Remi for all that concerns artillery. Of the ancients, Vegetius, Cæsar, Thucydides, Xenophon's Life of Cyrus, and The Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks. I do not mention Polybius, because the Commentaries and the History naturally go together. Of late days, Davila, Guicciardini, Strada, and the Memoirs of the Duc de Sully. There is an abundance of military knowledge to be picked out of the lives of Gustavus Adolphus and Charles Twelfth King of Sweden and of Rusca the Bohemian; and if a tolerable account could be got of the exploits of Scanderberg it would be invaluable, for he excels all the officers ancient and modern in the conduct of a small defensive army. I met with him in the Turkish history, but no where else. The

* Collins's Peerage, edit. 1779, vi. 47.

Life of Suetonius too contains many fine things in this way. There is a book lately published that I have heard commended, L'art de la Guerre Practique. I suppose it is collected from all the best authors that treat of war; and there is a little volume entitled Traité de la Petite Guerre, that your brother should take in his pocket when he goes on duty and detachments. The Marechal de Puysequer's book too is in esteem.

I believe Mr. Townshend will think this catalogue long enough; and if he has patience to read and desire to apply (as I am persuaded he has) the knowledge contained in them, there is also wherewithal to make him a very considerable person in his profession, and of course very useful and serviceable to his country.

In general the lives of all great commanders, and all good histories of warlike nations, will be instructive, and lead him naturally to endeavour to imitate what he must necessarily approve of.

In these days of scarcity,* and in these unlucky times, it is much to be wished that all our young soldiers of birth and education would follow your brother's steps, and as they will have their time to command, that they would try to make themselves fit for that important trust; without it we must sink under the superior abilities and indefatigable industry of our restless neighbours.

You have drawn a longer letter upon yourself than perhaps you expected; but I could hardly make it shorter without doing wrong to a good author.

In what a strange manner have we conducted our affairs in the Mediterranean!

I am, with perfect esteem, dear sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

(Signed) James Wolfe.

Devizes, Sunday, 18th July, 1756.

PILGRIMAGE TO THE HOLY LAND.

Pilgrimages of Sir Richard Torkington and William Wey.

HAVING reviewed in our Magazine for June the Pilgrimage of Sir Richard Guylford, recently reprinted by the Camden Society, and given in our Magazine for September some account of the magnificent volume of pilgrimages by Bernhard de Breydenbach, which contains so many passages in common with Sir Richard Guylford's narrative, we now proceed to describe the pilgrimage of Sir Richard Torkington, who followed, and it will be seen very closely followed, in the footsteps of Guylford. His book is a manuscript which has never been printed entire, but from which large extracts were communicated by its owner Mr. Wheler of Stratford-upon-Avon to the Gentleman's Magazine in 1812, and the same were reproduced by Mr. Fosbroke in his British Monachism. The Camden Society for some time had Torkington's Diary upon the list of its projected works; but in consequence of the Society having now printed Sir Richard Guylford's pilgrimage, this intention will probably be abandoned, for almost the whole of its descriptive material is identical, word for word, with the diary of Guylford. Indeed, did Torkington stand amenable to the ordinary censures of criticism, from having printed and published his book, he might be stigmatised as an almost unparalleled plagiary; but, as we have no evidence that he intended anything further than a narrative for his own satisfaction, we may spare any severe reflections upon his composition, and conclude that he found it much easier to transcribe from a former writer than to compose for himself, as young tourists of the present day might be thought merely to signalise their industry if they transferred the contents of Murray's handbooks very freely into their *journaux de voyage*. Yet this copying of Torkington is not confined to the descriptive portions, but is also extended to the personal narrative wherever it suited his own case. For instance such passages as the following occur in both pilgrimages. After visiting the Holy Sepulchre,

"When we were returned again unto the said chapel of our Lady, after a little

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* So our MS. It may be a misreading: or, if correct, Wolfe's meaning was probably "a scarcity of good officers."—*Edit.*

refection with meat and drink, every man then gave himself to prayer and contemplation, busily vising (*i. e.* visiting or viewing) the holy places aforesaid, after their devotion, during the whole night. And early in the morning all we that were priests said mass, some at Calvary, some at our Lady's chapel, and some at the Holy Sepulchre, after our devotion. And the lay pilgrims were houselled at the chapel of Calvary. And also by vij or viij of the clock in the morning we had said all mass. And then we refreshed us with wine and bread, and such other caseles * as we could get for our money of the Turks and Saracens."

In some places, however, Torkington is rather fuller. Like Guylford he made an excursion from Venice to Padua, and though it occupied only one day, Guylford having taken four, he is very minute in his description of the religious treasures of that city.

"Wedynsday the vj day of May *we went by watir to Padua by the ryver of Brente; and there we visited* and saw *many reliquies*, as *Seynt Antoni whiche was a grey ffryer, and lith ryght fayer* in the body of the churche. In the vestrye ther ys an herse that stond full of chalys to the nowmber of iiij^{xx}. or v^{xx}. wherin ys closyd many grett reliquies, a rybbe of the syd of seynt Bonaventure, whiche translate the holy body of seynt Antony, and also the tong of seynt Antony yet fayer and fressh, which tong he convertyd myche peple to the feythe of Crist.

"Also *in the abbey of seynt Justine virgyne, a place of blake monkys, ryght delectable and also solytary*, ther lithe the body of seynt Justine, and *seynt Luke and seynt Mathew;* and ther we see the fynger of seynt Luke that he wrotte the holy gospell with. And also the *table of ower blessed Lady which seynt Luke peynted with his owen hande*, beryng hyr son in hyr armys. It is seyd who so ever behold thys picture of our blessed Lady devoutly in hys lyff he shall never be deprivyd from the syght of her everlastyng.† Also ther ys ij locures of iij quarterys of a yard long full of bonys of Innocentis whyche kyng Herrodys slew for malyce that he bar to Criste."

Now, if this be compared with Guylford's account, at p. 6, all the passages we have marked by italic characters will be there found, but in other respects we see Torkington is more diffuse. Guylford, however, differs in relating that

"There be *two* tables of our blessyd Lady which seynt Luke paynted with his awne handes at Padowa. Also we sawe the tombes of Antenore of Troye and of Titus Lyvyus."

On the festivals of Venice the relation of Torkington is still more curious, and he is here so much fuller than Guylford that it seems very extraordinary that he should to a considerable extent use the same words. If we did not know that Guylford's pilgrimage was made in 1506, and Torkington's in 1517, the latter would here certainly be regarded as the earlier writer, and Guylford would appear as the maker of the copy and abridgment. All he says is that portion which is now printed in italic.

"*The rychesse, the sumptuous buyldynge, the relygyous howses, and the stablyssynge of their justyces and counceylles, with all other thynges that maketh a cytie glorious, surmounteth in Venyse above all places that ever I sawe. And specially at .ij. festis wherat we were present.*

"*The one was upon the Ascencion daye*, which daye *the Duke, with a greate tryumphe and solempnyte, with all the Senyorye, went in their Archa triumphali, which is in maner of a galye of a straunge facyon and wonder stately; and so they rowed out into the see with assystence of their patriarche, and there spoused the see with a rynge. The spousall wordes be, In signum veri perpetui que Domini. And therwith the Duke lete fall the rynge in to the see. The processe and cerimonyes wherof were to longe to wryte.*

"Then thaye rode to the abbey of seynt Nicholas of blake monkys that stond by juste be them; and all they brake ther fasts, and so retornyd ageyne to Venys to the Dukys palace, wher they had provyded for them a mervelous dyner. Wher at we pilgrimes was present and see them servyd. At which dyner ther wer viij corse of soundery metys; and att every corse the

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* casuals?

† This passage occurs in Breydenbach's account of the reliques at Padua as follows: "Fertur etiam quod quicunque imaginem illam semel cum devotione et cordis compunctione inspexerit, nunquam a visione faciei suæ dulcissimæ, ejus interventu, separabitur in evum." The intelligent Dean of Mentz had however the good sense to add, "Nemo tamen frivole aut temere se huic committat incertæ narrationi, audita enim quam credita narro potius."

trumpetts and the mynistrellys com inne afore them. Ther was exceeding muche plate, as basons, ewers, wonders grett and of a straunge facion. Every iiij persons had a bason and an ewer to washen their hands. Also ther was a grett vesell of sylver and gylte, and it was iiij cornerde, and it had at every ende iiij ryngs, that ij men myght bere it betwyne them for to cast owt the watyr of ther basons whanne they had wasshed ther handys. Ther dysshys, ther platers, ther sawcers, all was of silver and gylte.

"And while they sett at dyner ther was parte of the Dukys chapell singing dyverse balyttys; and sumtyme they song with organes. And aftyr that ther cam one of the trompetores, and he pleyd with the organs all maner of messur, the excellent conyng man that ever I hard, with diverse instruments I hard nor never see affor. And whanne dyner was don the Duke sent to the pilgryms gret basons full of marchepanys, and also coumfytes, and malmsey and other swete wynys, as myche as ony man wold ete and drynke. Thys don, ther cam on that was disgysyd, and he gestyd afor the Duke and the Marchose and the company, and made them very mery. And aftyr that ther cam dauncers, and sume of them disguysed in womens clothes, that daunsyd a gret while. And after them come tumbelers both men and childern, the marvelows felows that ever I saw, so myche that I canne nott writt it.

"*The other ffest was oone* Corpus Xp'i *day, wher was the most solemne procession that ever I saw. Ther went pageants of the Old Law and the New Law joynyng togedyr the* ffygmyes* *of the blessyd sacrament, in such nowmbre and so apte and convenient for that ffest that it wold make any man joyus to see it. And over that it was a grett merveyle to se the grett nowmbre of religius ffolkes and of scholys that we call* bachelers† *or ffelachippys* clothid all in with gramens with diverse bages on ther brestis,‡ *which bar all lights of wondyr goodly facion. And be twyne every of the pagents went lityll childern of bothe kynds,‡‡ gloriusly and richely dressed, beryng in ther handys* ryche cuppes or other vesseles of gold and silver rychely inamelyd and gylt, full of plesaunt fflowers and well smellyng,§ which chyldern kest the flowers upon the lords and pylgryms. They was *dressid as aungellis* with clothe of gold and crymsyn velvet *to* order|| *the seyd procession. The forme and maner therof excedyd all other that ever I saw, so myche that I canne nott wryte it.*

"*The Duke satt in Seynt Markes churche in ryght hye astate* in the qwer on the ryght syd with senyoryte,¶ which they call lords, in riche aparell, as purpyll velvet, cremsyn velvet, ffyne scarlet. Also all the pylgrymes war commaundyd to come in to the fforseyd qwer, and then we satt all on the left syde on the qwere. *The Duke thus sitting,* with hys lords, *the seyd procession* beganne to *com be hym abowte viij** *of the clok, and it was xij or the seyd procession myght com oonys abowt passyng by as faste as they myght goo but one tyme.* Than the Duke rose up with his lords and company to folow the forseyd procession, he commaunded hys lordys that they shuld in the procession every oon of them take a pylgryme on hys right hande, hys servaunts gevyng to us grett candyls of wax, whych candelys every pylgrim bar awey the procession doon at hys owen plesur.†† We procedyd owt of Seynt Markes churche in to the Dukys palas, and so went in procession with inne the seyd place, be cause it was reyné wedyr; and so retornyd in to the churche ageyne of Seynt Marke, and ther made ende of the seyd procession."

In this curious passage there will be observed the same peculiarity which we noticed in Guylford's prilgrimage with respect to Latin words introduced, that they are in objective cases. "The Duke and Seignory went in their *archa triumphali*." And in Guylford's pilgrimage we have also *Corporis Christi* day where it is *Corpus* in Torkington. Does not this intimate that we are reading a version from the Latin? And the greater fullness of Torkington seems to lead to this further conclusion, that we are yet not arrived at the original translator either

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* Lat. *figma.* In Guylford the word is *figures.*

† *bretherhedes* in Guylforde.

‡ *with theyr devyses* in Guylforde. ‡‡ *i. e.* sexes.

§ *in riche cuppes or other vessaylles some pleasant floures or other well smellynge or riche stuffe.* Guylforde.

|| *adorne.* G. ¶ *with all the seygnyourye.* G. ** *vij.* G.

†† *There was greate honoure done to the pylgrymes, for we all, most and leste, wente all there nexte the Duke, in the sayd processyon, byfore all the lordes and other estates, with lyghtes all in our handes of waxe, of the freshest formynge, yeven unto us by the mynysters of the sayde procession.* Guylforde.

in Torkington or in the author of Guylford's pilgrimage. Sir Richard Guylford's chaplain not improbably had some English predecessor whom we have still to discover; and whose account of Venice was copied less freely by him than it was afterwards by Torkington. And yet, as we have already remarked, Torkington follows Guylford even in his personal adventure, unless both writers adopted this unrivalled plan of facile composition.

The accounts of most other places, as well in Europe as in the Holy Land, correspond in both pilgrimages. At Pavia each writer has, word for word, this statement regarding the house of Saint Austin, in that city,—

"In the same church lyeth Lyonell the secund sonne of kyng Edward the iij^{de} honorablie, upon whose tumbe ys wretyn

Sanguine insignis fuerat vel floribus armis,
Ossa Leoneti continet iste lapis."

The first line of this epitaph of Lionel Duke of Clarence is evidently incorrect. Does any other copy of it exist? A more modern inscription to the Duke's memory placed in the same church by Charles Parker, titular bishop of Man, in the year 1590, will be found in Breval's Travels in Italy, i. 268, and Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, i. 216.

The author of Guylford's pilgrimage mentions another member of the royal house of England, at

"Lasheles, where lyethe quene Elyanour of Englonde, and in an abbey of her awne foundacyon."

The place here mentioned is Les Echelles, near the Grande Chartreuse, in Dauphiné; but what foundation there could have been for connecting its history with the name of any English queen we have not been able to ascertain.

Sir Richard Torkington, the parson of Mulberton in Norfolk, commenced his pilgrimage from the harbour of Rye, in Sussex, on the 17th of March, 1517. He travelled alone until he arrived at Venice on the 29th of April; having seen no Englishman on his way after leaving Paris. He sailed from Venice, with a company comprising several Englishmen, on the 14th of June; and arrived at Jaffa on the 12th of July, but was not allowed to land until the 15th. Having completed the pilgrimages about Jerusalem and Bethlehem, the party had returned to Jaffa by the 29th of the same month, and then, after having been "right evil intreated by the Turks and Saracens many ways, and in great fear," they were with "great difficulty and much patience"—the very words before used in Guylforde's pilgrimage,—delivered aboard their galley. Torkington's voyage home was attended with considerable peril. He says, "We were sailing in the sea betwixt Rhodes and Sicily eighteen weeks, and it is but a thousand miles." He did not again land in England until the 17th April, 1518; so that he was absent on his pilgrimage "the space of a whole year, five weeks, and three days," although the period of his stay in the Holy Land had been only fifteen days.

The substance of his journal has now been made public. So far as the Holy Land is concerned it is identical with the pilgrimage of Sir Richard Guylforde; and the most interesting portions of his voyage to and fro have been extracted either in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1812, to which we have already referred, or in the early part of the present article.

The manuscript is a small pocket volume. The pages are written with wide margins, and only contain from eighty to ninety words each. The whole amounts to 207 pages.

The pilgrimage of William Wey, contained in a manuscript at the Bodleian Library, is of an earlier date than either Guylforde's or Torkington's, and is written in Latin. We have not had the opportunity of comparing its narrative with those of the other English pilgrims; but a cursory examination of the book made by a friend has supplied the following particulars of its general contents, which may be interesting to our readers, after what has gone before, and in anticipation of its proposed publication.*

* Wey's Pilgrimage is upon the list of the projected publications of the Camden Society; and it is to be edited by the Rev. George Williams, author of that excellent book "The Holy City; or Historical and Topographical Notices of Jerusalem." We hope it will soon be published, for it is unquestionably the most curious of these narratives yet remaining in MS. in England.

The volume is numbered 565 of the Bodley MSS. Its contents are miscellaneous, partly in English and partly in Latin. It commences with "Chaunges of money from England to Rome and Venyse;" and "A provysyon." The latter is the same formula of instructions for the pilgrim's outfit at Venice, from which we derived the particulars detailed in our magazine for September, p. 280. It was extracted from the Wey MS. by the Rev. John Webb, in the 21st volume of Archæologia, and from that volume in the Gentleman's Magazine for June 1827, p. 535. It will also be found in the tract entitled "Information for Travellers in the Holy Land," which was printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1515 and reprinted for the Roxburghe Club in 1824. Mr. Webb (Archæol. xxi. 411, note,) mentions a Latin version. The "chaunges of money" are also contained in Wynkyn de Worde's book.

Next in the Wey MS. succeeds a poem in English rhyme, entitled "The way to Jerusalem and the holy placys in that same contre." It occupies eighteen pages. The following is a specimen:

Holy Places in the Mownte of Syon.

Ther ys a chyrch also fast bye
Callyd the howse of cursed cunsel sekyrly
The furste plase wher Jues wold haue brennyd
Oure lady' body when hyt scholde be buryd
The seconde wher Seynt Peter wepte
When Cryst in hys passyon was kepte
The therde where Cryste was browhte
To fore Anne and set by nawte, &c.

Then follow five pages of a list of places in Latin; and then "Materie moventes transire ad terram sanctam."

Wey's proper portion of the book seems to begin at p. 35. He was a Fellow of Eton: "Willm^us^. Wey, S. T. B. coll. reg. B. M. Etone juxta Wyndesoram soc. perpet." His first pilgrimage was to St. James of Compostella in 1456; his second to the Holy Land in 1458; and his third, again to the Holy Land in 1462. In going and returning from Eton on his second pilgrimage he spent thirty-nine weeks, and in relating his third pilgrimage he mentions that he was then in the 55th year of his age.

His itineraries are followed by a vocabulary of Greek words, and by a table of "Indulgencie in curia Romana."

We must now bring to a close these desultory notes on pilgrims and pilgrimages. The subject is one of wider compass than can be adequately developed in limits such as ours. Like monachism, the ramifications of its history, and its incidental anecdotes, would occupy volumes. We have, however, exhibited some of its more remarkable features, and traced some of the curiosities of its early literature, which may hereafter be pursued with greater advantage now that we have directed attention to the peculiarities which appear to characterise their usual style and composition.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

The Early Life of Marat in England—The Apprehension and Detention of James II. in 1688—Bastards distinguished in English History—The Skeletons lately found at Little Wilbraham—On Roman Inscriptions in Britain, and the Station of Cambodunum near Halifax—The Order of the Garter worn by Ladies.

The Early Life of Marat in England.

Whitehall, Dec. 6.

Mr. Urban,—I do not know whether any of your readers feel sufficient interest in the gloomy histories of the revolutionary heroes of 1793 to wish for an elucidation of an obscure portion of the early life of J. P. Marat; but, if it were possible, I should be glad of a place in your pages, because the little I have to say on the subject might encourage others with more leisure to pursue it further.

After the 10th of August, 1792, Marat seized, as his share of the spoils of the day, four of the royal printing presses—a kind of retribution for the many occasions on which his own had been carried off by the police. He also asked the minister Roland for 15,000 francs to enable him to print some manuscripts. On Roland's requiring to see them, he sent, says Madame Roland, "un fatras de manuscrits dont la seule vue faisait peur; il y avait un traité des 'Chaines de l'Esclavage;' je ne sais quoi encore, marqué à son coin; c'est suffisant pour l'apprécier."

Whether the 15,000 francs were forth-

coming or not does not distinctly appear; but the "Chaines de l'Esclavage" came out as an octavo of 350 pages, dated "Paris, de l'imprimerie de Marat." This book has been strangely misdescribed by such biographers of Marat as I have consulted—probably few have taken the trouble to look at it; and it has more interest, singularly enough, for Englishmen than for Frenchmen, unless the latter belong to that declining school of hero-worshippers who have set up the men of terror as the objects of their idolatry.

"The Chains of Slavery," says Marat, in his preface, was first printed in English in 1774, "à l'occasion de la nouvelle élection du Parlement d'Angleterre;" and he proceeds to give a strange and insane account of the way in which his mind was affected by the labour of writing it, insomuch that when it was committed to the press he passed thirteen days in a state of stupor, "dont je ne sortis que par le secours de la musique et du repos:" how Woodfall, Becket, "libraire du Prince de Galles," and other publishers, in turn, refused to bring it out: how his printer, a Scotchman, used to pass every sheet privately to Lord North: and how he, Marat, ultimately renounced the idea of publication, and disposed of the whole edition in presents to "patriotic societies." Surrounded by ministerial spies, and his letters intercepted, he found it necessary at last, he says, to pass over to Holland, and return to London by way of Berwick, Carlisle, and Newcastle, visiting the patriotic societies by the way.

The book itself is a worthless rhapsody enough, and only noticeable inasmuch as the examples, as Marat himself remarks, are almost wholly drawn from English history and usages, and evince a knowledge of them, not, indeed, of any profound kind, but far beyond what French writers are in the habit of attaining, and quite equal to that of ordinary English political scribes of the day. The "Address to the Electors of Great Britain," which is printed by way of introduction to it, is nothing but an ordinary piece of Wilkite declamation.

Much more remarkable is the appendix to the volume, entitled "Tableau des Vices de la Constitution Angloise." This is preceded by a "Letter to the President of the States General," professing to have been addressed to that functionary in 1789. Marat here states that he lived ten years in England; that his political convictions were formed during the Wilkite controversies, and the discussions on general warrants; that the "Chains of Slavery" produced a grand sensation in the country on the eve of the general election of 1774; and that he then proposed four great political measures, namely, the disfranchisement of small boroughs, and merging their constituencies in those of the counties; placing the creation of new peerages in the hands of Parliament; excluding placemen from Parliament; and for the public auditing of Treasury accounts. "Some time afterwards," he modestly adds, "the third of these bills passed, to the full extent."

Then follows the "Tableau" itself, headed "Discours adressé aux Anglois en 1774," in which the "four bills" in question are proposed, though not in the order or to the exact effect stated in the Letter; probably because in the bloody autumn of 1792 Marat was too busy to read over his own old compositions with accuracy.

In these fragments of Marat's autobiography, part is probably mere gasconade, part the illusions of a distempered brain. But some truth there undoubtedly must be, and, if any one thinks it worth while to follow up the subject, a few hints may be of use to him.

No account of Marat's life, that I have seen, gives any details of his obscure existence in England, except that it is said in the Biographie Universelle, that the "Chains of Slavery" was published while he was "giving lessons in English at Edinburgh."

A new edition of it was published in 1833, by one "Havard;" but the editor was a mere Montagnard, who brought it out as a political speculation, and adds nothing to our knowledge of its bibliography.

In the Gentleman's Magazine, May, 1774, is announced "The Chains of Slavery. A work wherein the clandestine and villainous attempts of princes to ruin liberty are pointed out, and the dreadful scenes of despotism disclosed. To which is prefixed, An Address to the Electors of Great Britain. Royal quarto. 12*s.* sewed. Becket." (An extraordinary price for a political pamphlet of two or three hundred pages.)

In the Scots Magazine for May, 1774, the "Chains of Slavery" is also announced, and stated to be "executed in a manner that will reflect credit on the author's abilities;" from which brief notice it would seem as if the author was personally known to the Edinburgh critic.

Notwithstanding these notices, I have never been able to meet with the book itself in English, or any account of it later than the time of its announcement as a new work.

Does it not seem probable from these facts that Marat's statement has some foundation—that the book was in reality

either suppressed by the exertions of Government, or withdrawn from publication after printing from motives of prudence? And is it not, further, possible that an essay so much more English than French in its tone is not Marat's at all, but was translated by him from a manuscript in his possession, and the authorship claimed in pursuance of some of those schemes of unmeaning imposture to which partially diseased intellects are prone?

Yours, &c. AN INQUIRER.

THE APPREHENSION AND DETENTION OF JAMES II. IN 1688.

Street End House, near Canterbury.

MR. URBAN,—For the inspection of the MS. of Sir John Knatchbull, of which I lately sent you an extract, I am indebted to the kindness of the present representative of the baronetcy, who, with the same generous spirit which has prompted so many other members of ancient houses, has laid open to my use such valuable family memorials as would add authenticity and interest to the pages of "The Judges of England."

In that MS. there is an account of the seizure of King James II. on his attempt to escape in December 1688, which, as the relation of a contemporary, and indeed of an actor in the events detailed, is well worthy of preservation. With the consent, therefore, of the honourable possessor of the MS. I send it to you for publication, convinced that it could not be deposited in a more fitting receptacle than the time-honoured columns of the Gentleman's Magazine.

Yours, &c. EDWARD FOSS.

Extract from the Diary kept by Sir John Knatchbull, Baronet, in 1688.

"Dec. 11. . . . . Before I went to bed I went to my L[d] Winchelsea's lodgings and acquainted him with whatt we had done, [the country gentlemen assembled at Canterbury had just declared for the Prince of Orange,] who looked as if he did not know what to think on't. Whether he disliked the thing, or the doing of itt without his authority, I did not know or care, but I quickly got his consent and went to my own quarters, where before I was asleep I had newes brought me that S[r] Edward Hales was taken att Shelnesse in his own island of Emley, but not brought up to Feversham for want of the tide. The manner of itt, as I had itt from Mr. Edwards of Feversham, was thus. Mr. Edwards coming out of Feversham with others to look after some coaches upon the road, that were turned back towards Sittinborne (for fear of some of the black guard of Canterbury that had horsed themselves and had been padding on the road ever since Sunday), meets a man with two led horses comming out of a narrow lane from the river side; he asked him who they belonged to; he said they did belong to Squire Jenkins, and said he was going to Lord Tenham's with them. Mr. Edwards, knowing there was no such gentleman in those parts of the country, and the fellow not readily answering some other questions, he stopt him and carries him to Sittinbourne, where after they had seized the coaches, and coming back he meets somebody that tells him S[r] Edward Hales that day was riding towards the river that is towards the Isle of Emley, w[ch] he told his neighbours when he came back to Feversham. There was one Amis a seaman that had observed a Custom-house boat by her jack or pendant, and said he could not but thinke she lay there for some extraordinary purpose, in regard itt was unusuall for such boats to be taking of ballast att that plase, or indeed to be thereabout, but in time of pressing of men or carrying provision to a fleet, and that his fingers itched at her ever since he saw her; but when he heard the report of S[r] Edward Hales being on the road he swore he would have him, and immediately got a crew of 40 men or more, and came in the evening so suddenly that most part of his men were upon deck, but the master could give notice to his passengers. They asked the master what he had on board, who answered, Nothing but 2 or 3 passengers; they immediately went to the cabin, and Amis seeing S[r] Edward Hales start up with a pistoll in each hand, told him if he fired they were all dead men; they immediately fell to rifling of them all, and, as Edwards told me, the King (who was there) put 50 guineas into Amis's hands, saying that would doe him more good than to stop their passage, w[ch] he took and all the money they had besides, taking no notice who they were. They turned the King's pocketts out, and searched very narrowly, one of them unbuttoning his breeches, and when they had done they turned the boat up the river towards Feversham, setting themselves downe betweene the prisoners, whilst the rest sate on the deck making a fire, the smoak of w[ch] gave great offence to the King, whereupon S[r] Edward Hales telling them the smoake was very troublesome, they brutishly answered, Damn you, if you cannot endure smoake, how will you endure hell fire? It was much desired by S[r] Edward Hales that they might be car-

ried up into the town in the boat, but they had sent for Baron Genner's * coach to come as neare the shore as they could gett, and made them land a little distance from the towne, where S^r^ Edward was carried out first, being in shoes, and lame of a hurt in his thigh. Mr. Sheldon was likewise carried through the dirt, but the King being in boots walked up to the coach, and went into it next after S^r^ Edward Hales. Amongst other rude speeches that passed in this walk, one asking who that was in the black perriwig, answer was made, it must be some old Jesuitt rogue. They brought them to the Queen's Armes, where S^r^ Edward Hales standing forward to the rabble, and the King being at the window, Mr. Napleton came in, and, knowing the King, offered to goe forward; S^r^ Edward putting his arms before to stop him, he turned them aside and went up to him and fell downe on his knees; his Majesty asking what he meant, he told him he knew him," &c.

Then follows a detail of the consultations held at Canterbury by the leading gentlemen of the county as to their proceeding to Feversham to extricate the King out of the hands of the seamen. "Most of the gentlemen were disposed to lett the King goe if he desired, and, indeed," adds Sir John, "soe was I, for I knew itt was the Prince's desire." Mr. Napleton is made to say that "his Majesty might have gone immediately after his discovery," but that he refused to do so unless Sir Edward Hales and his company were allowed to go with him, but the people would not part with them.

The result was, that (among others) Sir John Knatchbull went to Feversham, and heard that there was a strong party of horse under Lord Feversham, Sir John Fenwick, and Sir John Talbot upon the road, and that the Kentish gentlemen feared that these troops would take the King away in order to escape. Sir John then proceeds thus:

"Dec. 14. . . . These gentlemen haveing sent an expresse to the Prince, whereby they became in a great measure accountable to him for the King, though they had not possession of him, were so scrupulous upon the news of these troops (w^ch^ were now found to be but 150, a good argument that they came with noe intention of force), were very earnest with the King to give them an order under his hand to stop my L^d^ Feversham's troops advancing to Feversham till they produced their passes and orders from the councill; and S^r^ Bazill Dixwell was nominated for this imployment, who was treating with the King about this matter, but returned back to the Queen's Arms from the King's lodging a quarter of an hour after I came in, when we immediately flocked about him to heare the success, who, after haveing told us that his Majesty made great difficulty of granting itt, he said Mr. Culpepper of Hollenborne came to him from the gentlemen, and told him they would not have him proceed further with the King in that matter. The gentlemen wondered much att itt, and asked Mr. Culpeper who gave him such orders; he said he thought my L^d^ [Winchelsea] and all had been of that oppinion, and so itt seems slipt away from amongst us officiously, and fetched S^r^ Bazill back; but now upon this mistake of Mr. Culpeper it was againe agreed S^r^ Bazill should go againe and renew their request to the King for his orders to my L^d^ Feversham to shew his orders from the councell before they came forward; and Mr. Culpeper was ordered to go along with S^r^ Bazill to acknowledge his mistake, for the better introducing him to the King a second time on this errand, w^ch^ he seemed not to like before. There was nobody with the King when we came but Mr. G—— (for I tooke this opportunity to go to see his Maj^ty^, being indeed prompted to itt by most of the gentlemen, saying I had not been there yett, so that I could not well avoid itt). When we came in he turned from the window, and seeing S^r^ Bazill come towards him, I observed a smile in his face of an extraordinary size and sort, so forced, aukard, and unpleasant to look upon, that I can truly say I never saw any thing like itt: he tooke no notice of me, tho' I was just bending my knee to kiss his hand, and he immediately turned to S^r^ Bazill; but upon Mr. Grimes touching his sleeve he turned about to me, and I kissed itt. S^r^ Bazill began where he left of, and urged him in handsome words enough, to give his orders, &c. telling him it was chiefly in regards to his own safety, &c. His Majesty withstood itt, saying itt would cause unnecessary delay, and that the people were more quiett, meaning the seamen and the like. I could not imagine the reason his Majesty had to oppose this, being confident by what I heard that my Lord Feversham had orders from the councell, w^ch^ his Maj^tie^ well knew, and herefore took the liberty to tell him the gentlemen had no other consideration in this request but the safety of his Majesties person, and therefore submitted itt to

* A Baron of the Exchequer (Jenner), who had been taken by the mob the day before.

him, att w^ch^ Mr. Grimes, that stood a little behind him, looked upon me and shook his head. I not knowing whether he meant a negative or affirmative, I asked him softly whether itt was not his oppinion. He answered, Yes, indeed, and immediately touched the King and said something, upon w^ch^ the King took pen and ink, and sat downe to write the orders to comand my L^d^ Feversham to shew S^r^ Bazill his orders from councell, upon w^ch^ I withdrew to the other side of the roome, S^r^ Bazill and Mr. Culpeper standing by the King, who, whilst he was writing, told S^r^ Bazill that perhaps my L^d^ might be some hours behind his troops; whereupon S^r^ Bazill said he hoped his Majesty would be pleased to add one line more to order them to halt till he could ride to my Lord Feversham, w^ch^ his Majesty denyed; but S^r^ Bazill insisting, I step in and told S^r^ Bazill I thought it was sufficient as itt was, because, if the troops came upon any such designe as he apprehended, he need not doubt but my Lord would be at the head of them; and if they did not, he would (find) the other officers very ready to comply with the meaning of his Majesties orders; which was admitted, and we came away, leaving S^r^ William Rooke in the roome, who was newly come in. S^r^ Bazill immediately took horse, and after about two hours absence came back to the gentlemen at the Queen's Arms with the orders of S^r^ John Fenwick and S^r^ John Talbott, w^ch^ contained the copies of my L^d^ Feversham, telling us withall that he mett them 3 miles this side Sittenborne, and having shewed them the King's order, and told them the grounds of itt, they were so sensible of itt as to march back to Sittenborne to avoid giving any alarm to the town by coming in in the night, &c.

. . . . . .

After that it was agreed the gentlemen with their troops should waite on the King to Sittenborne, and to prevent all occasion of disturbances the troops of guards were to come noe farther, and his Majesty giveing us to understand that he intended to ride, by asking Mr. Sheldon what horses were come, who answered his dunn pad, I believe many thought he would ride away from them."

Sir John Knatchbull returned home without accompanying the King.

Bastards distinguished in English History.

Mr. Urban,—The learned gentleman to whom you are indebted for the valuable historical materials derived from the archives of the City of York, has, I have no doubt, hit upon the true explanation of the parentage of Sir John Egremont (Nov. p. 468). The name of that valiant captain was evidently derived from his father's title, as was customary with the illegitimate sons of the chief nobility, and he is therefore incorrectly named Sir John Percy in the pedigree in the Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica.

In the history of the continent we continually meet with the bastard of Burgundy, the bastard of Orleans, and many others; and in our own history the bastard Falconbridge is a very conspicuous character.

Thomas Duke of Clarence, son of King Henry the Fourth, had an illegitimate son who was named the bastard of Clarence, otherwise Sir John Clarence, his father's title of peerage supplying his surname. And so the Somersets, of which numerous race the Duke of Beaufort is the present head, derive their name from their first ancestor being an illegitimate son of Henry (Beaufort) Duke of Somerset.

The bastards of the middle ages appear to have delighted in distinguishing themselves as men of independent and chivalrous spirit; which was often converted by the force of circumstances, and the nature of their position, into one of open rebellion and defiance of law. Shakspere in his play of King John has personified the character in Philip Falconbridge, that boisterous

——— reputed son of Cœur de Lion,
Lord of his presence and no land beside.

The historical original of that personage was of course the renowned Foulkes de Breauté, one of the most prominent and destructive of the royalist chieftains during the Barons' Wars;

——— The bastard Falconbridge
Is now in England ransacking the Church,
Offending charity— (Act iv. sc. iii.)

but the incident of his being a bastard, and the more homely form of his name, were borrowed, it is equally evident, from the bastard Falconbridge of the reign of King Edward the Fourth, whose name in Shakspere's time must have been still remembered by the citizens of London, from the alarm into which his attack upon their walls had thrown their immediate ancestors. This bastard was paternally a Neville, his father having been a younger son of the first Earl of Westmerland, a brother to the Earl of Salisbury, an uncle to the king-making Earl of Warwick, and himself Earl of Kent, but for so short a time before his death in 1461, that the bastard had not time to acquire the designation of bastard of Kent, but retained his former appellation of the bastard of Fauconberg, or Falconbridge, the baronial

title which his father had previously enjoyed in right of his marriage.

There was another bastard, of like reputation as a gallant rebel, whose name has asserted a place in our English annals, and who played a part of some importance on the field of Flodden, though the incident escaped Sir Walter Scott when writing his Marmion. This was "the bastard Heron," as he was always called, both in his lifetime and in the subsequent records of his family. He was an illegitimate brother of Sir William Heron, of Ford Castle in Northumberland, which Sir William died in 1535, aged 59. Sir Richard Heron, the genealogist of the family (in folio, 1797), found reason to conclude that the bastard was older than his legitimate brothers; and indeed he appears to have exercised a more fatal influence on Sir William's own destiny than is easily to be paralleled under similar circumstances, unless we conclude that he possessed some advantage from his seniority in years. The story, in Sir Richard Heron's words, is as follows:—

"John Heron the bastard, his brother, having, in an affray at a border meeting, unfortunately killed Sir Robert Ker,* butler to James IV. and warden of the middle marches, Henry VII. delivered Sir William to the King of Scotland his son-in-law, who kept him a prisoner in Fastcastle Tower, in the Mers, on a rock above the Frith of Forth, until the battle of Flodden Field,—so called from Flodden Hill, the property of Sir William Heron, situate opposite Ford Castle. This battle was fought 9 Sept. 1513, upon a challenge sent by the Earl of Surrey to James a few days before the battle. By the first article of the message, Surrey accepts an offer the King had made to Elizabeth Lady Heron, wife of Sir William, not to destroy Ford Castle (which he had taken), on the Earl's releasing Lord Johnston and Alexander Hume, his prisoners; and he further offers to release Sir George Hume and William Carre two other prisoners in exchange for Sir William Heron. James refused these proposals by his herald, but accepted the challenge. The proposals refute the charge of the Scotish historians, (Drummond, and Lindsay of Pitscottie) that Lady Heron had a criminal connexion with their King, and betrayed him to Surrey."

Shortly before the battle of Flodden, Alexander Hume had entered the English border with 3000 horse (as described by Buchanan), but having fallen into an ambush was defeated, and with his brother George Hume was taken prisoner. Buchanan assigns this defeat, and the fact of the bastard Heron appearing openly in Northumberland, as the main provocation of the Scotish invasion. He states that George Hume was exchanged for the Lord Hern of Ford; but Sir Richard Heron remarks that the Earl of Surrey's message shows that such exchange could not have taken place prior to the battle.

When Sir William Heron returned home,† he found his castle had not been spared by the invaders; for a survey of the borders made in 1542 describes it as having been burnt by the late King of Scots, a little before he was slain at Flodden. (MS. Cotton. Calig. B. VIII.) This fact certainly does not countenance the scandalous whispers respecting King James and the lady of Ford; for Cupid's fire would scarcely have ignited the border fortress. Yet such are the charms of scandal, however ancient, that I believe the story of King James's gallantry with the Lady Ford (as she is called by Hume) has hitherto met with general acceptance from all our historians, notwithstanding the indignant denial of the family genealogist. That the poet of Marmion (though not cognisant, as I have already stated, of the story of the bastard Heron,) should have readily caught at the presumed dalliance of James in the towers of Ford was perhaps a matter of course; but Sir Walter Scott has represented the matter in the worst possible light when he says in his notes to that poem that "Part of the *pretences* of Lady Ford's negociations with James was the liberty of her husband." When the poet descends into plain prose, and makes that the vehicle of such grave accusations, he may be fairly asked for

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* Sir Robert Ker, says Pinkerton, ii. 71, was slain by the bastard Heron, Lilburne, and Starked, three Englishmen. Andrew Ker, the son of Sir Robert, sent two of his adherents, who brought him the head of Starked, which was exposed in one of the most public places in Edinburgh. Pinkerton gives the year 1511 as the date of this occurrence, but it must have happened some years before; and the late Mr. J. P. Wood remarks that its true date will have been shortly before the 6th Nov. 1500, when a confirmation under the great seal of Scotland was granted to the foundation of a chapel at Cavertoun, which Walter Ker of Cessfurd had founded for the health of his own soul, and for that of his son Robert Ker, knight, recently deceased.—Peerage of Scotland, edit. 1813, ii. 441, 444.

† Lilburne, the fellow prisoner of the lord of Ford, had died in Scotland. Scott's Notes to Marmion.

the authorities upon which his historical statements are founded. She was a lady who would not have been insulted with impunity in her life-time, for she was a sister of Robert Lord Ogle, a Baron of the realm.

To return to John Heron the Bastard. His history is related by Sir Richard the genealogist, as follows :—

"Henry VII. summoned him to answer for killing Ker. He professed to obey, but at a village near Newark his servants gave out that he was dead of the plague, and pretended to bury him. He returned into Northumberland, and lay for some time concealed in the Cheviot mountains, where, being outlawed in both kingdoms, he collected and trained a troop of horse, with which he ranged the borders. When the right wing of the English army was defeated in Flodden Field, and Sir Edmund Howard, who commanded it, was left alone on the ground, the bastard at the head of his troop threw himself between the two armies. Some accounts of this famous battle join Lord Dacre with him; but Hall says, that Heron the Bastard, though much wounded, rescued Sir Edmund, and that "Lord Dacre with hys company stode styl all daye unfoughten withall.'"

The closing scene of the Bastard's career is described by Holinshed, in a passage which escaped the notice of Sir Richard Heron. On the 22d May, 1524, being Trinity Sunday, five hundred Scots had made an inroad into England, and had plundered the market folks on their way to the great fair kept that day at Berwick. "The v. of Julye next ensuing, Sir John a Fenwike, Leonarde Musgrave, and bastarde Heron, with diverse other Englishe captaynes, having with them nine hundrethe men of warre, entred the Mers, minding to fetche out of the same some bootie; and encountring with the Scots, being in number two thousand, after sore and long fight, caused them to leave their grounde, and to flie, so that in the chase were taken two hundreth Scottes, and many slaine, and amongst them were diverse gentlemen; but Sir Raufe a Fenwike, Leonard Musgrave, and the bastard Heron, with xxx. other Englishmen well-horsed, followed so farre in the chase that they were past rescues of their companie; wherof the Scottes being advised, sodainly returned, and set on the Englishmenne, which, oppressed with the multitude of their enimies, were soone overcome, and there was taken Sir Raufe a Fenwike, Leonard Musgrave, and sixe other; and bastarde Heron, with seaven other, were slayne. The residue by chaunce escaped. The other Englishmen, with their two hundreth prisoners, returned safely into Englande." (p. 1532.)

Such was the characteristic death of the bastard Heron. The name of his wife is not on record; but he left at least two sons, John and William, one of whom (probably the former) became a peaceful inhabitant of London. His funeral, in the reign of Queen Mary, is thus recorded in the Diary of Henry Machyn the merchant-taylor :—

"1557. The xvij. day of August was the obseque of master Heyron, the sune of the basterd Heron of the North, with cot armur and pennon of armes, with torches and lyght."

The church where the funeral took place is not specified.

William Heron, citizen of London, son of John, died without issue, and by his will, dated 12th July, 1580, left his cousin-german, Thomas Heron of Newcastle, son of William, and then 40 years of age, the heir of his property. (Esc. 23 Eliz. pars 2, No. 83.)

These details, Mr. Urban, I beg to supply as an additional note to Machyn's Diary, where I was at a loss to identify "the bastard Heron," not having then made acquaintance with Sir Richard Heron's rare genealogical volume.

Yours, &c.

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS.

THE SKELETONS LATELY FOUND AT LITTLE WILBRAHAM.

Audley End, Dec. 10.

MR. URBAN,—In your notice in the November number of your Magazine (p. 521), of the excavations recently made by the Hon. Richard Neville at Little Wilbraham, there are some statements with regard to the human bones found which are calculated to lead readers astray as to the real nature of that interment. During the whole of the investigation I had every opportunity of examining the skeletons as they were exhumed, and I did so with greater care and interest, perhaps, than would a casual observer—anatomy being one of the regular studies of my profession. These circumstances, I trust, you will consider some excuse for my troubling you with the following account, which I have not written without the full permission of Mr. Neville himself. I should also have written sooner, but the paragraph to which I allude escaped both Mr. Neville's attention and my own until a day or two ago.

The number of skeletons exhumed was no less than 188. Of these there were only about twenty which I could with confidence put down to the female sex. In

many cases the bones were in such a crumbling state that it was impossible to form a correct opinion on the subject. There were the bones of several children, and also some few of very old people, as shown by the shape of the lower jaw; but by far the greater number were those of middle-aged males. Amongst such a number there were of course specimens of all sizes; but, from the general character, I should say that they belonged to a strong and powerful race of good stature. The femora and humeri were large and strong, and had almost invariably the insertions of the various muscles strongly developed. The teeth were generally good, and the whole set, both in the upper and lower jaw, was often complete. They had very broad crowns, and were much worn down, so much so, in some instances, that I should think during life they must have been almost level with the gum. This worn state was observed not only in the molars, but even in the front teeth. There were but few instances of decay. The crania were generally of the elongated form, and this, I think, was their only peculiar characteristic. The superior development varied much, as is natural amongst such a number; but, taken as a whole, I must do them the justice to say that there was a fair average of frontal bones, well calculated to contain lobes of a size worthy of the most civilised races of the present day. This character might fairly be given to them generally. There were of course occasional specimens of extremes, some of the heads being altogether remarkably fine, and some others having but very poor superior development; the tendency to length, however, applied to all. The relics found with these various skeletons were of the same character throughout, the same things being found with every kind of skeleton, the only difference being that some appeared richer than others. There were, however, none so poor as to be without an iron knife, and very few who had not a spear also. The more fortunate had also a sword and a boss, and so on; the richest having, besides these implements, ornaments of various kinds, as beads, brooches, bronze pins, &c. One or two were also favoured with little buckets, or *situlæ*, made of staves of wood bound together by ornamented bronze. These various relics were found indiscriminately with all kinds of skeletons; by which I mean that no peculiarity of shape in the cranium was any criterion as to what was to be found with it. In no instance was this the case.

From these circumstances I am led to think that the opinion of your informant, that in this cemetery there were two distinct classes of people and of two distinct periods, is erroneous. On the contrary, there seems to be every reason to believe that the people were of one race, differing only in worldly wealth, and that the period of their interment extended only over the time in which such a number of persons died in the neighbourhood. As far as it is possible to judge from dry bones, I should also say that this cemetery was used in a time of peace, as I found but few marks of violence, and those which I did observe were old fractures which had been united, and united in a manner which did credit to the surgeons of the day. There were some few cases which showed the ordinary diseases of bone, but not in one instance did I see anything indicating violence at the time of death.

I may mention that the most marked specimen of poor development of the superior part of the cranium was preserved, and is now in the museum of the Archæological Institute. Other specimens of different kinds should have been preserved; but, besides the difficulty occasioned by the repugnance which every one must in some degree feel to taking up and distributing the mortal remains of one's fellow-creatures all over the country, most of the specimens were in such a brittle and fragile state, that to preserve them when all the earth was taken out of them was almost impossible. It gives me great pleasure to inform you, in conclusion, that it is Mr. Neville's intention to publish an illustrated catalogue of the very numerous and interesting relics which were collected during the excavation.

Yours, &c.
JOHN LANE OLDHAM.

On Roman Inscriptions in Britain.

Huddersfield, Dec. 1st.

MR. URBAN,—It has sometimes been urged as an argument in favour of the higher intellectual culture, to which the continental provinces of ancient Rome attained, that they have to show at the present day a greater number of monuments of the once mistress of the world than are to be found in Britain. But the truer way of accounting for this circumstance is the destruction of these relics during the many civil wars of which this island for successive centuries was the scene—one barbarous people after another, first the Britons, after the departure of the Romans, in their wars with each other, next the Saxon, and then the Dane, deluged like a torrent the face of the

country, and swept away most, though not all, the nobler remains of Roman greatness. That very many magnificent structures of that polished people did adorn our land, is fully attested by the numerous fragments of columns, pediments, friezes, &c. which accident has from time to time exhumed from the bowels of the earth. In proportion, however, as the vestiges of Roman occupancy diminish, so have the difficulties of the antiquary increased. In the absence of written records, what has he to rely upon for any information on the state of Roman Britain, after the date of the last Itinera, except the casual discoveries of relics of that people? For be it remembered the Itineraries do but tell us of the towns or stations in the earlier part of the Roman æra in Britain, but of the two centuries or more that succeeded the last of the Itineraries we are left in utter darkness. Antiquaries have too generally lost sight of this, and, by supposing there were no stations but what are contained in the Itineraries, have been for altering the numerals on every occasion, to make the distance correspond with some favourite hypothesis. No sooner are some fixed and heavy remains brought to light, than the next question is asked, to which of the stations named in the Itinerary of Antoninus or Ptolemy shall we assign these ruins? Little argument is needed to convince a willing antiquary, and, where certainty is unattainable, our imagination grows warm in proportion as truth assumes a more shadowy form.

When we consider how great a number of altars have been brought to light during the last half century, especially in the north of England and in Scotland, it seems to me a point of great importance to the future antiquary, that as correct a description as possible of all of them should be attempted in some common receptacle. Such a publication, whether in the form of an enlarged edition of Horsley, or as an independent work, provided it embraced all that has ever been discovered in Great Britain relating to Roman antiquities, especially a more careful comparison of all the known inscriptions of that people in this island, would constitute a book of reference most valuable to the future inquirer. By such means a clue would be afforded to the decyphering of difficult inscriptions that might hereafter be discovered, and much light shed upon the Roman history of Britain by a careful consideration of the contents of each inscription, its æra, and the place where it was found.

I have been led to these remarks by the advantage I have myself experienced in arriving at a truer knowledge of some Roman inscriptions in my own neighbourhood, by a careful inspection of many Roman altars in Scotland. In a Roman station, situate nearly three miles from my own residence, near Scammonden, in the parish of Huddersfield, many very interesting relics have been brought to light from time to time, affording undeniable evidence of a station of the first class. That station, from the discoveries of the late Mr. Watson, as well as from some that I have myself made, I believe to be the site of the ancient Cambodunum. Many of your readers will be aware that there is no part of the Roman dominion in ancient Britain that has given birth to so much controversy as this once important fortress. There are some, however, I believe, who, though they readily admit, from the many fixed and heavy remains found at the Ealdfields (the name it is now known by), that it is a Roman station, yet give the preference to Greetland, where, too, some fixed and heavy remains were discovered in the time of Camden, deeming it to combine more of the usual requisites observed by the Roman tacticians in the selection of their stations, especially one so important as Cambodunum. However, this is not the opportunity I shall take to discuss the relative merits of the two claimants. All I purpose to do, in the present paper, is to make a few selections of inscriptions, which have been brought to light from time to time in the line of the wall of Antoninus during the works of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. Seldom have many years elapsed without one accidental circumstance or another exposing to light some interesting memorials of its Roman constructors.

If anything can mitigate the regret we feel for the destruction of this ancient boundary line of civilization in Britain, it must be the discovery of so rich a store of antiquarian wealth, and the extrication from the concealment of thirteen or fourteen centuries, of so many sculptured altars, and so many legionary inscriptions, which have shed a light on Roman affairs in Britain; but which otherwise might have continued for centuries more in the bowels of the earth. The secrets too which have been revealed of the very names of some of its Roman constructors at a distance of so many ages, are calculated to awaken feelings of emotion. It was whilst decyphering these altars in the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow, as well as in some other repositories of a similar kind, that I noticed so many inscriptions of the sixth legion, the "Legio sexta victrix." This legion, it is well known, came over to Britain in the reign of Hadrian, and as no altar or inscription of that legion has been found in any part of

the island to the south of the Brigantine territory, it has been supposed that the soldiers of that legion made their first halt in that country. Both at Cambodunum, and in the line of the wall of Antoninus in Scotland, we have an altar dedicated to Fortune by the sixth legion. Near the one discovered in Scotland were remains of a sudarium or hot-bath, and a number of human bones, with pieces of pottery. The same was the case near the altar of Fortune at Cambodunum, near Scammonden, in this neighbourhood, where a Roman hypocaust was discovered by myself, and near it fragments of urns and burnt bones.

There was at no great distance from this altar an inscription, or rather part of an inscription, found, which, though known to several able antiquaries, has not, so far as I know, been satisfactorily explained. It was the single word OPUS on a fragment of stone. Until I had examined several inscriptions discovered on the wall of Antoninus I was at a loss what construction to put upon it. A diligent investigation, however, of the inscriptions of the sixth legion, the "Legio sexta victrix," has convinced me that it is a part only of an inscription by the same sixth legion, or some portion of it, afterwards stationed at the Roman town of Cambodunum. If the inscription had been preserved entire, no doubt it would have resembled many discovered in the Roman wall in Scotland, in which the term OPUS VALLI is generally used to express the work done by the sixth legion in the formation of the wall. There are several such inscriptions preserved entire; a single specimen will be sufficient:

* VEX. LEG. VI. VIC.
P.P OPUS VALLI
P ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞ . XLI

It seems probable, therefore, that after the completion of the great wall in Scotland, a detachment of this sixth legion left this memorial of their labours at Cambodunum, where they appear to have been stationed, as indeed is evident from the altar to Fortune they erected there, found about a century ago amongst the ruins of a building composed of Roman bricks.

There has been no altar, however, of the sixth legion discovered, of equal interest to the one found near the site of the Roman fort at Castlecary, of which the following is the translation: "To the God Mercury, the soldiers of the sixth the victorious, pious and faithful, natives of Sicily, Italy, and Noricum, their vow being most willingly fulfilled." This is the only altar that tells us from whence the soldiers of this legion were drafted, and that the natives of Noricum contributed to swell their ranks. This appears to me rather a remarkable circumstance, inasmuch as the principal town in Noricum was Cambodunum, and the surrounding population of Brigantine extraction. There is a town too named Brigantia. Now, as it has already been shewn that the garrison of the British Cambodunum, in the parish of Huddersfield, consisted of soldiers of this same sixth legion, it is not improbable that some of them at least were natives of the continental Cambodunum. If such was the case, the coincidence would recal to these brave men the associations of their earlier days. Fated to pass their lives in this remote corner of Europe, and cut off from all hope of revisiting their native country, the similarity of name and manners might reconcile these hardy warriors to their adopted country. It was no unusual thing for the Roman soldiers, at the expiration of their term of service, to be rewarded with grants of land, and they often preferred those towns for their residence on which muncipal privileges had been conferred—and the Cambodunum near Huddersfield was one of the ten towns in Britain honoured by such privileges. These soldiers of Noricum therefore might see in the Alpine district of Yorkshire a country, a climate, and even a language, so much like their own as to reconcile them to perpetual banishment. Whether, however, the honour of the jus Latii conferred on *ten* cities of Britain only, be assigned more truly to the parish of Huddersfield, or to Greteland in the parish of Halifax, may become a future subject of discussion. At present opinions are divided. All doubt respecting the celebrated altar found at Greteland is now set at rest by the researches of the first of living antiquaries, the Rev. Joseph Hunter, who had the good fortune to find, in one of the manuscript volumes of Roger Dodsworth, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, the memorandum respecting the time and manner, as well as place, of the discovery of this altar in 1597.† Another fact is proved by the contents of this memorandum, which hitherto was never more than suspected, and indeed since the discovery of the Roman town near Scammonden has been generally renounced,—I allude to the once existence of a Roman town, on

* Vexillation of the sixth legion, surnamed the victorious, completed, towards the formation of the wall, a portion of work to the extent of 4141 paces.

† See Mr. Hunter's paper in the Archæologia, vol. xxxii. pp. 16–24.

or near the place where the altar was found. Besides this, I am of opinion that there has been a camp near Greteland Wall Nook; and the Greteland road leads to another Roman camp, not far from my own residence, which is now known by the undignified name of Megs dyke. Whatever was the real name of the station at Greteland, the existence of which has now been so fully established, it seems to me that its connection with Littleborough was maintained by this road, and that the camp near my residence was a military post, necessary in warlike times, and perhaps placed on this road as near as possible to that point where the two Roman roads would meet, that is, one from the Greteland station and the other from the Ealdfields near Scammonden. However, as I may return to this subject at a future time, I will at present confine my observations to the altar itself. It was a votive altar dug up, according to Camden, on the summit of a hill inaccessible on every side but one, and therefore the site of a camp, inscribed "to the Goddess of the state of the Brigantes, and to the divinities of the two Augusti." The first and most material part of the inscription is the first line DVI C BRIG &c. This word Dui is not, so far as I know, to be met with in any known inscription. But the opinion of the most competent judges makes it signify Goddess, and this Goddess of the Brigantes is adjudged to be no other than the Brigantia whose statue exhibited at full length was discovered at Middleby in Scotland, within the ruins of a Roman temple. That indeed is my own opinion, but I am not so sure that the received reading of the altar is the true one.

May not the DVI C BRIG be read Deæ Victrici Brigantum? At the period when this altar was erected many of the Brigantes had entered the Roman service, and it might be policy to conciliate the good feelings of their Brigantine subjects. There is indeed in the possession of the Scotish Antiquarian Society a monument of a Brigantine soldier, who had served for twenty years in the centuria or company surnamed Vindex, a subdivision of the ninth corps of stipendiaries, which had been drafted from the Brigantine territory; and it further tells us that he had originally enlisted in the second cohort of THR, supposed to mean Thracians. We have here evidence enough that recruits were raised from the territory of their old enemies the Brigantines, and at the æra of the erection of the Greteland altar, A.D. 208, about two years before the Emperor Severus expired at York, while on the eve of preparing a second formidable expedition against the Caledonians, every exertion was making to swell the ranks of the Roman army. Whichsoever of these readings be the true one, there can be no doubt that the Goddess Brigantia was invoked in the Greteland altar. The statue of Brigantia, to which I have already alluded as having been discovered at Middleby in Scotland, had the following inscription:

Brigantiæ . S Amandus
Architectus ex Imperio Imp I

The last line states that it was erected by Amandus, the architect, under the injunction of the Roman Emperor Julian, who succeeded to the Emperor Constantius, son of Constantine the Great. At the death of Constantius Julian returned to the worship of heathen gods, ordering their temples to be reopened in the provinces and colonies of the Roman empire, at the same time persecuting the Christians. This event took place A.D. 362, when the imperial legions still occupied the towns and stations in the Brigantine territory. The appearance of Roman altars therefore still standing *in proprio situ*, is no proof that they have not been at one time overthrown, or that Christianity had not previously been established in their vicinity. The Roman altar* in the station near Huddersfield was still standing, though covered with ruins, as well as that in Greteland dedicated to Brigantia, yet we are not to assume on that account that at no former period did the light of Christianity reign in the hearts of many a convert within these primitive fortresses. I cannot but persuade myself, not merely from the circumstance of Cambodunum being the next leading station to York, where Christianity was introduced at an early period, but because I have myself, in different researches made on and near the ground-plot of this station, met with many tiles, or fragments of tiles, bearing a single rectangular cross on them, not those oblique crosses or scores so often found on Roman tiles, but such as if seen on monuments would be regarded as emblems of Christianity.

Whilst vindicating so early an æra for the introduction of Christianity in this

* This altar was found amongst the ruins of a building manifestly composed of Roman bricks, some 7½ inches square and 3 inches thick, but some 22 inches square; one room of the building was 4 yards long, and about 2½ broad, but betwixt 3 and 4 yards below the surface, and paved nearly a yard thick with lime and bricks brayed together extremely hard. It is believed, that many such remain to be explored.

district, permit me in this place to dwell for a few moments on two sepulchral monuments, found in a cemetery on the wall of Antoninus. They are deposited in the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow, and great as my delight was in surveying the numerous interesting relics of Roman greatness, brought to light from time to time on the wall of Antoninus, in point of interest these two singular yet solemn mementoes of death far surpassed them all. The first has sustained considerable injury, and the only part of the inscription still remaining is D · M · VERECUNDAE, that is, "to the shade of Verecunda," a Roman lady. This is, I believe, the oldest monument of a Roman lady yet discovered in Britain. Who this lady was, and to whom she was indebted for this simple monument, which has survived more than fifteen centuries, we are not told, at least in that part of the stone yet left; but what more than all riveted my attention was a garland engraved upon it. This, and the other sepulchral monument I shall mention presently, are the only two that either here or among the monuments in Horsley are distinguished by a garland. Horsley, who describes this monument, supposes this garland to be emblematic of youth; but may it not, in connection with the surrounding emblems, point out the probability at least that this lady had not died in the darkness of heathenism? Then in the second funereal stone, on which is the following inscription, "To the shade of Salmanes, who died at the age of fifteen, Salmanes has dedicated this."* There is also a garland. If either in Gruter, or any other record of Roman inscriptions, such funereal ornaments as are seen in these two interesting monuments are ever found on heathen gravestones, then of course my conjecture is erroneous; but on each of these stones there are other marks, singular, and to me significant of Christianity, which it may be well to allude to, and these very peculiarities I am gratified to find have not escaped the attention of other more experienced antiquaries; for in a work by the late Mr. Whitaker, on the Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall, there are the following remarks on these two monuments. After alluding to the garland on each of them, he adds:—"Christianity indeed has alone found out the happy art of taking away the natural mournfulness of death in general, of turning it into a ground of triumph, and of crowning the gravestones of its professors with the garlands of victory. Accordingly we find in one of them a garland with two branches, probably of cypress, and two globes quartered, or, as the eye tell us at once, two crosses, one upon each side of the upper part of the garland, and the cypress branches on each side of the lower; significant emblems of the triumph of Christianity over nature."

In the early days of Christianity at Rome it was a very common thing to continue the formulary D · M · upon monuments professedly Christian. I have only met with two Roman monuments at York, one to the shades of Minne, and the other of the standard-bearer to the ninth legion; on the latter of these there is a cross within a circle, but in other respects it has no appearance of a Christian monument, such as those I have just mentioned in the Glasgow museum.

At what period Christianity was first preached in Britain is a matter of uncertainty, yet as most of the heathen altars discovered in Britain, of Roman sculpture, appear to have been erected a century or two before their final departure, may we not indulge a hope that one cause of this circumstance was the gradual introduction of Christianity? Without ascribing the æra of its first promulgation (as some monkish historians have done) to the first century, we have the authority of Eusebius for the fact, that the Emperor Constantine, who was born at York of a British princess in the year 272, was the first imperial convert to the Christian faith; so that it is not difficult to suppose that the religion of the Cross, already promulgated at York, the then capital of Roman Britain, should in no very long space of time extend its influence to the adjacent provinces, and it was at this period probably that it was first introduced at the Roman town of Cambodunum, near Huddersfield, where I observed so many tiles with the marks of a cross.

As the subject of Roman remains is beginning once more to invite the attention of antiquaries, I will defer such other suggestions as occurred to me on this subject, especially as bearing on the camps and stations in this district, once occupied by the imperial legions, to some future opportunity, having already encroached too largely on your valuable pages.

Yours, &c.

J. K. WALKER, M.D. Cantab.

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* D . M
SALMAN
VIX . AN . X^{Y}
SALMANES POSUIT.

This inscription may probably be a record of paternal affection. Salmanes the father, to the departed spirit of Salmanes the son.

The Order of the Garter worn by Ladies.

Mr. Urban,—Ashmole, in his History of the Garter, p. 218, speaks of three monumental effigies of Ladies wearing the ensign of that order: two of which are Alice Duchess of Suffolk at Ewelme in Oxfordshire, and Margaret Lady Harcourt at Stanton Harcourt in the same county. The third is a Countess of Tancarville; but where this effigy is, or was, is not stated. Lord Harcourt in an account of his own place speaks of all three as "engraved in Gough's work:" but this I believe is a mistake. Mr. Gough himself (Introd. to Sep. Monuments, p. clxxx.) alludes to three instances, but names only two. The identity of this "Countess of Tancarville" is also variously adopted; Ashmole making her Constance daughter of the Duke of Exeter; Mr. Beltz (Memorials of the Garter, p. ccxx.) Antigona daughter of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester; and Sir Harris Nicolas (Hist. of the Garter, p. 499) Joan daughter of Edward Lord Cherlton of Powis. May I inquire of your genealogical and heraldic readers which is right, and whether it has been ascertained where the effigy is, or was?

Yours, &c. J. C.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Literary Admission to the Public Records. — Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. — Mr. Kerrich's Numismatic Collection at the London Society of Antiquaries.—Proposed Museum of Casts. —Sale of Standards and MSS. relating to the Mint.—The Records of the County and City of Chester. —Newspapers and Historical Chronicles or Magazines.—Dulwich College.—Upton Church, Buckinghamshire.—Royal Society Elections.—Theological Prize Essay.—Works of the Hakluyt Society. —Topographical and Antiquarian Works in preparation.—Recent Publications submitted to us.

We had the pleasure to communicate to our readers, in our September Magazine, the favourable reply received from the Master of the Rolls, in answer to the requisition which had been presented to him, that Literary Inquirers should be permitted to make searches among the Public Records without payment of fees. The regulations for the exercise of this privilege have now been made, and have been communicated, through Mr. Bruce, to the requisitionists. They are as follow:

1st. That the individuals seeking to avail themselves of the permission shall address a letter to the Deputy Keeper, (Sir Francis Palgrave, K.H.) stating generally their objects of research, so as to show that the applications are really and *bonâ fide* for literary purposes, and that the applicant shall also attend the Deputy Keeper personally thereon, and give such further explanation as may be required; and that thereupon the Deputy Keeper shall, if he be satisfied with the statement and explanation, authorise the Assistant Keepers to allow the applicant to inspect such Indexes of Records, and also such Original Records, and to make such copies or extracts in pencil required by the applicant as the Deputy Keeper may think advisable. This mode of proceeding, which is equally required for the security of the Records, and for the protection of the business searchers, will in fact be beneficial to Literary Inquirers; for the more fully they explain their objects, the better will the Deputy Keeper and the other officers be able to direct them to the documents which may be useful to them.

2ndly. That all the applications before mentioned be entered in a book, and be reported to the Master of the Rolls.

3rdly. That a book be kept at each branch office, in which the Assistant Keeper shall enter a note or particular of the Rolls, Records, Books, or Documents, called for, inspected, or used by the applicant, nearly in the same manner, *mutatis mutandis*, as is practised with respect to Manuscripts in the British Museum. But this book to be considered as confidential, and not to be shown to the public without the express permission of the Master of the Rolls or Deputy Keeper.

4thly. That in case of any impropriety or abuse of the privilege, the Assistant Keepers do forthwith report the same to the Deputy Keeper, in order that he may bring the same before the Master of the Rolls.

It will be necessary also to explain to the Literary Inquirers that the time of the various officers and other persons employed in the Public Record Office is wholly engrossed by the performance of their present duties; that it will not be possible for the officers to assist any Literary Inquirers beyond the production of the documents, and giving a general explanation, if needed, of their character and nature. No applicant ought to present himself who is not sufficiently acquainted with the hand-writing, abbreviations, and language of ancient documents, so as to be able to read and decypher their contents. The Literary Inquirer will have free access to the documents, but, this being done, he will have to conduct the inquiry from these documents in such manner as his own knowledge and capacity may best enable him to do.

We hope that these arrangements will be found in practice to be just and satisfactory. The effect of all such regulations depends entirely upon their administration. We rest in perfect confidence on the liberal disposition of the present Deputy Keeper and his subordinate officers, and render all thanks to the Master of the Rolls for his courtesy and kind intentions.

The proceedings which have arisen in our national antiquarian societies, at their early meetings of the current session, occupy a more than ordinary space in our

present number. As it is generally long before the papers of the the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland are produced in a printed form, we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity that has been kindly afforded us of publishing Prof. Munch's curious communication relative to the "Pomona" of the Orcades, and also of giving a full abstract of Dr. Wilson's interesting memoir on ancient Ecclesiastical Bells. At the opening meeting of the same Society an important arrangement effected with H. M.'s Treasury was announced, and received with general approbation, whereby the Society's museum is in effect transferred to the public, whilst its management and control are still reserved to those who are best qualified to administer them. Such a plan is characteristic of the sterling and judicious economy which characterises our Northern countrymen, whereby the best practical results are accomplished without an unnecessary waste of means. In too many of our own institutions for scientific purposes, we have to lament a diminution of force in consequence of an unnecessary multiplication of establishments and official corps. The Edinburgh plan has, however, been already successfully tried with some of our provincial museums; as at Leicester and elsewhere.

The Report of the London Society of Antiquaries also commences with an important announcement relative to their acquired stores. It is a detailed description of the numismatic collection presented to the Society by Mr. Kerrich: of which a printed Catalogue is about to be provided for the Fellows.

The protracted existence of "The Crystal Palace," and more particularly of the surplus fund arising from the exhibition of its recent contents, has produced a great amount of activity among well-meaning projectors of museums. We have no doubt their several suggestions will all receive due consideration. In particular, we trust that an instructive collection of casts, architectural and sculptural, and impartially formed of the best examples in the classical, mediæval, and modern periods, will be one of the results. Meanwhile, the late Mr. Cottingham's valuable nucleus of an architectural and sculptural museum of the middle ages, has been irretrievably dispersed by the hammer of the auctioneer.

In 1758 the House of Commons issued a commission to adjust the *standard of weight*, and under the superintendence of competent officers of the Mint, assisted by some eminent scientific men, the standard was determined, and two troy pounds of extreme accuracy were produced. One of these pound weights was deposited in the House of Commons, and was destroyed in the fire in 1834, and the other, until recently, has been in private hands. This duplicate of the original standard troy pound has been, since the destruction of its fellow, the weight always appealed to in any commission for the trial of weights. On the 12th Nov. it was sold by auction by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, among other effects of the late Mr. Stanesby Alchorne, formerly King's Assay Master. It was sold for 17*l.* and was understood to be purchased for the government. The hydrostatic balance, used for the trial of the standard in 1758, with several boxes of extremely accurate weights, were withdrawn, no bidder appearing for the same. The sale included many curious MSS. on Mint affairs. Among these was "Crocker's Register Book of Drawings for Medals," certified under the hands of various officers of the Mint, and containing thirty autographs of Sir Isaac Newton, sold for 40*l.*, and which will, with the most interesting of the other MSS. find its resting place in the British Museum. Lot 178, a 5*l.* piece of George III. dated 1820, and in very fine condition, sold for 31*l.*

At the monthly meeting of the Chester Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society, held on the 1st Dec. the Marquess of Westminster presided, and the Rev. G. B. Blomfield, M.A. Canon of Chester Cathedral, gave an interesting topographical description of the original and present arrangements of the Abbey buildings of St. Werburgh (now the cathedral); when, in reference to some remarks of the lecturer on the state of the charter and MSS. of the abbey, the Rev. Wm. Massie took occasion to bring before the meting the general subject of the county, city, and ecclesiastical records. Those of the city were as heaps of parchment in heaps of dust, and the others at least needed a more minute classification, which he suggested should be accomplished by some person well qualified to make a digest and descriptive catalogue; and he had reason to suppose, from a recent conversation with Mr. W. H. Brown, that a suggestion coming from the society would not be ill received. The noble chairman declared that, if, as Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum, he had any thing to do with the muniments of the county, he was ready to promote so desirable an object. It was suggested that the county rolls were under the care of the Marquess Cholmondeley, as Lord Chamberlain; when the Marquess of Westminster replied that he was sure this would make no difference, and that every facility

would be afforded by the authorities to a measure of such practical importance. It is highly encouraging to observe in influential quarters sentiments like these, evincing a just regard to the best interests of historical literature.

A question arose in the Court of Exchequer on the 1st December which could not fail to remind us of *Tunc tua res agitur*, &c.; for the printers of Dickens's monthly historical summary, entitled THE HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE, were prosecuted at the suit of the Attorney General, as being liable to stamp duty for publishing "news." Mr. Baron Parke, for various reasons derived from certain expressions in the Newspaper Stamp Acts, thought the Crown entitled to judgment; but the other judges were of an opposite opinion. Mr. Baron Platt remarked that the Gentleman's Magazine had exercised the privilege contended for ever since the year 1731, and it was shown that a determinate interval of publication of "twenty-six days," had been specified for the special purpose of distinguishing between the newspaper and the chronicle. Judgment was accordingly given for the Defendants.

On the 19th Nov. Lord Campbell and the puisne judges of the Queen's Bench gave a unanimous verdict on a question which had been raised relative to the right of election to the office of WARDEN OF DULWICH COLLEGE. The successful candidate at the election which took place in the month of April last was Richard William Allen, esq.: but three weeks after it had resulted in his favour he found his admission to the office disputed by the Fellows, on the ground that the "Assistants" of the college, who are the churchwardens for the time being of the parishes of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, St. Saviour's Southwark, and St. Giles's without Cripplegate, had no right to join with the Fellows in the election. This interpretation of the statutes was directly contrary to long practice in the matter of elections: and the judges have now declared it to be unfounded. Mr. R. W. Allen is in consequence confirmed as the present Warden; and "the Assistants" will probably continue to exercise a material influence in future elections.

We have heretofore so far endeavoured to interest our readers in the fate of the ancient church of UPTON near Windsor,* which was dismantled and deserted about sixteen years ago, that we are inclined to believe that even those who are unacquainted with the spot will derive more than ordinary gratification from the intelligence that it has now been perfectly restored in its structure, and reconsecrated to divine worship. We are happy also to state that all the architectural features of this interesting example of the Norman period have been carefully preserved by the architect, Benjamin Ferrey, esq. The rapid increase of the *town* of Slough—as the inhabitants are now ambitious to designate it (which forms the greater part of the parish)—has led to the demand for additional church accommodation; and after a gallery had been added (about three years ago) to that unhappy performance the new brick church, it was found that the venerable temple of the olden days might still be rendered useful. Fortunately its roofs had been maintained in repair, although the interior was entirely laid waste. There was therefore still an opportunity of renovation. Mr. Ferrey has added a south aisle, which exactly doubles the dimensions of that part of the church west of the tower, and has connected it with the nave by a range of three pointed Norman arches. He has built a round-headed arch under the central tower, which opens the area of the chancel—previously cut off from view by the extreme narrowness of the doorway; and thus a church which had remained for eight centuries in its primitive contracted form has at length been enlarged after the ordinary and legitimate practice of early times. Mr. Ferrey has preserved (with a care which deserves the thanks of every architectural antiquary), at the east end of his new aisle, not only the arch of the old doorway we have mentioned, but also the singular Norman arch of oak (engraved in our Magazine for November, 1847), and the stone arch which stood in the correspondent space south of the doorway. These now serve as frames for the Commandments and Creed. The old rafters of the nave, which were concealed by a ceiling, have been found in good condition and restored to view. The Norman font has been returned from the modern church. A piscina of remarkably early form has been found in the chancel. Another ancient relic discovered is a mutilated sculpture of the Trinity. Remains of painting were seen all over the old walls of the church, but the only subject that could be decyphered (and that obscurely) was the Adoration of the Magi. The patterns which ornamented the stone groining of the chancel were discovered, and have been restored

* See an interior view of the chancel in the Gentleman's Magazine for Dec. 1846, and an engraving of the remarkable Norman arch of oak in that for Nov. 1847.

by Mr. Willement; who has also, at his own expense, placed two windows of stained glass over the communion-table. Mrs. E. T. Champneys, wife of the Vicar, has filled with stained glass the two-light Perpendicular window which lights the pulpit, the design being this text in scrolls: —"We preach Christ crucified, Christ the power of God, and the wisdom of God." Two memorial windows are about to be erected in the chancel by William Bonsey, esq. the Lay Rector. An elaborate carved pulpit has been presented by the Rev. H. W. Majendie, Vicar of Speen; a reading desk by Mr. Ferrey the architect; the communion table and chairs by T. Rawdon Ward, esq., the rails by Mrs. John Gough Nichols, and the carpet by the ladies of Upton. The exterior of the church to the North is unaltered: only it has been found necessary to relieve the tower of its upper portion, (about 120 tons of brick); and a low conical spire, in the early Norman style, has been substituted. The giant stems of ivy, however, have been suffered to remain; and visitors may again repair to Gray's "ivy-mantled tower" without a sigh for its approaching ruin. His "rugged elms" and aged yew still stand their ground. On the interior wall of the tower the monument of Sir William Herschel has assumed a more prominent place. The total expense of the restoration has been 1600*l.* of which the greater part has been contributed by the liberality of the clergy of Eton and neighbouring gentry. Her Majesty subscribed 50*l.* the Earl of Harewood 50*l.* the Bishop of Oxford 20*l.* the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere 25*l.* Miss Oakes 100*l.* the Oxford Diocesan Building Society 100*l.* the Windsor and Eton Church Union Society, in all, 90*l.* &c. &c. The Church was reconsecrated by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, on the 2d of Dec. His Lordship preached on the occasion, and 110*l.* was collected at the offertory. The church has now 475 sittings, of which all those in the centre, on each side of the arcade, are free.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society the Earl of Rosse delivered his annual address, after which the Copley medal was presented to Professor Owen for his important discoveries in comparative anatomy and palæontology, published in the Philosophical Transactions; one of the Royal medals to the Earl of Rosse for his observations on the nebulæ, and the second Royal medal to Mr. G. Newport for his paper on the impregnation of the ovum. The meeting then proceeded to the election of council and officers for the ensuing year, and the following were elected: *President*, The Earl of Rosse, K.P., M.A.; *Treasurer*, Lieut.-Colonel Edward Sabine, R.A.; *Secretaries*, Mr. Samuel Hunter Christie, M.A. and Mr. Thomas Bell; *Foreign Secretary*, Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N.; other *Members of the Council*, Mr. William Bowman, Mr. Benjamin Collins Brodie, Mr. Charles Brooke, the Rev. Professor Challis, M.A., William Clark, M.D., Charles Giles Bridle Daubeny, M.D., Sir P. de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., the Very Rev. the Dean of Ely, Mr. J. P. Gassiot, Marshal Hall, M.D., Sir John Frederick W. Herschel, Bart., Professor W. Hallows Miller, M.A., Lieut.-Colonel Portlock, R.E., Mr. Edward Solly, Mr. William Spence, Nathaniel Wallich, M.D.

The Rev. Joseph Angust, Professor of the Baptist Theological College, Stepney, has been adjudged the prize of two hundred guineas, offered two years ago, by a gentleman from India, for the best essay on the Life of Christ. The adjudicators were the Rev. J. Scolefield, of Cambridge University; the Rev. J. Tucker, Secretary to the Church Missionary Society; and the Rev. T. Sale, of Sheffield, all clergymen of the Church of England.

The Hakluyt Society has produced the first volume of Notes upon Russia, being a translation of the earliest account of that country, entitled Rerum Moscoviticorum Commentarii, by the Baron Sigismund von Herberstein, Ambassador from the Court of Germany to the Grand Prince Vanby Ivanovich, in the years 1517 and 1526. It has been translated and edited, with Notes and an Introduction, by R. H. Major, esq. of the British Museum. The second volume of the same work, and also Captain William Coats's Remarks in many Voyages to Hudson's Bay, from an unpublished MS. edited by John Barrow, esq. of the Admiralty, are now at press.

Mr. Alfred John Dunkin, of Dartford, has issued a Prospectus of a History of Kent, which he purposes to issue in monthly numbers; the first of which will appear in March. Hasted's History is to be taken for its foundation; but the whole of the primeval matter will be re-written, in order to include the great discoveries made within the last few years. The author further undertakes that every parish-church shall be personally visited, and its description re-written; and the history of each parish "will also be either re-written up to the present time, or elucidated by foot-notes." Mr. Dunkin invites the correspondence and contributions of all interested in Cantian matters. The book will be issued in 8vo. at the rate of three-pence a sheet; and in royal quarto (seventy copies only) at the rate of

six-pence a sheet, corresponding in size with the author's "Monumenta Anglicana,"—an important and valuable undertaking, which we shall notice further on another opportunity. Prospectuses of the History of Kent may be obtained on application to Mr. H. Banner at Dartford.

Mr. J. Davidson, of Axminster, is preparing a volume to be entitled BIBLIOTHECA DEVONIENSIS; a catalogue of books relating to the county of Devon, its topography, antiquities, political, local, and family history. The list will contain the result of a careful search in public libraries and some private collections, and will comprise upwards of 1100 notices of volumes, reference being given to the places where the rarer books are to be found. Knowing the utility of such a conspectus of the productions of those who have gone before us, and how laborious and difficult an undertaking a new edition of Gough's British Topography would be, we hope that other counties will find editors for similar Catalogues, of which we have already had two good examples, in Mr. Dawson Turner's volume for Norfolk, and Mr. Russell Smith's for Kent.

Two publications are announced on the Antiquities of Yorkshire. One is a series of engravings representing the discoveries made at the important Roman station of ISURIUM near Aldborough, drawn by Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith, with illustrative letterpress. The other is to be published quarterly, under the title of RELIQUIÆ ANTIQUÆ EBORACENSES, collected by Mr. William Bowman, of Leeds, from various parts of the county.

Among the recent publications which have been submitted to our critical perusal are—*A Letter to Lord John Russell, on the necessity and the mode of State Assistance in the Education of the People. By the Rev.* Sanderson Robins, *M.A.*—We cannot speak too highly of the tone of this pamphlet. It does one's heart good to find an earnest clergyman of the English Church throwing himself into the actual world of want and crime, and determining to know no *un*-essentials which may obstruct his dealings with that world. He has read and looked abroad for himself,—he is not afraid of standing face to face with the fact of the entire inefficiency, for religious, moral and social purposes, of a great deal of the teaching in National Schools.—He has read Miss Carpenter's Book, too, on Reformatory Schools, and sees the truth of her statements. He now comes forward and appeals to Lord John Russell, *for* the perishing classes, and *against* those who, for mere form's sake, persist in making difficulties, where without them there would not be many. Does Mr. Robins, however, know Mr. Fletcher's pamphlet and plan? On the whole, we think this is one of the best, though not the best, *written* we have had. We conclude by entreating him to persevere in his exemplary course, and wishing him God speed!

In Bohn's Standard Library, the Fifth volume of Neander's *General History of the Christian Religion and Church*, translated from the German by Joseph Torrey. This volume carries on the general history of the Church from A.D. 590 to A.D. 814, with a portion of the next period from A.D. 814 to A.D. 1073. The importance of the work is universally known, and considerable pains have been taken with this new edition.

Mr. Bohn's other library volumes which we have recently received are, in the Antiquarian Library, "*Vulgar Errors*," being the first volume of the *Works of Sir Thomas Browne*, reprinted from the careful edition by Mr. Wilkins of Norwich, which was published in 1836; in the Classical Library, Vol. I. of the *Orations of Marcus Tullius Cicero, literally translated by C. D. Yonge, B.A.*; in the Scientific Library, *Outlines of Comparative Physiology, by Louis Agassiz and A. A. Gould*, edited from the revised edition, and greatly enlarged, by Thomas Wright, M.D. This work is illustrated by 390 engravings on wood.

The *Rev. C. E. Kennaway's Sermons on the Lord's Prayer* are especially adapted for young persons, and form a sequel to his excellent volume of "Sermons to the Young," preached at Brighton.

The *Rev. R. Montgomery's Church of the Invisible* (which appears in its fourth edition) is intended as "a manual for Christian mourners," leading their thoughts to a future association with those departed saints, who, having passed through this life in God's faith and fear, are still "living unto God, more fervid, loving, and holy than ever."

The Apocalypse, with Notes and Reflections, by the Rev. Isaac Williams, B.D. is a work of some extent, but not so much occupied, as many of its predecessors have been, in reconciling the mysteries of the Book of Revelations to the history of the world, as in collating its expressions with the prophecies of the Old Testament and other parts of Holy Scripture. The author's chief guides are Augustine, Aretas, and other early interpreters.

Mr. J. H. Alexander's Universal Dictionary of Weights and Measures, Ancient and Modern (published at Baltimore, U. S.), is curious and valuable for bringing into one view a vast number of terms of

all nations and periods. They are alphabetically arranged, and in their explanations reduced to the standards of the United States of America, which, since the year 1825, differ from our own in consequence of the alteration we then made in our measures of capacity.

Mr. Philip T. Tyson's Geology and Industrial Resources of California (also published at Baltimore), contains various official reports made to the government of the United States, and several maps, and is probably, on the whole, the most authentic publication hitherto published regarding that country, though got up in a singularly rough and back-woodish style.

A volume of *Introductory Lectures delivered at the Opening of the New College, London,* is prefaced by an historical notice of the institution, and a description of the new building. This handsome structure, which has been erected in the Finchley Road, half a mile north of the Regent's Park, is in the style sanctioned by the usage of centuries at our ancient seats of learning, and is the production of John T. Emmett, esq. architect, of Hatton Garden. An important feature is a spacious library. The institution itself is the single representative of the three Dissenting colleges of Homerton, Coward, and Highbury; its foundation stone was laid on the 11th May, 1850 (as noticed in our vol. xxxiv. p. 72), and the building was opened on the 1st of October, 1851, with an address by the Rev. John Harris, D.D. the Principal and Professor of Systematic and Pastoral Theology, which is printed in the present volume. Its subject is the Inspiration of the Scriptures. The subsequent contents of the book, contributed by some of the other professors, are: The Earliest Form of Christianity, by the Rev. John H. Godwin; The Study of the Natural History Sciences, by Edwin Lankester, M.D. F.R.S.; The Study of Mathematics, by the Rev. Philip Smith, B.A.; The Exegesis of the Old Testament, by the Rev. Maurice Nenner; and The History of Classical Learning, by William Smith, esq. LL.D. These essays furnish sufficient evidence of the magisterial talents devoted to the business of instruction; and the volume concludes with an address to the students on the duties of their preparation for the ministry, by the Rev. Thomas Binney.

The Educational Almanack for 1852, compiled by the Rev. G. H. Farr, is intended to circulate information to school-managers and teachers respecting the various training institutions, particularly those under the superintendence of the Committee of Council on Education. The Normal Schools whose arrangements are particularly described are St. Mark's College, Chelsea; the Chester and Manchester Training College; those of Carmarthen, Durham, Highbury, Battersea, Knellar Hall; for Mistresses, those at Brighton, Warrington, Salisbury, Whitelands, Derby; and several others.

The Order of the Visitation of the Sick, with a series of supplemental services founded thereon, and generally expressed in the language of the Church: to which are added, The Communion of the Sick, and the Ministration of Private Baptism of Children in Houses. By the Rev. Robert French Lawrence, M.A. Oxford, 12*mo.* 1851.—An extremely complete and well-edited work. Its teaching is in conformity with High Church principles.

Letters to a Seceder from the Church of England to the Communion of Rome. By W. E. Scudamore, M.A. 12*mo. Rivingtons,* 1851.—This is a very able, honest, and admirable work. The case between the High Church party and the Church of Rome was never better pleaded. We do not agree with some things which it contains, but there is enough in this work to open the eyes of any person not absolutely infatuated. We would recommend that the next edition should have a good Index, which would make it valuable as an easy book of reference upon the points between the churches.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of England. Part V. Huntingdonshire. (*J. H. Parker.*) 8*vo.*—Having completed, in the first volume of this work, the counties of Berks, Buckingham, and Oxford, forming the Diocese of Oxford, Mr. Parker is now proceeding with the diocese of Ely, which will occupy the second volume. The churches of Bedfordshire have been already published; we have here those of Huntingdonshire; and those of Cambridgeshire are shortly to follow. The county of Huntingdon has been entirely surveyed for this work by Mr. W. Caveler the architect; his remarks have been compared throughout with those of the Rev. G. R. Boissier, taken some years since, and the few notes which Mr. Rickman left upon this county have been incorporated. We are informed

that "Considering its small dimensions, Huntingdonshire contains a large number of interesting churches, which, from their great merit, entitle the county to a very good position in the Ecclesiastical and Topographical Topography of England. Some of these churches are of great importance, both as to size and beauty, and in consideration of their excellent details are deserving of attentive and careful examination." The total number of churches in the county is 106, of which thirty-six are pointed out as especially interesting. The only supposed Saxon remains are a small portion of masonry and a single-light window, now forming part of a more modern tower at Woodstone. There is no church entirely Norman, but many have excellent portions of that style, particularly the chancel at Ramsey. A large proportion of the churches have Early-English features, some of which are of great beauty. A good account is also given both of Decorated and Perpendicular work. Spires form a very important feature, particularly on the Northamptonshire side of the county, and there are also several fine towers. There is much excellent woodwork, but few remains either of painted glass or sepulchral monuments and brasses. The ancient palace of the bishops of Lincoln at Buckden is a perfect and valuable example of domestic architecture. The abbey gateway at Ramsey is also deserving of particular notice. The mansion at Hinchinbrook is a fine building of the sixteenth century, and there is another of about the same date at Leighton Bromswold. A copious "index of styles," arranged under the successive chronological periods of English architecture, points out the more important features of every church; and this Part of the work also supplies the same valuable key to the three counties of Bedford, Berks, and Buckingham.

The History of The Church of Rome to the end of the Episcopate of Damasus, A.D. 384. *By* Edward John Shepherd, *A.M.* 8*vo. Lond.* 1851.—This is a book which we have, for several months past, been desirous to recommend to the notice of our readers, but various circumstances have combined to prevent our doing so. Mr. Shepherd has constructed his work upon the principle of "merely collecting and arranging the testimony of history" with regard to the thirty-six bishops of Rome who are supposed to have held rule in the imperial city during the period alluded to in his title-page. In proceeding to execute his very sensible intention, the author was met at the threshold of his work by the Isidorian Decretals, forged in the eighth century with design to give consistency and authority to the lofty claims of the Roman bishops. These decretals, the authenticity of which is now universally rejected, were fabricated in order to afford a colour of proof that in the very earliest ages of the church the Roman prelates were in possession of a supremacy which was universally allowed. Beyond the pretended evidence of these spurious decretals, Mr. Shepherd has not been able, in reference to a great majority of his thirty-six Roman prelates, to find anything more than a mere list of names, stated to be those of the successive occupants of the Roman episcopate. Down to the time of Constantine and the Council of Nice, all that Mr. Shepherd can say is, that "The reader must not feel disappointed and complain that in a book professing to be a History of the Church of Rome he hears of almost every church but the Roman. The fact is, there is no doubt about it, truth has recorded nothing of Rome's earlier centuries. Her ancestral line resembles the pedigree of some of our illustrious families, our Percies or Nevilles. At first there is a succession of nameless names, with here and there an individual emerging into history. After a while these historic characters become more frequent, until at length the family is incorporated into the history of their country. So is it with the Roman church. We have had nameless names, and shall have more, but the historic characters are beginning to appear, and in the next century [the fifth] the Roman Church will be found extending its relations until it becomes interwoven with all the most important events of Christendom."

Such is the state of things during the first four centuries, with two great exceptions;—the Isidorian Letters make everything clear during the period to which they relate, and the Letters of Cyprian are no less precise in their details nor less explanatory in their information respecting church government and the minutest portions of the hierarchical machinery during another period—the middle of the third century. The Isidorian Letters are given up. All the pomp and circumstance with which they surround papal dignity is mere fraud. Mr. Shepherd now comes forward to contend the same thing with respect to the Letters of Cyprian. He asserts,

"1. That until the middle of the third century there is not the least trace of any intercourse between the bishops of Rome

and Carthage; indeed we scarcely know anything of either church.

"2. That during the short interval between A.D. 250—258 the two churches are seen in the closest possible intimacy. It is, as it were, the lifting up of a curtain. Nothing is done of importance at either see (especially at Carthage) without an instant communication of it to the other; but there is a difference in the manner of the communication. The one speaks like a superior and the other as an inferior. We behold African synods sending their decrees, and a notice of their excommunications immediately to Rome. The members of both churches are so intimately acquainted, that commentators are puzzled to distinguish Romans from Africans. The excommunicated of either Church fly to the other, and seem well known. Appeals are made from African decisions, and Cyprian in distress deprecates Roman interference. Ships must have been in constant readiness to convey messages; nay, so urgent is the intercourse, that Cyprian makes a clerk on the professed ground of carrying his letters to Rome. They seem as busy on the Mediterranean as ants on a gravel walk.

"3. The curtain drops, and, although Africa is described as in a state of fearful confusion in the fourth century, there is not during the remaining half of the third, nor the whole of the fourth, nor until the the fifth, the slightest fragment of any intercourse between the orthodox churches of Rome and Carthage. During 400 years there is no known voluntary intercourse between the two sees, except during these eight years in the middle of the period."

This is certainly sufficiently startling. Mr. Shepherd further enters into a consideration of the internal character of Cyprian's Letters. The details are far too minute to be given in our pages, but we would direct the attention to them of all students of ecclesiastical history. In some quarters, Mr. Shepherd is considered we believe to carry his scepticism too far, but we must admit that in our judgment he makes out a case of very strong suspicion.

Mr. Shepherd does not confine his attention to Cyprian. He shows that many other passages of early ecclesiastical history have in like manner passed under the contaminating touch of the church of Rome, and with the same result:—the introduction of falsehoods, fabrication, interpolation, and fraud of every kind. Rome has indeed been the great mother of falsehood in all ages. It may suit the taste of zealous converts to represent her marvels as having equal claims to belief with the miracles of Holy Scripture, but those who dare apply the test of reason to Roman pretensions and Roman miracles, will find them both based upon the same palpable untruth. Mr. Shepherd's inquiry into the authority for the great fraud of all, the doctrine of the supremacy of the Bishop of Rome by Divine right, (pp. 493—533.) is one of the most sensible and conclusive papers we have read upon that important subject.

Without pledging ourselves to a coincidence with Mr. Shepherd, we heartily recommend his book. It is the work of an acute, painstaking, and honest man, and is well calculated, by the startling character of its contents, to excite renewed critical inquiry into the authenticity of many questionable treatises of the so called Fathers.

Official Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, 1851. —This work, which we have now to consider in its historical character, commences with an introduction, in which Mr. Cole, after a graphic sketch of the origin of the Exhibition, gives a copious and lucid account of the organization and completion of the arrangements for its accomplishment. Next there follows a Directory, comprising the names of the Royal Commissioners, and of all local and other committees, of all officers also, and all the chief officials employed under the authority of the Commission. To this Directory succeeds an admirable essay on the construction of the Exhibition building, by Mr. Digby Wyatt; and the introduction is completed by some observations on the scientific revision and preparation of the Catalogue itself by Mr. R. Ellis, and by Dr. Lyon Playfair's classification of subjects in the thirty classes into which the Exhibition was divided. The materials for the construction of the Catalogue were in the first instance collected from the Exhibitors themselves, who thus are essentially the many thousand authors of the work. They were required to fill up certain forms, which were printed in different colours for each of the four grand sections of the collection. These forms, when returned, underwent a scientific revision and correction from various competent gentlemen, who adopted certain general principles in order to secure uniformity of action. They pared away redundancies, and in addition to this duty, since all observations of a critical character, in either sense of that term, were rigidly excluded from the Catalogue, they were directed, in order to relieve the tedium of mere description, "to assist in

pointing out the leading features of interest in the objects described, or in direct relation with them, by appending, as the subjects of the proofs suggested, such brief annotations as might appear best calculated to effect these objects." These annotations have been executed in a truly admirable manner, and they constitute the most valuable and also the most attractive portion of the work.

"In the majority of the descriptions of the articles exhibited in the four classes will be found the commercial names of the materials, together with their scientific equivalents. As an instance may be mentioned the woods employed for furniture, which are enumerated, with their commercial names, their Latin names, their native habitats, and the uses to which they are applicable. . . . . That this feature of the Catalogue will not be without its fruit in the promotion of the objects of industry, may be expected from the knowledge of the fact that hitherto, in consequence of the absence of such information in a collected form, the greatest difficulties have been experienced by commercial men in their endeavours to introduce into trade any new material of industrial importance, or to obtain adequate supplies of materials already known, but known under a variety of changing, local, and unintelligible terms."—P. 87.

The same principle is apparent throughout the work in the careful explanation of technical terms, and in the endeavour to reduce to one standard, and to render in one language—our own English, the peculiarities of every kind which always have caused the language of the arts as it obtains amongst various countries to be regarded as of extreme difficulty in translation. The result of all these labours is now before us; and, unlike the great and wonderful collection of which it is the exponent, it has amongst us a permanent existence. The grand industrial store is already scattered again amongst the nations and the individuals who contributed to its gathering; but this Catalogue, so far as its literary contents are concerned (for the illustrations are very unequal and sometimes very inefficient), is worthy of the more enduring place which it was designed and desired to fill.

The Book of Dignities. By Joseph Haydn, *author of "The Dictionary of Dates," &c.* 8*vo.* (*Longmans.*)—We have in this work a reproduction in an improved and more convenient form of a book which is, perhaps, the most useful of any used for reference by historical students—*Beatson's Political Index to the Histories of Great Britain and Ireland.* There were three editions of Beatson, dated 1786, 1788, and 1806,—the last forty-five years ago; and it was therefore high time that the subsequent period should be supplied; a task which Mr. Haydn has performed with great assiduity and care. The present work has also the advantage, notwithstanding its great additions, of being in one portable volume instead of three. We will briefly indicate its contents: Part I. Catalogues of Sovereign Princes. Part II. Ambassadors to Foreign States; Administrations of England; and Great Officers of State. Part III. Speakers of the House of Commons; Judges and Judicial Officers; Governors and Officers of India and the Colonies; Admirals and Generals. Part IV. Archbishops and Bishops; Knights of the Garter and the Bath. Part V. SCOTLAND: Great Officers of State; Law Officers; Bishops; and Knights of the Thistle. Part VI. IRELAND: State Officers; Law Officers; Bishops; and Knights of St. Patrick. To these are added, [VII.] The Revenue Department of England and Poor Law Boards; [VIII.] The Peerages of England and Great Britain; and [IX.] Indexes to the Privy Councillors, Admirals, and Generals.

The author has so far remodelled his materials, that he claims to "owe little more than the *plan* to Beatson." Some portions of Beatson's work he has rejected as of minor importance; other features he gives for the first time, as the Administrations of England, and the Judges of the Ecclesiastical Courts. In all parts he claims greater accuracy, for which there certainly was room, as Beatson's last edition is full of errors. Mr. Haydn's list of Privy Councillors is derived from the official register; his rolls of Judges since the Restoration were compiled by a late eminent Judge (Lord Langdale); his Lord Chancellors are taken from Mr. Hardy's accurate roll. That there is still room for considerable correction it would not be difficult to show: but this chiefly applies to the earlier portions of each catalogue. We may give some suggestions in this respect at another time; being at present more anxious to acquaint our readers with the existence of so useful an aid to their inquiries. We will only at present add that we do not think the title well chosen. It is not so much of "Dignities," either Civil or Ecclesiastical, that the book treats, as of Offices; and if there was any occasion to alter Beatson's title, "The Official Index" would have been better than either "The Book of Dignities;" or "Beatson's Political Index

Modernised,"—which last word is used somewhat strangely in the sense of "reprinted, with continuations."

Essays by the Rev. Edward Mangin. *Post* 8*vo.*—There is a well-known remark of Lord Bacon's to this effect: that instruction derived from the characters of individuals finds its way most directly to the hearts and understandings of individuals again. We may perhaps be allowed to generalise this assertion, and affirm that literary records originating in local circumstances, particularly when stamped with the impress of original thought, racy humour, and correct and elegant expression, create for themselves a lively interest with those who are widely separated by time and space from the place and occasion which gave them birth. This short preface may serve to introduce to our readers the agreeable volume which heads this article. In it the veteran and respected author has collected a series of essays, chiefly occasional, with which he has from time to time enriched the local press of Bath. Amongst these will be found some of a graver, some of a lighter cast, the former exhibiting a mind earnest in the cause of truth, virtue, and humanity, the latter a dexterous use of ridicule in serving the interests of good taste, good letters, and good manners, the whole illuminated by that liveliness of fancy and that grace of language which gives to originality of conception its highest zest.

Stories of Scotland and its adjacent Islands, by Mrs. Thomas Geldart. 12*mo.*—This little book consists chiefly of the most striking historical anecdotes belonging to the several counties of Scotland, which are noticed in succession, a geographical map being prefixed. It is written in an easy style, well suited to young people, and forms a sequel to "Stories of England and her Forty Counties" before produced by the same lady.

Ancient and Modern India. By the late W. C. Taylor. *Revised and continued to the present time by* P. J. Mackenna. *Second edition, with great amendments and improvements. pp.* 612.—It is astonishing how little the generality of educated Englishmen know of that vast continent which Providence has subjected to their arms in such an unparalleled manner. Yet no romance is wilder than the authentic history of British enterprise in India; the country, its people, and its masters are alike full of the deepest interest. The richest of the kingdoms of the race of Timour, to use Gibbon's words, "is now possessed by a company of Christian merchants of a remote island in the northern ocean," and the India which has been a land of wonder to the rest of the world from the days of Solomon and Herodotus, has in our later days become the arena for such men as Lord Clive and Warren Hastings. India should be peculiarly interesting to every Englishman, and especially at the present time, when so many subjects of moment are connected with it. The renewal of the charter of the East India Company will ere long come before our legislature, and will doubtless occupy the minds of thoughtful men out of parliament as well as in. The volume before us gives a summary of the history of India from the earliest times to our own, commencing with an account of the mythic ages as they may be dimly traced through the mists of tradition. Alexander's conquests, Vicramaditya's brilliant era, and the barren centuries which follow the era of Salivahana (A.D. 76), pass rapidly in review, till we reach the Mohammedan invasion, and the augustan era of Mahmoud of Ghazni, A.D. 997. Towards the close of the fourteenth century Timour ravaged the country; and towards the close of the fifteenth the discoveries of Vasco de Gama simultaneously with those of Columbus open a new world for the enterprise of man. As far as history extends, we can always find traces of commerce with India, but its records are obscure and uncertain. The "apes, ivory, and peacocks" which the ships of Tharshish brought every three years to Solomon, betray their country by the Sanscrit derivation of the Hebrew words; and we have an interesting memorial of a later date in Arrian's Periplus. But it is Vasco de Gama who changed the whole aspect of the scene, and no hero better deserves a Lusiad to celebrate him. The Venetian monopoly fell before the Portuguese, as they in their turn before the Dutch; and in December 1600, under our Elizabeth, is signed the first charter of an English East India Company. It was a small beginning, and for a long time it seemed feeble and hopeless; but the might of fate was hidden under its weakness, and when the hour and the men met, Clive and Hastings created an empire out of a warehouse. Those who have not leisure for the long works of Mill and Professor Wilson, will find the present volume full of interest and information. We may particularly notice some valuable appendices of matter which has been compiled from official sources, and in part never before published, relating to the annals of the British government in the three presidencies; and there is a valuable chapter on

the finances of India,—the capital, debts, and revenue of the Company.

Visiting my Relations, and its results: a series of small episodes in the life of a Recluse.—This book has, on the whole, left on our minds an impression of some disappointment. Not that the character of the visitor, somewhat unpleasant as one deems it, has the fault of being unnatural,—nay, the wisdom and kind meaning of his counsels can rarely be questioned,—it is simply as to its effect on the reader, and upon what would be its effects in real life, that we doubt,—or rather do *not* doubt—for it seems to us that the unredeemable fault is committed throughout of shewing up all the wisdom on one side and all the folly on the other, giving the easiest possible of victories to the former, and exciting no interest in the latter. From this remark we would except the personal narrative or confession in the episode at p. 39, in which there is a terrible truthfulness. More or less it will recal to many minds scenes of suffering from ill-regulated feelings which have been among the most painful lessons of their lives. The framework of the book is as follows:—A recluse old bachelor, who "used to be a sociable fellow enough at college" some twenty-five years before the time at which the narrative begins, suddenly resolves to visit a nephew and an old friend in London or its neighbourhood, impelled thereto by an unreasonable request of a loan from the one party and a rather reproachful and despairing invitation on the part of the other. He goes—the nephew and his wife come in for some well-deserved criticism and some substantial help afforded in "my uncle's" own way. We do not quarrel with either the criticism or mode of relief, except for a little arbitrariness and rather hard cleverness, provoked, however, by the excessive silliness of the wife.—Next comes the visit to the college friends. The characters are, on the whole, admirably touched, and the episode above alluded to grows most easily out of the circumstances. Then ensues a long conversation with the lady of the house, in which, as in many of the other dialogues, the author falls into the vice of great prosiness, the inevitable result of having the best of the argument, and with no commensurate opposition. Intellectually the lady's character fails grossly, and does not keep up to its first promise, but still more are we struck with its feebleness on the moral side—generally a woman's best and strongest. Minds like those of Mrs. Seymour, as he has depicted her, anxious, ardent, and clever, may be untrue to the inward monitor, and cheat themselves of the boon of repose over and over again, but hardly we think would require to be regularly told, as if the whole notion was strange, that there *is* such a principle within. It is a laboured attempt to explain and convince a good and conscientious woman of the reality of an intuition. So many words upon the subject seem to us to "darken counsel," and to savour of distrust in the very principle he is setting forth. Yet here too there are beautiful passages, and a most gladdening consciousness of reality.

The next visit is the result of a meeting with an old acquaintance in a coach—a Mr. Grey; a man of property, full of well intentioned but absurd schemes for the benefit of his fellow creatures. The exhibitions which follow are extremely comic, but appear to us quite overdone.

And now comes a visit to another relation. In this, the centre of the circle is a young woman, the author's niece, who has previously been but too well known to him as remarkably devoid of simplicity and sincerity. Anxious to establish herself in life, she has married an old man of revolting temper and manners, and has recently taken up a profession of the highest evangelical sentiments. After a ten years languid and intermitting correspondence, "My uncle" resolves to see for himself the state of his former most vexatious charge. He is unbelieving in her real reform; on the contrary, he expects to find her engaged "in a line of acting of a far more repulsive kind than any in which she has hitherto been engaged," but he goes, striving to hope the best. The state of things however proves to be even worse than he expected. He enters a circle of people more strange; more presumptuous, more alienated, as to him it seems, from true religion than any he had before seen, yet conceiving themselves to be dwellers in the clearest gospel light. We think the picture overcharged; it is not a fanatical character or two that is given us, which would have been allowable enough. What we complain of is our introduction to so large a party, five clergymen included, every one of whom is rendered in description thoroughly disgusting. We think in the picture of this coterie there is a want of discernment of probabilities, and a soreness which puts us in pain for "our uncle." We wish he had infused a little more good into his various groups, and had not kept it all so tenaciously for himself. When we meet with him again, let us hope that his wisdom will be less self-centred, more widely diffused. We are certain it will then show more fairly, naturally, health-

fully. Let there be more of giving and taking.

The conclusion, we are bound to say, is delightful. The picture of Cambridge some thirty or thirty-five years ago, and the portraits which both beautify and hallow it, are charmingly given. These and many other things in the book remind us of our old and much admired friend, the author of "Companions of my Solitude;" yet we confess we should be very unwilling to bestow the authorship of this book upon him, admirable as it is in parts, and high in its tone.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 20. Lord Viscount Mahon, President, in the chair. This was the first meeting of the session; and Captain Smyth the Director presented a report of the examination made by himself in conjunction with Mr. Akerman and Mr. Roach Smith, of the collection of coins presented to the Society by Mr. Kerrich. The former enumeration was found to be very incorrect. The numbers are, of large brass 1045,—middle brass 918, and small brass 1814,—total 3777. Of these the best have been placed in two cabinets,—in one cabinet of large brass 500 and middle brass 528, and in the second cabinet the small brass. The Consular and Imperial Denarii occupy another cabinet; and a fourth contains the miscellaneous coins; while the duplicates and worse specimens, to the amount of 1105, are placed in a fifth. The Report concluded with a recommendation that the Catalogue of the Selected series of Roman Brass and Silver should be printed for the use of the Society.

Mr. E. B. Price, F.S.A. communicated an account of the discovery of a fragment of Roman tessellated pavement, a few days since, during the excavations for a sewer in Huggin-lane, Wood-street. The pavement was of the ordinary character, and Mr. Price observed, that in the year 1843 he had remarked large quantities of it in Lad-lane and Cateaton-street. His principal object, however, was to show that the pavement discovered in Huggin-lane evidently extends under St. Michael's church, on the other side of which a portion of it has been seen. A large fragment of it was also found in Wood-street in 1848.

Jonathan Gooding, esq. of Southwold, sent a drawing of an architectural fragment, brought up in ten fathoms water by the fishermen's nets off the coast of Southwold, and supposed to belong to some building of the ancient submerged city of Dunwich. Mr. Gooding exhibited also a brass coin of Constantius Chlorus, with the reverse of an altar, and the legend MEMORIA FELIX. a scarce type; found by a labourer at plough, at Southwold.

Dr. Roots exhibited a perforated lump of baked clay dug up on the site of Cæsar's Camp, Wimbledon Common.

Mr. Pettigrew contributed a notice "On the Deities of the Amenti." In the twenty-seventh volume of the "Archæologia," the writer published an account of a mummy examined by him, at Jersey, in 1837. In this specimen the particular portions of the human body supposed by the Egyptians to be under the influence or protection of the Amunti, or Amenti, are distinctly indicated. On the 23rd May last, another mummy was unrolled by Mr. Pettigrew, at the United Service Museum, when some objects were discovered confirmatory of the opinions he had previously entertained. The Egyptians, it is said, assigned the different portions of the body, of which there were no less than thirty-six divisions, to the government of demons, presiding over the triple division of the twelve signs; and Origen states that these demons were invoked when the cure of particular diseases was desired. Upon this Champollion constructed a scheme of theological anatomy, derived from the great funereal ritual. The divinities of the Amenti found in the mummy opened at Jersey were assigned to the contents of the human body; one was bound up with the small intestines, another with the liver and gall bladder, and a third with the heart and lungs. These deities are often seen on papyri and on vases, carrying bandages in their hands, typical of the office assigned to them in the process of embalming. Among the figures discovered in the mummy unrolled at the United Service Museum was that of the bird, *benno*, which is supposed to have been ranked next to the ibis, and is considered by Egyptian scholars symbolical of Osiris, the judge of the Amenti. In the Jersey mummy the wax representations of the deities of the Amenti were folded up with different parts of the body; but in the United Service mummy they were found lying loose on the bandages containing the viscera.

Nov. 27. Captain W. H. Smyth, V.P.

The chairman communicated an invitation received from the Congress of Dele-

gates of the learned societies of the departments of France, who meet annually in the hall of the Luxembourg, at Paris, suggesting that the Society of Antiquaries should be represented by some of its members at the session which opens in February next.

Beriah Botfield, esq. F.S.A. exhibited some large and fine amber beads, recently discovered under a rock near Doddington, Salop. Mr. Akerman expressed his belief that these beads were of the Celtic period, hidden, perhaps, in flight by some Cambrian chieftain, whose insignia of rank they might probably have been, since a passage in the "Gododin" of Aneurin speaks of chaplets of amber beads worn by the leaders of the Celtic tribes.

W. M. Wylie, esq. F.S.A. of Fairford, exhibited a bronze circular dish-shaped fibula, a ring, and another fibula of ordinary form, obtained by him of a labourer, who found them on the site of the ancient cemetery near that town a few years ago.

T. A. Johns, esq. of Evesham, exhibited a bronze fibula of the Roman period, with an ornamental groove, or cavity, which had once been filled with coloured vitreous pastes. Also a leaden *ampulla*, found at Evesham. It has been cast from a mould, and on its surface are represented several subjects in low relief. In one compartment are the figures of an archbishop, a bishop, and a king; in another, an abbot seated in his chair; in a third, the murder of Saint Thomas of Canterbury. The military costume of the figures favours the belief that the vessel was fabricated shortly after the murder of Becket, and it appears not improbable that it was one of the vessels in which portions of his blood, or rather of water which had been put in contact with the relics of his blood, were carried away by pilgrims from Canterbury.

Sir George Musgrave exhibited, by the hands of the Director, two small slabs of hone-stone, found in the ruins of Hartley Castle, an old seat of the Musgrave family, down to the year 1700. They are engraved with the characters of the alphabet, and contrived for casting abecedaries, or miniature horn-books, in lead.

Lord Londesborough communicated drawings, which were accompanied by a description by Mr. Roach Smith, of a bridge, at the confluence of the small stream of the Cock and the river Wharfe, which bounds his lordship's property at Grimeston, near Tadcaster, the Calcaria of the Romans. This bridge, which is in a very perfect condition, was always considered Roman by Lord Howden, but has hitherto been unnoticed by antiquaries and topographers.* It is a single arch, of a 12-foot span, of very solid masonry, the stones of the foundation being particularly large, and on one side extending along the margin of the river several yards. On some of these stones masons' marks occur. A Roman road can still be traced from this bridge, running through the park at Grimeston towards Ferribridge. Up to the beginning of the last century this road appears to have been used as a highway, and an old milestone which stood upon it is still preserved. It is curious in showing that, when the old road was closed, the distances to several places to which the milestone directed are much increased. By the old route Sherborn was three miles, it is now six; Selby was only eight miles, it is now ten. Mr. Smith's notice also included an account of Roman antiquities at Malton and at Godmundham, in Yorkshire.

A note was read from John Williams, esq. substituting another reading for the legend of the coin of Bona of Savoy, cited by the Director in his account of the Society's curious astrological clock, in the last part of the Archæologia.

A note from Mr. Richard Sims was also read, on a seal of the abbey of St. Edmundsbury, presented to the Society by Mr. Ouvry, correcting the reading of the legend given in the New Monasticon, and substituting

Telis confoditur Eadmundus et ense feritur,
Bestia quem munit Deus hunc celestibus unit.

Dec. 4. Lord Viscount Mahon, Pres.

Edward Phillips, esq. of Whitmore Park, near Coventry, was elected a Fellow.

The President laid on the table a series of prints of early sculptured stones, scattered over the country from the Forth to Caithness, executed for a work about to be issued by the Spalding Club.

Thomas Wright, F.S.A. communicated a note on some fragments of Roman pottery recently found at Folkestone. Also some remarks on a MS. which he exhibited to the Society, and which was evidently the Note-book of Patrick Ruthven, a sketch of whose life and misfortunes was recently communicated to the Society by Mr. Bruce. Ruthven, in his latter

* A letter has appeared in the Yorkshire Gazette, signed B. B. T. and dated Tadcaster, stating that the Roman road crossed the Wharfe at Tadcaster *by a ford;* that the bridge above described is called Kettleman's bridge, and was built not many generations back by a mason named Kettleman; and that another bridge, of precisely the same shape and architecture, exists at Sutton, a mile higher up the Cock.—Edit.

days, is said to have subsisted by the practice of physic, and, like most of the men of his time, was an alchemist. These facts are apparent in the entries of this curious volume, which also proves that the famous mathematician, Napier of Murchistoun, was addicted to the same pursuit.

Mr. E. B. Price, F.S.A. presented etchings of two ancient stone coffin-lids found about sixteen years ago on the site of the church of the Grey Friars within Newgate, in the city of London. One is inscribed in uncial letters round its verge, ICI : GIST : DEEN : [q. *for* DAN *or* DOMINUS] PHILIP : DE : SREPHAM : MOYNE : DE : ELY : A : KY : DEU : FACE : UERAI : MERCI. The other, BERNART : DE : IAMBE : GIST : ICI : DEV : DE : SA : ALME : EIT : MERCI : PATER : NOSTER : This stone is ornamented with a coat of arms, of the canting class, namely, a human jamb sinister. That of the monk of Ely is plain. These coffin-lids are both of the early part of the fourteenth century; and it is remarkable that neither of them were exposed to view at the time when, shortly before the Reformation, a careful register was made of all the monuments and gravestones then apparent in and about the church of the Grey Friars; and which register has been published in the Vth volume of the Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica. They consequently escaped the total destruction of monuments and tombs, more than five hundred in number, which were sold to Sir Martin Bowes, one of the aldermen of the time. Bernart de Jambe was probably one of the Italian merchants, many of whom were interred at the Grey Friars. The monk of Ely was doubtless a native of Shropham, in Norfolk.

Mr. Robert Cole, F.S.A. exhibited a box of weights and a pair of scales, used by a Dutch money-changer, at the commencement of the seventeenth century. The weights comprise those of all the coins of Europe in circulation at that period.

Lord Londesborough communicated an account of the opening of a number of tumuli, on his lordship's property, near Driffield, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, in the autumn of the present year. These excavations led to the discovery of several urns of the usual Celtic character, and some fragments of weapons in flint and bronze. The practice of cremation appears to have obtained in this district, but there were also examples of the interment of the body entire. In one instance the corpse appeared to have been folded or wrapped in linen from head to foot, but this interment was probably of a subsequent period.

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ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Dec. 5. Edward Hawkins, esq. Treasurer, in the chair.

Mr. Farnham Lyte gave an account of a discovery, not less interesting to geologists than to the antiquary, of a cavern in the limestone strata near Brixham, Devon, containing under the floor, formed of stalagmitic crust, various relics indicative of occupation by man, objects of bone, shale, and bronze, with bones of men and animals mixed together. Dr. Mantell, upon being called on to explain this interesting collection of human and fossil bones, pointed out the occurrence of similar assemblages in other caves, both in England and South America; especially in another remarkable cave in Devonshire, known as Kent's Hole, near Torquay. The rapid formation of stalagmite in these caverns had hermetically sealed up, as it were, the vestiges of the early British tribes with the extinct mammalian remains imbedded in the floor of clay and rubbish. Among the fossil bones was part of a skull of a rein-deer, in a beautiful state of preservation; the remains of this genus are very rare in England. There were also amongst the remains now produced, bones of the horse and ox, the elk and common deer, with the hyena, and a relic of the rhinoceros, or, possibly, the elephant. Some of the objects of bronze appeared to be of the Roman period. Mr. Lyte sent also a fine bronze spear-head, lately found in the drainage of Whittlesea Mere.

Mr. Hawkins read a memoir on a collection of personal ornaments of silver from Tunis, with others from Asia Minor, exhibited to the meeting. They had been brought to this country as part of the specimens of manufacture for the Great Exhibition, and claimed the notice of antiquaries on account of their striking resemblance to the silver ornaments discovered in Cuerdale, Lancashire, with Saxon and other coins, as also to various ancient ornaments in the Museum at Copenhagen, and those discovered in Livonia. He pointed out the interest of these objects when compared with the Anglo-Saxon remains, of which they form a striking illustration, the forms and arrangement being closely similar, and they serve to explain the use of the singular brooches and other ornaments found in Ireland.

Mr. Ffoulkes described some vestiges of doubtful character, lately noticed by him in Merionethshire, in a district full of primeval remains, cromlechs, and stones of memorial. He produced a facsimile of the carvings on a rock, near Dolgellan, at a spot traditionally called, the "field of the swords," representing seemingly two blades, of the ancient leaf-shaped British

weapon. According to popular story, the scene of a signal conflict and subsequent treaty between the Welsh and the English (the Romans?) was hereby commemorated.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter produced an ancient receipt for making ink, preserved in the records of the exchequer of North Wales, upon which some remarks were offered by Mr. Westwood, relative to the inks and writing materials used by the ancient scribes in various countries. He stated that the best ink, so far as his knowledge of MSS. enabled him to judge, had been in use in the seventh and eighth centuries.

Professor Buckman reported the successful results of the investigations at Cirencester during the previous month, and sent drawings of many Roman antiquities already discovered: extensive buildings, part of the ancient suburbs, had been laid open.

Mr. Squiers, the distinguished American archæologist, laid before the meeting representations of numerous antiquities discovered by him in Nicaragua, as yet unpublished; and gave a striking outline of the extent of his antiquarian inquiries in the New World, the great variety of remains, and their magnitude, adverting especially to those earthworks, hill-temples, and stone monuments, analogous to those of the Wiltshire plains, Silbury and Abury, which he had that week visited. The antiquities of the Mississippi valley appear to bear most resemblance to those of Europe; but he declared his conviction that there are no vestiges in America sufficient to prove any connexion in ancient times with the nations of the Old World.

Mr. Pitman Jones gave an account of the discovery of an interesting fragment of an effigy, armed in mail, presenting some unusual details of costume. It was dug up at Exeter, with numerous fragments of architecture, probably indicating the site of some desecrated church. The Rev. C. Bingham sent a notice and drawings of Roman urns and remains found at Stafford, near Dorchester; several interments were brought to light, and in one case the bones of a horse lay near the human skeleton.

Amongst the antiquities brought for inspection by various members were some remarkable Egyptian objects, from Dr. Mantell's collection; bronze armlets, with an agate ball, probably talismanic, from the Scilly Islands, brought by Mr. Franks; a collection of antique and medieval bronzes, by Mr. Whincopp; a fine tilting-helmet, recently added to the Tower armoury, being the visored helm of the reign of Richard II.; casts from early sculpture in Prussian Poland, by Mr. Nesbitt; some exquisite gold ornaments, jewelled and enamelled, belonging to Lady Fellows; a collection of Frankish weapons and ancient objects, found near St. Omer; and a fac-simile of the supposed Cufic inscription on St. Peter's chair, at St. Mark's, Venice, taken by Mr. Auldjo during a recent visit. Mr. Vaux stated that this inscription, which had excited much attention, is probably Arabic, and the ornaments are of a Moorish character, resembling the decorations of the fifteenth century at Granada.

The Rev. G. Weston sent drawings of a fine ring-fibula and torc, both of silver, found in Westmerland. Mr. Freeman exhibited various antiquities, weapons, and implements, found at Broad Blunsdon, Wilts. Mr. Westwood brought an impression of a sepulchral brass lately found at St. David's. Mr. Franks produced a leaden seal, lately found at Sleaford, Sigillum Hugonis Capellani; and several other matrices were exhibited by Mr. Almack, being Italian seals of early date.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Dec. 1. The anniversary meeting of this Society was held at Edinburgh, W. W. Hay Newton, esq. of Newton, in the chair, when office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected.

A report submitted by the Council to the meeting conveyed the gratifying intelligence that the negotiations long pending with the Treasury had been brought to a satisfactory conclusion; and by the deed which has been drawn up and signed, the Society have made over to the Crown as national property the whole collections of antiquities formed by them during the last seventy years, to form the nucleus of a National Archæological Museum for Scotland. The Treasury have, on their part, vested the curatorship of the collection permanently in the hands of the Society's office-bearers, and become bound, so soon as the new gallery on the Mound is finished, to fit up the entire suite of rooms occupying the north and west sides of the Royal Institution buildings on the upper floor for the accommodation of the Society's collections and meetings. The utmost satisfaction was expressed at this very gratifying announcement, and the Secretary expressed his hope that now, as the collections will be placed on the same stable footing as any other national museum, Scotsmen may be induced to deposit there some of the numerous valuable antiquities at present scattered through private collections, and liable to all the vicissitudes by which such objects are so frequently lost.

The vacancies in the rank of Honorary

Members (the number of which is strictly limited to twenty-five) were filled by the election of the Lord Viscount Mahon, President of the Society of Antiquaries of London; his Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen; Councillor C. J. Thomsen, Director of the Royal Museum at Copenhagen; and Professor P. A. Munch, of the University of Christiania. Sir John Watson Gordon, President of the Royal Academy of Scotland; Archibald Campbell Swinton, esq. Professor of Civil Law in the University of Edinburgh; and three other gentlemen, were elected Fellows.

In the evening the Society's rooms were opened for a conversazione. Among the objects of interest exhibited were the famous Dunvegan Cup, commemorated by Scott in "The Lord of the Isles," where the inscription upon it is strangely misread; and two ancient ecclesiastical bells, the one in very recent use at the church of Strowan in Perthshire, the other dug up a few years ago in the churchyard of Kingoldrum in Angus. Next to these remains of ancient handicraft, most attention seemed to be given to an elaborate archæological map of Fifeshire, executed by Mr. D. Millar, of Arbroath, with singular neatness and precision. There is some hope of its being engraved, and we should gladly cherish the belief that it may prove only the first of a series of antiquarian maps of Scotland. Among other objects of antiquity, recently acquired by the Society, which were displayed, was a two-handed sword, said to have been used by a Lindsay at the battle of Methven, in 1309; the shaft of a sculptured stone cross found in Hoddom church; casts of twenty figures from Melrose; cast of a tomb from Arbroath; the arms of Cardinal Beaton, from his palace in Blackfriars-wind; a curious painting of the infant Saviour, on panel, inscribed OPVS · FELICIS · DE · SCOTIE · 1488; seven painted panels from the ceiling of Dean House, demolished in 1845; a painted ceiling of the early part of the 16th century from the Guise Palace, Blyth's-close, &c.

Dec. 8. Robert Chambers, esq. in the chair.

Various valuable donations to the museum and library were laid on the table, including the *Skellach* or Ancient Bell of Kingoldrum, presented by the Rev. J. O. Haldane, minister of the parish; a beautiful small Roman bronze Hercules; together with two curious grotesque leaden figures, armed with halberts, and various coins and other relics, dredged up in the Seine, presented by W. H. Scott, esq. F.S.A. Scot.

The first communication laid before the Society was by Professor P. A. Munch of Christiania, honorary member of the Society, which we have the pleasure of inserting at length—

Why is the mainland of Orkney called Pomona?

I have always wondered how it came to pass that the mainland of Orkney, called *Hrossey*, i. e. the "Isle of Horses," by the Norwegians, got the Latin-looking name of Pomona after its annexation to the Scotish crown; as such a name certainly does not appear any where in the Latin authors who happen to mention those islands. The name has, as it seems, also puzzled some of the British etymologists: Barry, for instance, derives it (page 22) from the British words *pou* (small) and *mon* (patria), which derivation, however, being not at all satisfactory, the name has remained a riddle until this day. Yet I think it possible to explain this riddle, and moreover in a way not at all expected. Torfæus, in his *Orcades*, gives the key to it without knowing it himself. In this work, he says, p. 5, "Pomona . . . a Julio Solino polyhistore Diutina appellatur." Now, in looking for this appellation in the common editions of Solinus, we find no notice of such a name. In mentioning Thule, however, Solinus says, chap. 22: "Ab Orcadibus Thyle usque quinque dierum ac noctium navigatio est. Sed Thyle larga et diutina pomona copiosa est." Here it is remarkable that the word *diutina* really occurs, but only as an adjective, the author's obvious intention being to say: Thule is a fertile island, and plentifully productive of long-lasting corn. The fact, however, that Torfæus, as will be seen, could read *diutina* as a proper name instead of an adjective, shows that in his copy or MS. of Solinus the reading must have been such a one, or that *diutina* has been marked with an initial letter as being the name of some island. His MS. then read thus: Sed Thyle larga, et Diutina pomona copiosa est (Thule is fertile, and Diutina has plenty of corn). Now, when such a reading could be adopted in some MSS. it is not only probable, but almost certain, that in some other MSS. the words have been arranged thus: "Sed Thyle larga et diutina, Pomona copiosa est," or, "Sed Thyle larga, et diutina Pomona copiosa est." In both cases, as in that of Torfæus, the Diutina or Pomona has been construed as a name belonging to the mainland of Orkney, evidently because Thule was not believed to be productive of corn, Pythias describing it in such an unfavourable way.

Solinus was a great oracle in the middle ages. He is quoted by Adamus Breminus (in the 11th century), and even by the

author of the Hystoria Norwegiæ, edited by me, from the Panmure codex. It is therefore not to be wondered at that the names supposed to be used by him should be adopted by writers of the middle ages, or in the beginning of the more recent times. Although Buchanan says, that "Orcadum maxima multis veterum Pomona vocatur," I am certain that the name is not to be found in any book previous to Fordun's Scoti-chronicon, l. ii. c. 2. where he calls the Orkneys "insulæ Pomoniæ," having, what is to be well remarked, quoted Solinus himself only two pages before (c. 9), where he speaks of the manners and languages of Scotland.

Thus it is to be regarded as evident, that the name Pomona is only the fruit of a complete misunderstanding of Solinus's words, and that consequently it ought henceforth to be cancelled. That it should, however—as it certainly has done—succeed in getting established even among the common people now-a-days, is not to be wondered at, a space of 400 years being long enough for gaining proselytes to equally grave and much more important historical blunders.

The next communication was by Dr. Daniel Wilson, one of the secretaries of the Society, entitled, "Notes on the Buidhean or Bell of Strowan, and other primitive ecclesiastical bells of Scotland." This, which was in continuation of a former communication laid before the Society, was chiefly designed to confute the erroneous idea advocated by the late Dr. Samuel Hibbert and other British antiquaries, that the curious relic of this class found at Kilmichael-Glassary, Argyllshire, and now in the Society's museum, is of Scandinavian origin. In illustration of the paper, Dr. Wilson exhibited several ancient Scotish hand-bells, and among them the buidhean or bell of Strowan, a curious example of this primitive class of ecclesiastical relics, which continued in use in the parish of Strowan, Blair-Athol, until replaced by a new bell given in exchange for it by its present possessor, J. P. M'Inroy, esq. of Lude, through whose kindness it was forwarded for exhibition to the Society. A letter from the Rev. A. R. Irvine of Blair-Athol, detailed a number of curious illustrations of the high virtues long ascribed to this ancient relic. The church of Strowan appears to have been dedicated to St. Fillan, and near the old church a well still bears the name of that favourite Celtic saint, the water of which was supposed to be a specific in certain ailments. The old church contained a small image of the saint, and, in years of great drought, the immersion of the figure in the well was believed to be an infallible way of bringing rain. The buidhean or bell enjoyed a share of the reverence paid to the saintly image, and was supposed to be under the particular protection of the patron saint of the place. When the bell first was brought to Strowan, and by whom, the writer had been unable to find out, but that its antiquity was very great, he inferred from certain facts leading back to a very remote age. After referring to the famous bell of St. Kentigern, which figures on the Glasgow seals, some of which were exhibited to the meeting—and to the Ronnel bell of Birnie, described and figured in the "Morayshire Floods" of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Dr. Wilson entered into a detailed account of the curious relic found in the churchyard of the parish of Kingoldrum, Forfarshire, and presented to the Society by the Rev. J. O. Haldane, minister of the parish. This ancient bell was dug up in 1843, and contained, in addition to its detached tongue, a bronze chalice, and a glass bowl —the latter imperfect. Various notices tended to show the great antiquity of Kingoldrum as a Christian site; and Mr. Chalmers of Aldbar's valuable work on the sculptured stones of Forfar and Angus was produced, where some of the remarkable sculptures, specially illustrated by him, are figured from this site. Dr. Wilson referred in all to fifteen different examples of this peculiar class of Scottish relics, which he had now traced out as belonging to Scotland, all either still existing or of which authentic accounts have been preserved; and added his conviction of the probability of additions being yet made to the list. It may, perhaps, further the researches if we give the list of those already noted, viz.:—The bell of St. Kentigern, figured on the Glasgow seals; the bells of St. Kessogius and St. Lolanus, both included among the feudal investitures of the earldom of Perth; the bell of St. Barry, at Kilberry Castle, Argyllshire; the holy bell of St. Rowen, Monivaird; the bell of St. Meddan, noted in the Airlie Papers; the *ronecht*, or bell of St. Ternan, in the Aberdeen Breviary; the Ronnell bell of Birnie; the bell of St. Fillan, Killin, Perthshire; the *Buidhean*, or bell of St. Fillan, Strowan, Blair-Athol; the Perthshire bell, from the collection of C. K. Sharpe, esq.; the bell of St. Kennach, Isle of Inniskenneth; the *skellach*, or bell of Kingoldrum; the Kilmichael Glassary bell and shrine; the inscribed bell shrine, in possession of Guthrie of Guthrie; and to these may be added the bell of St. Columba, at Iona, repeatedly referred to in the life of the saint. (A Member mentioned to the

meeting that the bell of St. Blane is still preserved at Dunblane: it is a small hand-bell, probably of considerably more recent date than most of those previously referred to, and is marked St. † B.) In concluding, he remarked that, although the subject he had chosen for investigation embraced no very large, nor perhaps important, field of research; yet he hoped the labour would not be thought altogether thrown away which tended to dissipate an error in relation to native relics, apparently regarded throughout the whole of Scotland and Ireland with a degree of veneration attached to no other single class of ecclesiastical implements in common use; and which, moreover, have retained their hold on popular superstition down nearly to our own day, in defiance alike of the zeal of Reformers, and the discipline of Presbyterian kirk-sessions; while in Ireland their estimation is even now scarcely diminished among the lower classes of the people.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Nov. 27. Lord Londesborough, President, in the chair.

Mr. Roach Smith exhibited a remarkable British brass coin, said to have been found in Suffolk. Obverse, two crescents, back to back, inclosed in parallelogram above VRE retrograde, below it RCI; reverse, a horse of unusual work, and above TASCI. It has been published by Mr. Poste in the Journal of the Archæological Association; but Mr. Evans, in the Numismatic Chronicle, No. LIV. p. 130, threw doubts on its authenticity. The members present at this meeting were divided in opinion; but we understand a gentleman particularly conversant with British coins has since examined and pronounced it perfectly genuine.

Mr. Bergne communicated some additional observations on the very remarkable full-faced small brass coin of Carausius, in the possession of Mr. C. Roach Smith, (and engraved in his Collectanea Antiqua, vol. ii.) Among the coins of Maxentius, struck from fifteen to twenty years after the death of Carausius, an instance occurs of a full-faced type in silver (No. 16 in Akerman's Catalogue); and there are also a few rare instances of the same type among the gold coins of Licinius junior and Constantine the Great, on brass of this period; however, the type is exceedingly rare, if not altogether unique. Where the bare head does appear it denotes that the prince was only Cæsar, and not Augustus; but in this remarkable coin the legend is the usual one, and furnishes no clue to the motive for adopting so novel a style of portrait. The reverse SALUS AUG. differs in no respect from the usual type.

Mr. Bergne also communicated a paper on three unpublished coins of Cuthred, Baldred, and William the Conqueror. The coin of Cuthred, King of Kent, resembles that engraved in Ruding, pl. 3, No. 3, and Hawkins, No. 54. It differs from these coins in the details of the tribrach, and by having in the centre a circle in which the arms of the tribrach meet. This coin was obtained in Bedfordshire, and possibly found within the county. The coins of Baldred, the successor of Cuthred, are of great rarity, about ten only being known. The peculiarity of this specimen consists in the R being rather like an F, and also in the mode of indicating the ear or back part of the hair by a Mercian M, as in the Museum specimen of that type; the A in the King's name is inverted, and the mode of contracting the word CANT different from that on any other specimens. This coin was found in the vicinity of Guildford. The coin of William the Conqueror, of the London mint, otherwise similar to Hawkins 233, differs in having the head turned in a contrary direction, its being larger, and filling more completely the field of the coin.

Mr. Evans communicated his discovery of another coin reading PERERIC, which had been for many years in the British Museum, and was incorrectly catalogued by Taylor Combe as reading STIEFNE; it, however, reads distinctly PERERIC on the obverse, with the same type as the other varieties, and +PILLEM . . . . . P. on the reverse, and was struck probably either at Warwick or Norwich. Coins of this character are also known of the London and Lincoln mints; it therefore becomes a matter of great interest to decide by which of the Earls of Warwick they were struck, and from what cause the Earl was possessed of such power in the various towns whose names appear on his coins.

Mr. Akerman, in a letter to the President, made some remarks on a gold coin of Pescennius Niger. Reverse, CONCORDIA.P.P., Concord standing. It was obtained by a missionary at Antioch, and shortly afterwards passed into the hands of the present possessor, a gentleman residing at Cologne. Mr. Akerman had carefully examined this coin, and had no doubt of its authenticity. The fabric was rude, and differed from that of the Roman mintage of this period, nor did it resemble that of the rude coins of the other candidate for the empire, Clodius Albinus, with the title of Augustus. Mr. Akerman added some remarks on eight sceattas, belonging to the same gentleman, of the types of Ruding, Nos. 4 to 14 inclusive.

They were a portion of a find of about 150 specimens, consisting, it is said, of more than forty varieties, dug up in East Friesland.

Lord Londesborough exhibited four sceattas, of the Kentish type, but said to have been recently discovered at Newcastle.

Mr. John Williams then read an account of "King Zing Tseen Luh," a Chinese work on coins, in the library of the Society, to which it was presented last session by E. A. Bowring, esq. The meaning of the title is "List or Catalogue of Imperial authorised Money," and the work consists of one thick volume divided into sixteen sections. It appears to have been first published in the fifteenth year of the Emperor Keen Lung, *i. e.* about A.D. 1751. The present, however, is apparently a later edition, as in another part the fifty-second year and second month of the same monarch are mentioned, agreeing with 1788 of our era. There is a copious index, from which a good idea of the contents of the work may be gathered. The series commences with coins, or rather representatives of value, attributed to Fuh Hi and his immediate successors to Yaou, embracing a period from 3289 to 2218 B.C. and is continued to the accession of the present dynasty, A.D. 1644. This part of the work occupies thirteen sections. After the description of the regular currency, a section is devoted to foreign coins, viz. those of Japan, Tonquin, Annan, &c. and the two concluding sections contain figures and descriptions of objects that may be called Chinese medals, many of which are curious and interesting. Mr. Williams then entered at some length upon the subject of the appropriation of the earliest coins described in this work, and expressed his opinion that the evidence for attributing these specimens to Fuh Hi and his immediate successors was insufficient, particularly as two other Chinese works on the same subject which he had consulted are at variance with this attribution, one of them giving the earliest coins to Yaou, whose reign ended B.C. 2251, and the other to the Hea dynasty, which ruled over China from 2218 to 1762 B.C. He also made some remarks upon the value of Chinese literature, as likely to be of service in historical researches, and expressed his belief that in very many respects the writings of the Chinese deserved more attention than had hitherto been bestowed upon them.

Mr. Pfister exhibited a fine and rare lira of Cosmo I. de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1537—1574, executed by Benvenuto Cellini.

ROMAN PAVEMENTS AT LEICESTER.

From time to time various remains of the Roman times have been found in Leicester: and Mr. Thompson the historian of the town, has reckoned up the discovery of about twenty different houses, many of which had tessellated pavements. Search has recently been made, under the superintendence of Mr. T. L. Walker, architect, for a pavement which was described and figured in our Magazine for the year 1786, and which had been found four years before in a spot called the Cherry Orchard, near Danett's Hall. The excavations which have been made have led to the discovery of several other pavements. One is about fifteen feet square, consisting of tessellæ about one inch square, of two colours, grey and red; the centre representing two interlaced squares of four courses of red tessellæ, within two larger squares—one of five, the other and outer one of four courses—of red. To the north of this, at about twenty-four feet from its axis, a very beautiful semicircular pattern was disclosed, executed in very small tessellæ of four colours, viz. blue, red, brown-pink, and white, representing in the centre a shell pattern, in the two divisions of which, next the line of the diameter of the semicircle, are dolphins swimming towards the centre. The shell pattern is bounded all round by the guilloche ornament, outside of which is a vandyke of black and white, bounded by stripes of grey and red tessellæ, about one inch square. On the south-western side of this pavement a stone pedestal was laid carefully down on the tessellæ, which were uninjured under it; it seems to be of Ketton stone, is three feet five inches high, and consists of a quasi-Attic base nine inches high, a shaft 1 foot $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, diminished upwards, an astragal and neck together about four inches high, and a capital with square abacus $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches high; in both the top and bottom bed is a dowel-hole about two inches square. This pedestal has been presented by Dr. Noble (the proprietor of the site) to the Town Museum. Eastward of the semicircular pavement, and about sixteen feet from its centre, a rich border in fine tessellæ was discovered, which seems to have been the boundary of this apartment, making the whole length about twenty-eight feet, and the whole width about eighteen feet. A little further to the north another pavement was found, consisting of a chess-board pattern of red and grey, bounded by two squares of red; the whole pavement being fourteen feet square.

Still, the pattern of 1782 not having been found, the excavations were continued, when a pavement, upwards of 56

feet in length by 7 feet 8½ inches in breadth, was found to the north-east of the last-mentioned, consisting of alternate squares of red and grey tessellæ, about one inch square, bounded on each side by a grey and red stripe; the axis of this pavement is at right angles, or nearly so, to that of the first three mentioned, and about three feet lower in level, having a rapid fall to the east. At the upper end of this pavement the plaster of the sides of the corridor still remains, and most singular to say, with no solid wall behind it, but it seems to be rendered against the ground. Another long pavement was found at right angles to this, parallel with the three first named, about 8 feet wide, but the length has not been ascertained. It commences about 10 feet from the axis of the last mentioned, and consists of a row of interlaced circles, 3 feet 1 inch in diameter, of two courses of red tessellæ, bounded by grey and red stripes, executed in tessellæ 1 inch square. The centre pattern suddenly changes into hexagonal figures of the same shape as the pavement found in 1782.

It is remarkable that few foundations of either main or partition walls have yet occurred. One was found of an angular shape to the north of the main line of apartments, near to which a hollow pipe, 15 inches long, filled with concrete, and of an oblong section, the corners being rounded off, was found standing on end, and it is considered *in situ*, with two oblong holes in two of its sides, the other two sides being scored diamond-wise in stripes about 1 inch broad. Various fragments of these tiles or pipes had been previously found.

Among other relics met with were eight copper coins, including two of Constantine, two of Carausius, one of Valens, and one of Vespasian. One of these was found underneath the pavement. Bones of animals, an iron nail or two, a knife-blade, small fragments of pottery, charred wood, and various trifling articles, were also discovered. In the space intervening between the pavement of interlacing squares, and that with the semi-circular end, traces of the action of fire were very obvious.

The line of the three pavements, with the broad terrace-like pavement in front, lay nearly north and south, and occupied an angle formed by the junction of an ancient way (supposed to be a *via vicinalis*) with the Fosse Road in the western suburb of Leicester. The site is a sloping orchard, facing east, and bounded westwardly by the old Roman way. The excavations (the expense of which will be defrayed by subscription) were filled up about the middle of December.

YORKSHIRE BARROWS.

At a meeting of the Scarborough Archæological Society held on the 4th Dec. the Rev. Robert Skelton communicated an account of seven barrows opened by him in the neighbourhood of Levisham. In some of them traces of interment were found, without urns: in others, urns with flint arrow-heads were found, with the usual accompaniments of burnt bones and charcoal. In one barrow, on the west brow looking down into Newton Dale, and about 100 yards from an ancient encampment, was found a large urn, near the surface; and at the bottom of the tumulus another urn, inverted, containing burnt bones, &c. beneath which was a hole in the earth, filled with charcoal and bones, amongst which was a beautiful small stone war axe, and some flint arrow-heads. The most remarkable tumulus was one which occupied seven days in opening, and in which was discovered a great number of graves, some containing skeletons, and others empty. This tumulus was entirely composed of loose stones, and its magnitude may be imagined when we state that 200 loads of stones were some time ago taken from the north and west sides of it to repair the roads. It was originally surrounded with a circle of large stones, the south and east sides being perfect. Inside the circle were a great number of graves formed of stones placed edgewise, some of which contained skeletons. Outside the circle were discovered small urns, and ornaments used by the original inhabitants. The ashes in the centre of the mound were from four to six inches thick, and at the bottom was a covering of clay, burnt to a considerable thickness, showing that a great number of bodies must have been there burnt. Another tumulus near to the last was explored, containing two skeletons, without heads, laid in juxta-position, with their feet to the east.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The month of December 1851 has witnessed a fresh phase of the French Revolution, and the successful accomplishment of a *coup d'état* not less daring than any that have marked its earlier annals. It is asserted that the personal security of the President was menaced with imminent danger, when, on the evening of the 1st of December, he came to the resolution to strike the first blow. The measures he immediately took were, to issue an appeal to the people denouncing the conduct of the Assembly, and declaring it dissolved; a proclamation to the army, telling them that "to-day, at this solemn moment, I wish the voice of the army to be heard;" and a decree "in the name of the French people," of which the articles were as follow:—1. The National Assembly is dissolved; 2. Universal suffrage is re-established—the law of the 31st May is abrogated; 3. The French people is convoked in its elective colleges from the 14th of December to the 21st of December following; 4. The state of siege is decreed throughout the first military division: 5. The Council of State is dissolved; 6. The Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present decree.

The appeal to the people contained these further propositions:—"Persuaded that the instability of power, that the preponderance of a single Assembly, are the permanent causes of trouble and discord, I submit to your suffrages the fundamental basis of a constitution which the Assemblies will develope hereafter—1. A responsible chief named for ten years; 2. The Ministers dependent on the Executive alone; 3. A Council of State formed of the most distinguished men, preparing the law, and maintaining the discussion before the legislative corps; 4. A legislative corps, discussing and voting the laws, named by universal suffrage, without the *scrutin de liste* which falsifies the election; 5. A second Assembly formed of all the illustrious persons of the nation—a preponderating power, guardian of the fundamental pact and of public liberty."

At an early hour on the 2nd these manifestoes were found covering the walls of Paris, and at the same time the principal thoroughfares were filled with troops of the line. The President had taken precautions that the National Guard should not be called out. The Generals Changarnier, Cavaignac, Bedeau, Lamoricière, Leflo, Colonel Charras, MM. Bazé, Thiers, Brun, the Commissary of Police of the Assembly, and others of the leading heads of parties, were arrested before they had risen for the day. Many members of the Assembly gathered at the house of M. Daru, one of their Vice-Presidents, and, having him at their head, proceeded to their ordinary place of meeting, but found access effectually barred by the Chasseurs de Vincennes, a corps recently returned from Algeria. These men forcibly withstood the entrance of the members, some of whom were slightly wounded. Returning with M. Daru, they were invited by General Lauriston to the Mairie of the 10th arrondissement, where they formed a sitting, presided over by two of their Vice-Presidents, M. Vitel and M. Benoist d'Azy (M. Daru having meanwhile been arrested), and proceeded to frame a decree to the following effect:—"Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is deprived of his functions as President of the Republic, and the citizens are commanded to refuse him obedience. The Executive power passes in full right to the National Assembly. The Judges of the High Court of Justice are required to meet immediately upon pain of dismissal, to proceed to judgment against the President and his accomplices. It is enjoined upon all functionaries and depositaries of authority that they obey the requisition made in the name of the Assembly, under penalty of forfeiture and the punishment prescribed for high treason." Whilst this decree was signing, another was unanimously passed, naming General Oudinot commander of the public forces, and M. Tamisier chief of the staff. These decrees had scarcely been signed by all present, when a company of soldiers entered, and required them to disperse. The Assembly refused to do so, when, after some parley, two Commissaires de Police were brought, the Presidents were arrested, and the whole body of members present, 230 in number, were marched across the city to the barracks of the Quai d'Orsay. The next day they were distributed to the prisons of Mount Valerien, Mazas, and

Vincennes; and the generals Cavaignac, Lamoricière, Bedeau, and Changarnier, were sent to Ham. During the day the population viewed the soldiers in the streets merely as a spectacle, and no violent excitement occurred. At ten o'cock on Wednesday morning some members of the Mountain appeared in the Rue d'Antoine, and raised the cry *aux armes!* The party they collected immediately began to erect a barricade at the corner of the Rue St. Marguerite. Troops were quickly at the spot, when the barricade was carried, and the representative Baudin was killed. Some other barricades were raised in the afternoon, but as quickly destroyed. General Magnan, the commander-in-chief of the army of Paris, seeing the day was passed in insignificant skirmishes, now determined to withdraw his small posts, to allow the discontented to gather to a head. On the morning of the 4th it was reported that the insurrection had its focus in the Quartiers St. Antoine, St. Denis, and St. Martin, and that several barricades were in progress. The General deferred his attack until two o'clock; when the various brigades of troops acted in concert. The barricades were attacked in the first instance by artillery, and then caried at the point of the bayonet. There were none which offered very serious resistance, and the whole contest was over about five o'clock. In the evening, however, fresh barricades were raised in the Rues Montmartre and Montorgueil, and others in the Rues Pagevin and des Fosses Montmartre, which were successfully attacked in the night by the officers in command of those quarters. On the 5th the last remains of street-fighting were effectually quelled. The loss to the military in these operations was 25 men killed, of whom one was Lieut.-Col. Loubeau of the 72d regiment of the line; and 184 wounded, of whom 17 were officers. The number of insurgents killed is unknown, but they are estimated at from 500 to 800; including, unfortunately, many indifferent persons, who were accidentally passing along the boulevards when the soldiery suddenly opened their sweeping fire. The insurgents taken with arms in their hands were carried to the Champ de Mars, and there shot by judgment of court martial. Most of the political prisoners arrested were discharged after a few days, some of the more formidable only being longer detained. M. Thiers received orders to quit France on the 9th Dec. General Cavaignac was released on the 16th; married to his affianced bride Madlle. Odier, (who brings him a large fortune,) and left immediately for Holland.

Louis-Napoleon, in the mean time, arrogates to himself the power of making arrests at pleasure; and every person, whatever may be his station or profession, who shall be found in any meeting or association tending to organize any resistance whatsoever to the Government, or to paralyse its action, is, according to one of the manifestoes of General St. Arnaud, to be considered as an accomplice in the insurrection, and handed over to the permanent courts-martial, which may sentence him at once to transportation to Cayenne or Algeria, for a period of from five to ten years.

By a decree of the President dated the 2nd Dec. the French people were solemnly convoked in their respective districts for the 14th instant to accept or reject the following *plébiscite:* "The French people wills the maintenance of the authority of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and delegates to him the powers necessary to frame a Constitution on the bases proposed in his proclamation of the 2d December." On that day the voting consequently commenced by universal suffrage; and the President has been re-elected for ten years by a majority greatly exceeding that of his contest with Cavaignac. In Paris, of 394,049 registered voters 197,091 have voted in the affirmative; 95,511, in the negative; and 96,819 abstained from voting. The majority for Louis-Napoleon being 101,580. In the provinces he has had a majority of eight to one.

AFRICA.

On the 25th Nov. a French squadron under the command of Admiral Dubourdieu appeared before Salee, in order to claim satisfaction for an act of piracy committed by the inhabitants of that town. The Caid of Salee asked for six days to take the orders of the Emperor of Morocco; and the Caid of Rabat sent a similar evasive reply. The next day the French bombarded the place for seven hours, the fire being returned by both forts of Rabat and Salee. The Admiral, however, confined his chastisement to the latter, which he thoroughly performed, and fired the town in several places.

The French fleet arrived at Tangier on the morning of the 29th, when the French Consul-general for Morocco and several officers of the squadron landed, and had an interview with Sidi Mahomed Elgtibh, Bashaw of the province, which ended in a satisfactory arrangement, to the great relief of the people of Tangier, who were in consternation at the prospect of sharing the fate of their neighbours.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Preferments.

Nov. 19. Royal Marines, Colonel Second Commandant D. J. Ballingall to be Colonel Commandant; Lieut.-Col. J. Whylock to be Colonel Second Commandant; brevet Major J. Tothill to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Nov. 21. 82d Foot, Capt. E. B. Hale to be Major; brevet Lieut.-Colonel John Austen, unattached, to be Colonel in the Army.—To be Majors in the Army, Captains J. W. Dalgety and R. Daly (Captains of Companies of Gentlemen Cadets at the Royal Military College): brevet Major T. Donnelly, E. I. Co's service, temp. rank while employed at Addiscombe.

Nov. 22. Lieut.-Col. Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, C.B. now Consul at Bagdad, to be Consul General at that city.

Nov. 25. Colonel Charles Menzies, R. Mar. and Lieut.-Col. Thomas Wearing, R. Mar. to be Aides de Camp to Her Majesty.—Lieut.-Col. R. H. Wynyard, C.B. to be Lieut.-Governor of the Province of New Ulster, in New Zealand.—Capt. E. Frome, R. Eng. to be Collector of Customs for Trinidad.

Nov. 26. The Hon. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.C.B. (now Envoy Ext. to the King of Sardinia,) to be Envoy Ext. and Minister Plenip. to the King of the Netherlands.—Royal Marines, Lieut.-Colonel T. Wearing to be Colonel Second Commandant; brevet Major F. Graham to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Royal Engineers, brevet Major W. C. Forbes to be Lieut.-Col.

Nov. 28. Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. A. Butler to be Colonel in the Army.

Dec. 2. The Hon. Richard Edwardes (First Paid Attaché at Paris) to be Secretary of Legation at Frankfort.

Dec. 3. J. A. Le Sueur, esq. to be Postmaster for the Cape of Good Hope.— Barclay, esq. to be Receiver-General for Jamaica.

Dec. 5. 89th Foot, brevet Major C. R. Egerton to be Major.

Dec. 11. R. D. Wilmot, esq. to be Surveyor-General for the Province of New Brunswick.—Royal Artillery, brevet Major G. H. Hyde to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Royal Engineers, brevet Major R. J. Stotherd to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Dec. 12. 17th Foot, brevet Major L. C. Bourchier to be Major.—27th Foot, brevet Major G. A. Durnford to be Major.

Dec. 23. Royal Marines, Colonel Second Commandant John Rawlins Coryton to be Colonel Commandant; Lieut.-Col. Stephen Giles to be Colonel Second Commandant; brevet Major James Whitcomb to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Dec. 24. Percy William Doyle, esq. now Secretary of Legation in Mexico, to be Minister Plenip. to that Republic.—Edward Thornton, esq. now paid Attaché to Her Majesty's Legation in Mexico, to be Secretary of Legation to that Republic.

Dec. 26. 6th Foot, Capt. R. W. M. Fraser to be Major.—63d Foot, Capt. A. T. Allan to be Major.—88th Foot, brevet Major R. W. Balfour to be Major.—Rifle Brigade, Capt. Alfred H. Horsford to be Major.—3d West India Regiment, Major William Irwin, from 88th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—Brevet, Major P. P. Nevill, of 63d Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army; Capt. Thomas Bulkeley, of 71st Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Henry Revell Reynolds, esq. to be Solicitor of the Treasury, and John Greenwood, esq. Q.C. Assistant-Solicitor.

Barnes Peacock, esq. Q.C. to be Fourth Ordinary Member of Council in India.

Thomas Phinn, esq. to be Recorder of Devonport.

John Johnes, esq. to be Recorder of Carmarthen.

Frederick Walford, esq. to be Recorder of Maldon.

J. Pollock, esq. to be Judge of the County Court at Liverpool.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Very Rev. J. Howie, Killeagh R. Cork.
Rev. G. Alston, Horndon-on-the-Hill V. Essex.
Rev. H. Barne, Faringdon V. w. Little-Coxwell C. Berks.
Rev. R. Barry, North Tuddenham R. w. West-Tuddenham, Norfolk.
Rev. — Betton, Evening Lectureship, St. Lawrence, Ludlow, Salop.
Rev. E. Boothby, Whitwell R. Derbyshire
Rev. M. Brady, Farrihy R. Cork.
Rev. A. W. Brown, Gretton V. Northamptonsh.
Rev. R. Buller, Stanley P.C. Yorkshire.
Rev. T. G. Caulfeild, Stackallan R. Navan.
Rev. J. T. P. Coffin (R. of Alwington) Canonry in Exeter Cathedral.
Rev. E. Dansey, Abbotsham V. Devon.
Rev. T. Davies, Llanvaches R. Monmouthsh.
Rev. G. A. Denison (V. of East Brent), Archdeaconry of Taunton, dio. Bath and Wells.
Rev. W. Dewe, Weybread V. Suffolk.
Rev. S. P. Downing, Rumburgh P.C. w. S. Elmham V. Suffolk.
Rev. J. Edmunds, Kyloe P.C. Northumberland.
Rev. E. C. Evans, Eyton P.C. Herefordshire.
Rev. O. Fox, St. Martin R. Worcester.
Rev. G. F. H. Foxton, Stoulton P.C. Worc.
Rev. C. Garvey, Manthorpe P.C. w. Londonthorpe P.C. Lincolnshire.
Rev. J. Gibson, Muggleswick P.C. Durham.
Rev. J. Greaves, Great Missenden V. Bucks.
Rev. A. P. Hanlon, Inniscaltra V. dio. Killaloe.
Rev. H. T. Hill, Felton V. Herefordshire.
Rev. J. O. Hopkins, St. Mary P.C. w. St. Michael P.C. Shrewsbury.
Rev. J. J. Jackson, Ballinderry R. Magherafelt.
Rev. W. Jenkins, Michaelstone-le-Vedw R. Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire. (Presentation confirmed, on appeal, by the Archbishop of Canterbury.) See Aug. Number, p. 187.
Rev. J. P. Joly, Clonbulloge R. and V. dio. Kildare.
Rev. H. Jones, Llangllynin R. Carnarvonshire.
Rev. W. Jowett, St. John P.C. Clapham, Surrey.
Rev. J. Latham, (P.C. of Little Eaton, Derbyshire,) to Gaia-Minor Canonry, Lichfield Cathedral.
Rev. W. B. Lauder, Nepanee R. dio. Toronto.
Rev. R. Lewis, Lampeter-Velvrey R. Pemb.
Rev. H. Lowther, Hensingham P.C. Cumberl.
Rev. C. Lushington, Walton-upon-Thames V. Surrey.
Rev. J. M. Lynn, Thornthwaite P.C. Cumberl.
Rev. G. Mansfield, St. Peter P.C. Saffron Hill, London.
Rev. O. Marriott, Goxhill V. Lincolnshire.
Rev. B. Marsden, Glascombe V. w. Colva C. and Rulen C. Radnorshire.
Rev. W. Maule, Eynesbury R. Hunts.
Rev. St. John Mitchell, Pentney P.C. Norfolk.
Rev. S. Morgan, St. Mary P.C. Llanrwst, Denbighshire and Carnarvonshire.
Rev. J. W. Morgan, Beaufort P.C. Monmouth.
Rev. C. O'Donel, St. Peter P.C. Allendale, Northumberland.

Rev. W. G. Ormsby, Arklow R. and V. Dublin.
Rev. H. L. Oswell, Leighton V. Salop.
Rev. E. Owen, Dolgellan P.C. North Wales.
Rev. T. C. Price, St. Augustine V. Bristol.
Rev. F. B. Pryor, Bennington R. Herts (and not Rev. G. Proctor, as stated at p. 645 *ante*.)
Rev. A. C. Rowley, St. Matthias P.C. Bristol.
Rev. R. Sanders, Precentor and Sacrist, Worcester Cathedral.
Rev. R. Sedgwick, St. Martin of Coslany P.C. Norwich.
Rev. F. J. Stainforth, All Hallows Staining P.C. London.
Rev. W. H. Stokes, Goring P.C. Oxfordshire.
Rev. T. T. Storks, Loughton R. Essex.
Rev. R. Surtees, Holtby R. Yorkshire.
Rev. A. Tatton, Ogashin R. and V. (sinecure) dio. Killaloe.
Rev. J. Thacker, St. Mary P.C. Kilkenny.
Rev. M. H. Vine, St. Mary-le-Bow w. Pancras, Soper Lane, and All Hallows, Honey Lane, R. London.
Rev. J. J. Wason, Shepscombe P.C. Glouc.
Rev. B. Webb, Sheen P.C. Staffordshire.
Rev. S. K. Webster, Duddington P.C. Northamptonshire.
Rev. R. F. Whistler, Bishop's Norton V. Linc.
Rev. J. N. White, Rushall V. Norfolk.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. J. Bandinel, to the Middle and Training Schools, Hove, Sussex.
Rev. J. R. Dobson, to the Duke of Portland.
Rev. B. C. Dowding, to the Wilts Pauper Lunatic Asylum.
Rev. J. S. Hall, to the Earl of Carlisle.
Rev. C. H. J. Nicholls, Colonial, at the Gold Coast.
Rev. E. Rice, D.D. to Mr. Sheriff Cotterell.
Rev. Josiah Thompson, to H.M. flagship Impregnable.
Rev. R. Wilson, to H.M. Dockyard, Sheerness.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. — Banks, Head Mastership, Ludlow Grammar School, Salop.
Most Rev. and Right Hon. Lord George Beresford (Archbishop of Armagh) Chancellor of the University of Dublin.
Right Hon. F. Blackburne (Lord Chief Justice of Ireland) to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin.
H. W. Acland, M.D. Radcliffe Librarian, Oxf.
Rev. C. T. Pizey, Second Mastership, King Edward's Grammar School, Birmingham.
Rev. E. R. Theed, Vice-Provostship, King's College, Cambridge.
Rev. J. M. Wilson, Curator of Sir R. Taylor's Institution, Oxford.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 7. At Edgcott, the wife of Aubrey Cartwright, esq. a dau.——10. At Florence, Lady Methuen, a son.——13. At Broome park, Lady Maria Brodie, a son.——14. In Rossmore park, Monaghan, Lady Rossmore, a son and heir.——17. At Kinnaird castle, N.B. Lady Catherine Carnegie, a dau.——20. At Uske, Monmouthshire, the wife of Henry Montonnier Hawkins, esq. of Tredunnock, a son.——21. At Putney, the wife of John Bethell, esq. a dau.——22. In Grosvenor pl. Lady Harriet Wegg Prosser, a dau.——23. The wife of the Rev. Henry Cotterill, Principal of Brighton college, a son.——At Attleburgh rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Bowyer Smyth, a son.——At Shenton hall, Leic. the wife of Fred. Wollaston, esq. a dau.——26. At Youlston, near Barnstaple, the wife of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart. a son.——In Berkeley sq. the wife of Sydney Smirke, esq. a son.——28. At Chesham pl. Lady Caroline King, a son.——At Wickham place, Essex, the wife of Sir Claude C. de Crespigny, Bart. a dau.——At St. James's palace, the Hon. Mrs. Grey, a son.——At Upper Eccleston pl. the wife of Thomas E. P. Lefroy, esq. a dau.——30. At Bedale, Mrs. Beresford Peirse, a son.——At Radnage rectory, Bucks, Mrs. George Phillimore, a son.——In Gloucester place, Hyde park, the wife of Beaumont Hankey, esq. a son.——At St. John's wood, the wife of Robert Henry Mitford, esq. a son.

Dec. 2. At Campsey Ash, Suffolk, Mrs. Jermyn Pratt, a dau.——In Chester place, Mrs. John Maitland, a son.——3. In Brunswick sq. the wife of the Rev. P. B. Power, of twin daughters.——4. At St. Helen's, Southsea, the wife of Capt. Langley, R. M. Artillery, a dau.——5. At Westow hill, Surrey, Mrs. John Rivington, a dau.——In the Strand, Mrs. Samuel Harvey Twining, a son.——In Wimpole st. the wife of John C. Burgoyne, esq. a son.——6. At Cuerden hall, Lanc. the wife of Capt. R. Townley Parker, a son.——7. At Errwood hall, near Buxton, the wife of Samuel Grimshawe, esq. a dau.——9. At Averham, Notts, the wife of the Rev. R. Sutton, a son.——10. At Barnes, Surrey, the wife of Bolton Corney, esq. a son.——At Rosthern hall, Cheshire, Mrs. Charles Egerton, a dau.——12. At Lowndes sq. Lady St. John Mildmay, a dau.——15. At Inchbrakie, Perthshire, the Hon. Mrs. Græme, a dau.——At Neswich, near Driffield, the wife of Edmund Wilmot, esq. late of Bengal Civil Service, a dau.——26. In Upper Montagu street, the wife of Charles Henry Tottenham, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 31. In Australia, William *Atkinson*, esq. of Pine hill, Wimmera, eldest son of the late Francis Atkinson, esq. 7th Garr. Batt. to Fanny, second dau. of Charles Palk Collyns, esq. of Dulverton, Som.

July 5. At Sydney, N. S. Wales, James *Donaldson*, youngest son of the late Stuart Donaldson, esq. London, to Alice-Jemima, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Andrew Gibson, J. P. formerly of H.M. 3d Regt.

9. At North Adelaide, Australia, Alfred Atkinson, esq. barrister-at-law and solicitor, (youngest brother of Anthony Atkinson, esq. of Kingston-upon-Hull,) to Mary-Ann, widow of James Bonnin, esq. of Brompton, Middlesex.

Aug. 7. At Hydrabad, Lieut. Alfred C. *Lilly*, 2nd Eur. Light Inf. son of John Lilly, esq. Pedwell, Som. to Dora-Jane, eldest dau. of T. H. Irvine, esq. M.D. of Camolin, co. Wexford.

16. At Cape Town, Samuel William *Hall*, esq. of the Queen's Service, only son of the late Lieut.-Col. Hall, C.B. to Mary-Ann-Martha, only dau. of Edw. Norton, esq.

20. At Bangalore, William Olive *Bird*, esq. 15th Hussars, eldest son of the late W. G. Bird, esq. of Lichfield, to Mary, only child of the Rev. W. W. Lutyens, Chaplain E.I.C.

Sept. 3. At Bombay, George Palmer *Robinson*, esq. eldest son of the late J. J. Robinson, esq. of Banff, N.B. to Madeline-Mellington, eldest dau. of William Brooks, esq. Master in Equity to the Supreme Court.

9. At Tregoney, Cornwall, Rev. Henry *Veale*, late Curate of Walcot, Bath, to Caroline-Sarah, fourth dau. of the late C. Whitworth, esq. of Northampton, and widow of W. J. M. Billinghurst, esq. of Richmond, Surrey.

11. At Simla, Capt. Edward James *Simpson*, 69th N.I. to Ellen-Theophila, second dau. of Col. Denniss, C.B.

22. At Hushiarpur, Punjaub, Frank *Russell*, esq. 5th Bengal Cavalry, son of F. Russell,

esq. Judge of Chinsurah, to Alice-Mary, eldest dau. of Sir John M. Naesmyth, of Posso, Bart.

Oct. 1. At Buffalo, New York, George *Truscott*, esq. son of the late Capt. George Truscott, R.N. of Exeter, to Sarah M. dau. of T. Lovering, esq.

2. At Riga, Richard *Brandt*, esq. of Great Winchester st. to Charlotte-Eleanore, youngest dau. of B. F. Baerens, esq. M.D.

7. At Bromsgrove, the Rev. Edward St. John *Parry*, eldest son of the Bishop of Barbados, to Lucy-Susannah, youngest dau. of John Chatfield Tyler, esq.——At Stoke, the Rev. Frederick Wm. *White*, Vicar of Mease, Somerset, to Cordelia, only dau. of George Glasson, esq. M.D. of Devonport.——At Clifton, William *Sweet*, esq. solicitor, of Bristol, to Louisa-Isabella, second dau. of H. B. C. Hillier, esq. M.D. of Tenby, and granddau. of General R. J. J. Lacy, R. Art.——At St. Peter's Eaton square, John Davies *Gilbert*, esq. of Trelipick, Cornwall, and of Eastbourne, Sussex, to the Hon. Anne-Dorothea Carew, eldest dau. of Lord Carew.——At Woodstock, Canada West, Albert *Caswell*, esq. of Trowbridge, Wilts, to Mary-Elizabeth, second dau. of Mr. David Paine, of Ingersoll, Canada West.

8. At Tardebigg, R. B. *Heynes*, esq. of Wrickton Manor, Shropshire, to Ann, fourth dau. of T. Dixon, esq.——At Morley St. Peter, Norfolk, George Jervis *Norman*, esq. of Eglesfield house, Somersetshire, to Frances-Henrietta, eldest dau. of J. T. Graver Browne, esq. of Morley house.——At Walkhampton, Devon, the Rev. William Courtenay *Clack*, to Amelia-Elphinstone, only dau. of the Rev. David Stone, of Combetrowe house, Somerset, and Vicar of Walkhampton.——At St. Martin's in the fields, the Chevalier *Letterstedt*, H.M. the King of Sweden's Consul at the Cape of Good Hope, to Lydia, younger dau. of the late Wm. Hooper Boys, esq. of Elfords, Kent, and niece of Sir Edward Meredyth, Bart.——At Halliwell, Thomas *Cross*, esq. of Mortfield, near Bolton-le-Moors, Lanc. to Anne, dau. of Jean Baptiste Paul Chappé de Leonval.——At Manchester, John Leyland *Feilden*, esq. third son of the late Sir William Feilden, Bart. to Eliza-Whigham, dau. of the late James Kennedy, esq. of Ancoats.

9. At All Saints' Poplar, Edward *Instone*, esq. of Blakes court, near Chalfont St. Peter, to Ada, youngest dau. of Rev. R. C. Vaughan, M.A. —— At St Matthew's, Brixton, John C. W. *Lever*, esq. M.D. to Mary-Anna, dau. of Charles Farebrother, esq. of Moat house, Stockwell, Alderman of London.——At Herne, William Henry Horsley *Dakins*, esq. to Anna-Maria, second dau. of Wm. Slark, esq. of Cricklewood, Middlesex, and Herne Bay.—— At Ipswich, Charles Wilmot *Smith*, esq. of Ballynauty house, Limerick, to Charlotte-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Hon. Lindsey Burrell.——At Bishop's Frome, Wm. Close *Currie*, esq. son of Sir Frederick Currie, Bart. to Harriett, second dau. of John Browne, esq. of Hall Court, Heref.——At Hampton, the Rev. Wm. J. *Trevenon*, M.A. to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Col. Sir T. Noel Hill, K.C.B.

11. At Christ Church, Albany st. Thomas *Bishop*, esq. M.D. to Cecilia-Agnes, dau. of the late H. S. Northcote, esq. of Pynes, near Exeter.——At Islington, George, eldest son of F. G. C. *Briand*, esq. of Highbury, to Anne-Mary, second dau. of Henry Hawke Peard, esq. of Coole abbey, Fermoy; and William Foot *Vidal*, esq. of Grays, to Mary-Louisa, second dau. of F. G. C. Briand, esq.——At St. Martin's in the Fields, Frederick Henry *Dixon*, esq. of Guildford, to Charlotte-Grace, youngest dau. of the late George Cowell, esq. of Melbury terrace.——At St. Luke's Norwood, James *Gadsden*, esq. of Lannion, Bretagne, to Caroline, eldest dau. of Joseph Capes, esq. of Lower Norwood, and H. M. Mint.——At Trinity church, Westbourne terrace, James *Laming*, jun. esq. second son of James Laming, esq. of Maida hill West, to Frances-Jeremy, second dau. of Robert M'Cabe, esq. of Kensington gardens terrace.—— At Leamington Priors, William Dollin *Alexander*, esq. of Lombard st. and of Upper Clapton, to Julian Ann Mary, eldest dau. of J. J. Tanner, esq. of Upper Clapton.

14. At St. George's Hanover square, the Hon. Fenton John Evans *Freke*, brother of Lord Carbery, to the Lady Katherine Felicia Pakenham, dau. of the late Earl of Longford.——At Upper Helmsley, near York, Charles S. *Goyder*, esq. M.D. of Gate-Helmsley, to Rose-Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. J. Farrow, Rector of Upper Helmsley.——At Southampton, William Wynne *Lodder*, esq. Capt. 59th Regiment, eldest son of Capt. Lodder, late of Southampton, to Elizabeth-Francis, dau. of Henry A. Hardman, esq. of Southampton, and niece to Sir Andrew Armstrong, Bart.——At Edinburgh, the Rev. Henry Mordaunt *Fletcher*, youngest son of the late Miles Angus Fletcher, esq. to Charlotte, youngest dau. of Dr. Alex. Monro, of Craiglochhart.

15. At Mylor, Cornwall, John *Church*, esq. Lieut. R.N. to Emily-Jane-Henrietta, only dau. of the late J. D. M'Dougall, esq. Capt. 88th Regt.——At Brompton, Augustus Pemberton *Gipps*, esq. to Helen, only dau. of the late Rev. George Crookshank, of Chigwell, and niece of Sir Fitzroy Kelly.——At Clifton, John-Carter, only son of the Rev. John *Holding*, Vicar of Ashampstead, Berks, to Louisa-Frances, youngest dau. of the late Charles Lutyens, esq. of Southcot house, Berks.

16. At Alton, Thos. Poynder *Garrett*, esq. of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, and late of the Madras Artillery, to Anne-Mary, only dau. of Henry Jefferis, esq.——At London, Canada West, Lieut.-Col Charles *Crutchley*, 23d Fusiliers, second son of G. H. Crutchley, esq. of Sunning hill Park, to Eliza-Bayfield, dau. of the late John Harris, esq. R.N.——At Darfield, Yorkshire, Dunnington *Fletcher*, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Mary-Eliza, youngest dau. of Chas. Tees, esq. of Pindar Oaks, near Barnsley.——At Monmouth, Almericus Blakeney *Savery*, esq. of Hardwicke lodge, Chepstow, to Grace-Ann, youngest dau. of Henry Box, esq. of Monmouth.——At Clapham, Mark, eldest surviving son of the late Stephen Wildman *Cattley*, esq. to Alice-Isabel, fifth dau. of G. F. Davis, esq.——At Bywell St. Andrew's, North'b'd. Sir Edward *Blackett*, Bart. of Matfen, to Frances-Nese, widow of William-Henry Ord, esq. M.P. for Newport, I. W. and dau. of the late Sir William Loraine, Bart.——At Paris, Colonel Comte de *Septenil*, to Lady Horatio Capel, sister of the Earl of Essex.——At Croydon, the Rev. J. Spurgeon *Green*, M.A. eldest son of James Green, esq. of Wroxham, Norf. to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Wm. Mitcalfe, esq.

18. At Blenheim Palace, his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, to Jane-Frances-Clinton Stewart, youngest dau. of the Hon. Edward and Lady Katherine Stewart, and niece to the Earl of Wemyss and March.——At Ormesby, in Cleveland, Thomas Nash *Scallon*, esq. of Newington, Surrey, eldest son of the late Robert Scallon, Commander R.N. to Sarah-Jane-Gray, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thos. Irvin, Vicar of Ormesby.——At Bath, Richard, second son of the late R. *Eykyn*, esq. of Crouch End, to Susanna-Kelson, second dau. of Mr. John Stothert, of Bathwick hill.

20. At Brompton, Henry James *Baily*, esq. to Charlotte-Augusta-Sarah, only dau. of C. R. Sparrow, esq.

21. At St. Peter's, Eaton sq. Lord Cosmo

George *Russell*, half-brother of the Duke of Bedford, to Annie, youngest dau. of the late J. G. Norbury, esq.——At Swindon, Wilts, William *Davis*, esq. late of the 8th Hussars, second son of John Davis, esq. of Fisherton house, Wilts, to Annica-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of James Bradford, esq.——At Cuddesdon, the Rev. H. J. *Pye*, Rector of Clifton Campville, Staffordsh. eldest son of H. J. Pye, esq. of Clifton hall, to Emily-Charlotte, only dau. of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford.—— At Paddington, George *Ross*, esq. 17th Lancers, to Miss Tatterton, Westbourne ter. Hyde park. ——At Fulham, William Knottesford *Gretton*, esq. late 5th Fusiliers, to Annie, second dau. of Maj.-Gen. Sir John F. Burgoyne, K.C.B.—— At St. Pancras, Elven-Frederick, son of Capt. *Stewart*, R.N. to Letitia, third dau. of Mark Pitt, esq.

22. At Brompton, Geoffrey St. Andrew *St. Aubin*, esq. of Enfield, to Agnes, eldest dau. of Peter Smith, esq. late of Cheltenham.——At Haresfield, William *Fleming*, esq. M.D. of Manchester, to Elizabeth, only dau. of Daniel John Niblett, esq. of Haresfield court.——At Liverpool, Henry Blayds *Molyneux*, esq. to Louisa, fourth dau. of James Sothern, esq. of the Priory, Aigburth.

23. At Bristol, the Rev. John *Field*, Master of the Training College, and Curate of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, to Clara-Eleanor, widow of William Sainsbury, esq. M.D. of Corsham, second dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Lewis, Rector of Merthyr.——At Rochester, W. F. P. S. *Dadson*, esq. Lieut. R.M. nephew of Lieut.-Col. Portlock, R.E. F.R.S. to Martha, third dau. of W. Johnson, esq. of Brook street house, near Tonbridge.——At Hardenhuish, the Rev. Francis *Fisher*, Rector of Hilmarton, Wilts, to Fanny, second dau. of Thomas Clutterbuck, esq. of Hardenhuish park.——At Amwell, Herts, Robert *Lawrence*, esq. of the Grange, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. H. J. Dawes, M.A. of Gillingham, Kent.

24. At Salcombe, Devon, Lieut.-Col. Severus William Lynam *Stretton*, 40th Regt. of Lenton Priory, Notts, to the Hon. Catharine Adela de Courcy, youngest dau. of the late Lord Kingsale.

25. At the Catholic Chapel, Spanish place, George John *Durrant*, esq. of Chelmsford, solicitor, to Mary-Ann-Sidney, eldest dau. of the late Marlow Sidney J. Woollett, M.D. of Sturry, near Canterbury.——At St. Katherine Cree, London, Alexander Jardine *Alderman*, esq. to Henrietta-Sarah, only dau. of the late Col. Craig, formerly Deputy-Adj.-Gen. of the Leeward and Windward Islands.

28. At Ottery St. Mary, John Slyfield *Garland*, esq. to Tryphena, youngest dau. of Sam. Glanvill, esq. late of Jamaica.——At Fillongley, Charles, second son of the late Baden *Powell*, esq. of Speldhurst, Kent, to Emily-Ann, second dau. of James Eyre Watson, esq.——At Ardington, Berks, the Rev. Newton Barton *Young*, Fellow of New coll. Oxford, to Laura, dau. of the Rev. Frederick Barnes, D.D. Canon of Christ church.——At Gilling, near Richmond, the Rev. F. W. *Bewsher*, M.A. incumbent of Birtley, Durham, to Miss Horne.—— At Pentroyre, Carmarthensh. Thomas *Elliott*, esq. 77th Regt. to Maria, eldest dau. of the late Oliver Lloyd, esq. of Cardigan, and granddau. of Capt. Lewes Lloyd, of Dolhaidd.——At Hampstead, Hubert Edmund Charles *Kelly*, M.D. of Pinner, Middlesex, to Sophia, widow of Dr. Streeten, M.D. of Worcester.——At Mildenhall, Henry St. Quentin *Isaacson*, Captain 1st Austrian Imperial Dragoon Guards, second son of the late Stuteville Isaacson, esq. R.N. to Elizabeth-Mary, only dau. of Wolton Isaacson, esq. of Mildenhall.

29. At Malmesbury, W. R. *O'Byrne*, esq. the Naval Biographer, to Emily, eldest dau. of the late John Troughear Handy, esq.——At Windsor, Samuel *Turrell*, esq. M.D. of Eaton, Bucks, to Eleanor-Bell, youngest dau. of the late Robert Tebbott, esq.

30. At Dublin, Charles Edward Barry *Baldwin*, esq. son of C. B. Baldwin, esq. M.P. for Totnes, to Jane-Frances, fourth dau. of John Warburton, esq. of Crinkle, King's County, Ireland——At Herriard, Hants, Oliver Calley *Codrington*, esq. of Dean House, near Alresford, Hants, to Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late George Marx, esq. of Eaton-square.——At Clifton, the Rev. Robert Augustus *Mansell*, youngest son of the Archdeacon of Limerick, to Frances-Erskine, youngest dau. of F.T. Hall, esq. of Brighton.——At the Catholic Chapel, Spanish pl. H. Conte Faà *di Bruno*, to Agnes, youngest dau. of Edward Huddleston, esq. of Sawston Hall, Cambridgesh.——At Upwell, Hugh *Wooll*, esq. to Susanna-Elizabeth, second dau. of Thomas Stanbrough, esq. late of Pipwell Hall, Northamptonshire.——At the New Church, St. Pancras, George Butler *Flood*, esq. to Caroline, fourth dau. of the late William Beane, esq. of York.——At Wimbledon, Thos. Baverstock *Merriman*, esq. of Marlborough, to Sarah-Elizabeth, widow of Capt. G. A. Harrison, late of the H.E.I.C.S. dau. of the late George Maunsell Shield, esq. of Rochester.—— At Maidstone, John-Kemble, second son of Charles *Martin*, esq. of Southgate, Middlesex, to Martha, second dau. of Henry Allnutt, esq. of Maidstone.

Nov. 1. At St. Paul's, Herne hill, William *Everington*, esq. of Herne hill, Surrey, to Catherine, dau. of the late Stephen Nicolson Barber, esq. of Denmark hill, Surrey.——At Walham green, William *Lemon*, esq. youngest son of James Lemon, esq. of Cornwall, to Frances-Maria, youngest dau. of Capt. George George, R.N.——At Norwood, Robert, second son of the late George Philippe *Brandt*, esq. of St. Petersburgh, to Catherine-Emily, eldest dau. of the late Gregory Matveieff, esq.

3. At Crediton, Frederick William *Kirby*, esq. second son of R. C. Kirby, esq. of Blandford sq. to Anne, dau. of Thomas Pring, esq. of Fordton House.

4. At Morden, Surrey, the Rev. Henry *Seymour*, eldest son of Henry J. H. Seymour, esq. of Wells, Somerset, to Susannah-Biscoe, dau. of the Rev. Robert Tritton, Rector of Morden. ——At Hove, Patrick Francis *Durham*, esq. late Capt. 37th Foot, Capt. in the 1st West Riding Militia, to Annie-Elizabeth, dau. of William Rhodes, esq. of Bramhope Hall, Yorkshire, and of Brighton.——At Coventry, Nathaniel *Troughton*, esq. of that city, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Ross.——At Knightsbridge, Scipio *Mactaggert*, esq. W.S. to Katharine, dau. of the late Lieut.-Colonel Lionel Hook, 16th Foot.——At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Thomas Arnold *Rogers*, esq. of Endsleigh st. Euston sq. eldest son of Arnold Rogers, esq. Hanover sq. to Sarah, elder dau. of James Whiskin, esq. Upper Bedford pl.—— At Hull, the Rev. James *Bird*, Curate of St. Mark's, to Ellen-Jane-Middleton, eldest dau. of the late Rev. T. H. Bewley, missionary in Jamaica.——At St. Marylebone, George Lloyd *Robson*, esq. late Capt. 5th Dragoon Guards, to Mary-Jane, only child of W. J. Denne, esq. of Lower Berkeley street.

5. At St. Pancras New Church, Alexander Kendall *Mackinnon*, esq. of Reading, eldest son of the late Charles Villiers Mackinnon, esq. of Monte Video, to Emily, eldest dau. of Christopher Netherwood, esq. late of Cliffe Hall, Keighley, Yorksh.——At Hull, Major *Dawson*, only son of Edmund Dawson, esq. to Mary-Gertrude, only child of Arthur Dawson, esq. of Waterclough House, near Halifax.

OBITUARY.

The King of Hanover.

Nov. 18. At his palace of Herrenhausen, in his 81st year, His Majesty Ernest-Augustus, King of Hanover, Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, and Earl of Armagh; Sovereign of the Hanoverian order of the Guelphs, Knight of the orders of the Garter, St. Patrick, and the Bath, of St. Andrew of Russia, and of the Prussian orders of the Black and Red Eagle; a Field Marshal in the British army, Chancellor of the University of Dublin, a Fellow of the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries, &c. &c.

Prince Ernest-Augustus of Brunswick Lunenburg, the fifth son of King George the Third and Queen Charlotte, was born at Kew, on the 5th of June, 1771. His baptism was performed in the Great Council Chamber at St. James's, by Archbishop Cornwallis, on the 1st July following. The sponsors were his uncle his Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Mecklenburg Strelitz, from whom he received his name, and who attended in person; his Serene Highness Prince Maurice of Saxe-Gotha, represented by the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household; and her Serene Highness the Hereditary Princess of Hesse Cassel, represented by the Countess of Egremont. His early days were spent with his younger brothers at the place which gave him birth, and his first preceptors were Mr. Cookson and Dr. Hughes. As a boy he distinguished himself by his vigour of mind and his proficiency, particularly in Latin. In 1786 the three princes were sent to the University of Gottingen, each attended by "a governor, a preceptor, and a gentleman." They were lodged in one house, and had their table fixed at 600 crowns a week, including two grand institution dinners, to which the professors and some students were invited. They were taught German by Professor Meyer, Latin by the celebrated Heyne, religion by Less, ecclesiastical counsellor, and morality by counsellor Feder; for which duties each professor received an additional allowance of 1000 crowns (400*l.*) per annum. Prince Ernest took a great interest in his military studies, which were directed by General Malortie, one of the ablest military professors of that day.

On the 2d June, 1786, the four younger sons of King George III. were elected Knights of the Garter, in virtue of a new statute dated the 31st May, admitting the sons of the sovereign of the order, for the time being, in addition to the number of knights established by the ancient statutes. The Duke of Kent was then at Hanover; the three other brothers were invested with the insignia of the order the same day.

In 1790 his Royal Highness Prince Ernest commenced his career as a soldier, under the particular superintendence of Lieut.-General the Baron Sir Charles Linsengen, serving in the 9th Hanoverian Light Dragoons, to the command of which he was raised in the year 1793. He proved himself a brave and not unskilful soldier, and saw some hard service. In 1794 he was appointed to the command of the first brigade of cavalry in charge of the outposts of Marshal Walmoden's army; and in an engagement near Tournay he lost his left eye, and was severely wounded in the arm. In consequence of these wounds he returned to England; but, before his health was completely restored, he hastened back to the army, in November of the same year. During the celebrated sortie from Nimeguen he performed a daring feat of strength and bravery. Having broken his sabre in the fight, he parried with "the fragment of his blade" a furious blow which a French dragoon was aiming at his head, and seizing his enemy round the waist, lifted him off his horse, and carried him a prisoner into the British quarters. On the retreat of the British forces through Holland the Prince was entrusted with the difficult and dangerous command of the rear-guard, after which he remained in charge of the line of demarcation in Westphalia, until the conclusion of the peace in 1795, when the army retired into Hanover.

In 1796 Prince Ernest returned, after an absence of two years, to England, and in 1798 he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

In April 1799 the King conferred dignities of peerage both in Great Britain and Ireland on his four younger sons. The titles conferred on Prince Ernest were those of Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, and Earl of Armagh—one, as in the case of his other brothers, being taken from each of the three kingdoms. At the same period he received a grant of 12,000*l.* a-year from Parliament; which was afterwards increased to 18,000*l.*

In the same year he was appointed to the command of the British cavalry in the expedition to the Helder; but, owing to the ill success of the enterprise, his portion of the force was not even disembarked. On the 28th March, 1801, he was appointed Colonel of the 15th Hus-

sars, and placed in command of the Severn district; from which he was afterwards removed to the command of the South Western district, and in that capacity resided at Winchester until the year 1807, having in the year 1803 been raised to the rank of General. In the latter part of 1807 he went back to the Continent, and from that time until the conclusion of the war took an active part, though returning to England at intervals, in the prosecution of the war against France, in conjunction with the Prussian army. He fought in several important engagements, and at the close of the war he resumed possession of Hanover in the name and behalf of his father. In 1813 he had been appointed a Field Marshal in the British Army (together with his brother the Duke of Cambridge); and Jan. 22, 1827, he succeeded the Duke of Wellington in the command of "the Blues;" but when, on the accession of William IV. all the Horse Guards were placed under the immediate authority of the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Cumberland took umbrage, and resigned his Colonelcy.

His Royal Highness was nominated a Grand Cross of the Bath at the enlargement of that order, Jan. 2, 1815; he received the order of St. Andrew from the Emperor of Russia in 1819.

The Parliamentary career of the Duke of Cumberland commenced in 1800, when he made his first speech in opposition to the Adultery Prevention Bill, contending against the proposal to make the law more severe, as affecting woman, by prohibiting the marriage of an unfaithful wife with her seducer after divorce. In 1803 he seconded the address in reply to a royal message asking the co-operation of Parliament for resisting the encroachments of France. On that occasion he condemned in strong terms the lawless ambition of Napoleon, and urged the adoption of vigorous measures for the maintenance of the national dignity. In 1804 he supported the Bill for enabling the King to employ the voluntary services of the Irish militia in Great Britain, in the event of an invasion, expressing a hope that it would tend to draw more close the union between the two countries. In 1810 he stoutly opposed the ministry in the debate on the Regency Bill. In 1808, in presenting a petition from the Dublin Corporation against the Roman Catholic claims, he announced that deliberate opposition to the demands of the Romanists to which through life he consistently adhered. The Marquess Wellesley's resolution in 1812 drew from him a reaffirmation of his previously expressed determination; and when, after the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, to which likewise his Royal Highness was strenuously opposed, the Emancipation Bill of 1829 was introduced, he came from Berlin, where he was then residing, for the express purpose of opposing it. He denounced the ministers who had introduced it as "men never again to be trusted." He declared that, having for one and thirty years followed an undeviating line of conduct in regard to the established constitution in Church and State, he found it impossible to countenance a measure which shook that constitution to its foundation, and which would unprotestantize the country. The feelings and principles by which he was guided he thus expressed to his friend Lord Eldon: "I will act, as I believe my sainted father would wish me to act, and that is, to oppose to the utmost the dangerous measure, and to withdraw all confidence from the dangerous men who are forcing it through Parliament." The subsequent constitutional changes, especially the Reform Bill, the Municipal Corporation Reform Bill, and the New Poor-Law Bill, he resisted, though with less warmth and energy, both by his votes and occasionally by his speeches.

The determined part which the Duke of Cumberland acted as a politician, the high conception which he had of the dignity of his royal birth and station, the contempt which he felt, and which he never cared to disguise, for popular opinion, and the hostility which he manifested on all occasions towards the Liberalism of the age, coupled with a certain abruptness of manner, to which his frequent and protracted residences abroad no doubt contributed, rendered his Royal Highness extremely unpopular, and made him the butt of many vile and malignant attacks upon both his public and his private character. The most remarkable and the most disgraceful of these attacks was the horrible imputation thrown out against the Duke in connexion with an attempt upon his life made by his valet, Sellis, in June 1810, who, on being foiled in his murderous design, destroyed himself. The jury empannelled to inquire into the death of the suicide, having by their verdict of felo-de-se pronounced those insinuations unfounded, the Duke treated the calumnies industriously circulated against him with contempt, until at last, in 1832, they assumed so tangible a shape in a work of historical pretensions, that his Royal Highness saw fit to bring his slanderers to account in a court of justice, and to appear himself in the witness-box on the occasion. The verdict pronounced on that occasion was a triumphant refutation of the atrocious charge.

Another, and though in one sense less gross, yet equally disgraceful calumny, was the imputation cast upon his Royal Highness during the latter part of the reign of King William, of a desire of tampering with the army through the Orange Societies, of which he was the Grand Master, with a view to alter the succession. This accusation, to which Mr. Joseph Hume lent his parliamentary countenance, and which led to angry debates in both Houses, was put an end to by a letter addressed by the Duke of Cumberland to the Chairman of the Committee appointed to investigate the whole affair, in which he distinctly denied that he had been a party to the introduction of the Orange system into the army, and stated that he was not aware that the blank warrants signed by him as Grand Master, had been applied to such a purpose. The perfect loyalty with which the Duke proceeded to the dissolution of the Orange body, in deference to the opinion expressed by the Government and by Parliament, presented an additional proof of the unfounded nature of the aspersions to which he had been subjected.

His connexion with the Orange body gave the Duke of Cumberland great influence among the Protestants of Ireland; and the claims of old affection which they had upon him were not forgotten by his Royal Highness, after he had ascended the throne of Hanover; as was proved on the occasion of the famine, when he forwarded to the British Relief Association 2000*l.*, one-half as King of Hanover, the other in his capacity as Chancellor of the University of Dublin,—which office he had occupied from the year 1805.

The Duke of Cumberland married, on the 29th of May, 1815, at Strelitz, his cousin, the Princess Frederica Caroline Sophia Alexandrina, third daughter of Charles Louis Frederick, late reigning Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, who had been married twice before, first to Prince Frederick Louis Charles of Prussia; and secondly, to Prince Frederick William of Solms-Braunfels. The marriage was subsequently repeated at Carlton House on the 29th of August in the same year. This union, though contracted with the consent of the Prince Regent, was disapproved of by Queen Charlotte, who refused to receive the Duchess, and persisted in her determination in spite of all remonstrances, both from the Royal Family in this country and from her own relations in Germany, as well as from the Ministry, and from the King of Prussia. At this time the House of Commons refused to increase the Duke of Cumberland's annual allowance from 18,000*l.* to 24,000*l.* (as was done to the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, and Cambridge on their marriages,) but a provision of 6,000*l.* per annum was voted to the Duchess in the event of her being left a widow. It was not until 1829, towards the end of the reign of George IV. that the Duchess of Cumberland was presented at the English Court. The issue of this marriage was a daughter still-born in Jan. 1817, and a Prince, born at Berlin on the 27th of May, 1819, who has now succeeded to the throne of Hanover as King George the Fifth.

On the demise of King William IV., on the 20th of June, 1837, the Duke of Cumberland, as the heir male, succeeded to the German dominions of the family, which at the pacification of Europe had been erected into a kingdom.

In Hanover the rule of King Ernest was really popular. Though on his accession he cancelled Professor Dahlmann's Constitution, which had been granted by King William IV., he was supported by a powerful party, which all the storms of the last revolution, and the lapse of so many years, still find struggling for their privileges. But his subsequent administration of affairs acquired for him the affection of the people. He did much for the material interests of the kingdom, and the spirit of his internal government was, by contrast at least, freer, less continually suspicious and vexatious to the subject, than that of any other German state. In 1840 he conceded a new Constitution, which was gratefully received, and has since been the law of the kingdom; for King Ernest stood firm during the convulsions of 1848: he did not concede everything, but what changes were made in common with all the other states were adhered to, and still exist, though in most other parts of Germany they have been greatly modified or wholly withdrawn. A certain strength and decision of character stood the late King in more stead than policy; and it was one great advantage that, whatever he said or did, the people could always understand him.

The King of Hanover was bereaved of his Queen on the 21st June, 1841 (a memoir of her Majesty will be found in our vol. xvi. p. 202); and the loss of sight under which the Crown Prince suffered threw a gloom over his domestic circle. In 1843, however, the Crown Prince was married to the Princess Mary of Saxe Altenburg, and he has now issue a son and two daughters.

The King of Hanover took leave of this country shortly after he had taken his oath of allegiance in the House of Peers to H. M. Queen Victoria. He did not attend her Majesty's coronation; and we

believe he rarely visited England afterwards,—perhaps never except in 1843, when he is remembered to have dined with his old Conservative friend the late Sir Charles Wetherell, at his chambers in Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn. Sir Charles was engaged as his advocate in his claim to the Crown jewels of Hanover, a question that is not yet finally decided.

The King of Hanover has left a will written with his own hand, and dated the 9th of December, 1842, of which the following is a passage:—

"I have no objection to my body being exposed to the view of my loyal subjects, that they may cast a last look at me, who never had any other object or wish than to contribute to their welfare and happiness, who have never consulted my own interests, while I endeavoured to correct the abuses and supply the wants which have arisen during a period of 150 years' absenteeism, and which are sufficiently explained by that fact."

The body was consequently laid in state within the royal palace and in front of the throne, on the 21st and 22d of November; when all his Majesty's subjects were allowed admission. The funeral took place on the 26th. On the previous evening a solemn service was celebrated in the chapel of the palace. At midnight the coffin, accompanied by that containing the remains of the late Queen, was conveyed to the palace of Herrenhausen, escorted by the first dignitaries of the kingdom, and by detachments of the Royal Guard. The King, with the Princes Royal of Prussia, attended the funeral, and on that account was absent from the opening of his Chambers, being "unwilling to omit giving, by his personal attendance at the funeral of an old friend and illustrious ally, a public testimony of respect for the exalted virtues of the late King," who went to Berlin to the funeral of his late Majesty Frederick-William III. The funeral was also attended, on the part of Queen Victoria, by three officers of the Royal Household.

MARSHAL SOULT.

Nov. 26. At his chateau of Soult-Berg, aged 82, Nicolas Jean-de-Dieu Soult, Duke of Dalmatia and Marshal-General of France.

It was in 1769, the year which gave birth to Wellington and Napoleon, that this famous soldier of fortune first saw the light, at St. Amand, in the department of Tarn. His father, who was a notary, seeing that he had no taste for his own profession, allowed him to enter the army. He entered the Royal Regiment of Infantry in 1785, where he was soon remarked by his aptitude for the functions of instructor. He was made non-commissioned officer in 1790, and then passed rapidly through the intermediate grades, until he reached that of Adjutant-General of the Staff, when General Lefebvre attached him to his own service, with the grade of Chief of Brigade. In that quality he went through the campaigns of 1794 and 1795 with the army of the Moselle, and owed to his talents, as well as to his Republican principles, a rapid promotion. Successively raised to the rank of General of Brigade, and then to that of General of Division, he took part in all the campaigns of Germany, until 1799, when he followed Massena into Switzerland, and thence to Genoa, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. Set at liberty after the battle of Marengo, and raised to the command of Piedmont, he returned to France at the peace of Amiens, and was named one of the four Colonels of the Guard of the Consuls

Napoleon had detected his talents, and from this period the name of Soult is rarely absent from the history of Europe. He fought in every war, almost in every field, if not with invariable fortune, at any rate with unchangeable skill. Though not personally a favourite of the Emperor, he was among the first of the Generals selected for the dignity of Marshal in 1804, and the first of the Marshals advanced to the distinction of Peers.

It was Soult who disciplined that immense levy which was held on the heights of Boulogne to be launched against the cliffs of Kent; and when the invasion of Britain was commuted for the conquest of Austria it was Soult who led the main column of the grand army, and who on the field of Austerlitz was charged with the execution of that mighty manœuvre which decided the fate of the campaign. It was Soult who secured the semblance of victory at Eylau, and whose judgment was permitted to influence the wavering resolution of Napoleon. When the terrible disaster of Moscow had to be repaired by the strategic achievements of Lutzen and Bautzen, it was Soult who was summoned from Castile to the Emperor's side; and when the rout of Vittoria had cleared the Peninsula of invaders, it was he who was detached again from the plains of Leipsic for the protection of uncovered France. There were other Marshals for whom Napoleon had a greater liking, but whenever the crisis required a sure right arm or an independent head the first appeal was to Soult. Less intuitively scientific, perhaps, than Ney or Suchet, without the fiery dash of Lannes, the reckless impetuosity of Murat, or the extraordinary tenacity of Massena, he nevertheless united

in himself the various qualities of an independent commander in a greater degree than any of his colleagues. His were the fewest mistakes, though not the fewest failures, for it was his fortune to be selected as the peculiar antagonist of that General before whom even the star of his Imperial master was to set. That through a great part of his career he was unsuccessful is no more than saying that he had Englishmen for his adversaries, and Wellington for his opponent. Yet he fought a good fight. If he was surprised at Oporto, none could have retreated with more admirable skill; if he was driven from the Pyrennees, none could have defended those passes with more redoubtable courage. With the coolness and vigilance which never forsook him, and which were, perhaps, his most characteristic qualities, he disputed every inch of French ground against his advancing enemy, and closed the Peninsular war under the walls of Toulouse with an action which his countrymen are fain to accept as a victory.

Shortly after that event, he signed a suspension of arms, and adhered to the re-establishment of Louis XVIII. who presented him with the Cross of St. Louis, and called him to the command of the 13th military division, and then to the Ministry of War (December 3, 1814). On the 8th March following, learning the landing from Elba, he published the order of the day which is well known, and in which Napoleon is treated more than severely. Three days after he resigned his portfolio as Minister of War, and declared for the Emperor, who, passing over the famous proclamation, raised him to the dignity of Peer of France, and Major-General of the Army.

After Waterloo, where he fought most energetically, the Marshal took refuge at Malzieu (Lozère), with General Brun de Villeret, his former aide-de-camp. Being set down on the list of the proscribed, he withdrew to Dusseldorf, on the banks of the Rhine, until 1819, when a Royal ordinance allowed him to return to France. He then went to live with his family at St. Amand, his native place, and on his reiterated representations his Marshal's baton, which had been withdrawn from him, was restored.

Charles X. treated Marshal Soult with favour, creating him knight of his orders, and afterwards making him Peer of France. After the revolution of July, 1830, the declaration of the Chamber of Deputies of August 9 excluded him from that rank, but he was restored to it four days later by a special nomination of Louis Philippe, who soon after appointed him Minister of War. In that capacity he devoted his talents as an administrator to the reorganization of the army under the critical circumstances in which the revolution of July had placed France. As President of the Council of Ministers (a post he filled at two distinct periods) he was one of the firmest, most intelligent, and most devoted supporters of that liberal and constitutional throne to which France owed eighteen years of repose and order. In Sept. 1847, he wrote a very affecting letter to the King, begging him to accept his resignation of the functions of President of the Council, in which he was replaced by M. Guizot. In resigning himself to this painful separation, the King gave the Marshal a striking testimony of his regret and of his gratitude in re-establishing for him the ancient dignity of Marshal-General of France—last held by the great Turenne.

When the revolution of February had broken down the throne which he had so nobly served, the Marshal confined himself more strictly in his retreat, and refused to contract any engagement with the new powers which succeeded it.

He was the last survivor of Napoleon's marshals; and, with the single exception of Bernadotte, he may be regarded as the most fortunate of them all. He never, it is true, became either a King or a Prince; but he survived to enjoy exalted rank, ample income, and remarkable consideration to the close of a long period of years. There was a momont, as is credibly related, when his brain, like those of others, was turned by the vision of regal titles, and the soldier who could not hold Oporto against a British division had been contemplating at that very moment the assumption of the crown of "Lusitania." But these reveries were soon blown to winds, and from that time Soult concentrated his energies with unswerving fidelity on the work before him. That he was a cruel as well as a formidable enemy Spanish history but too loudly testifies. There was some excuse, perhaps, to be found in the peculiarities of a guerilla campaign; but if what Soult did can be justified, it is clear that everything is permissible in war. Englishmen however, are not apt to exercise a vindictive censure on the military tactics of foreigners, and when the old antagonist of Wellington actually appeared in Piccadilly as the representative of France at the coronation of an English Queen, he was received with a fervour of welcome shared by none other of our titled visitors.

COUNT REVENTLOW.

Oct. 6. At the Star Hotel, Glasgow, his Excellency Count Reventlow, Ambassador from the King of Denmark to her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain.

Count Reventlow was sprung from one of the most illustrious families of the Scandinavian peninsula, and he carried with him in all the relations of life the spirit and deportment of a high-born gentleman. He had served his Court with distinction in the capacity of Minister Plenipotentiary in Brazil, in Portugal, at Vienna, and lastly in this country, where he found a people entirely congenial to his tastes, and a reception suited to the natural cordiality of his own character. He laboured, with complete success, to improve the relations between Denmark and Great Britain. His unflinching assiduity and patriotism were incessantly engaged in providing for the defence of his country, whilst his firmness and just pride in her national rights would admit of no compromise in the sovereignty of her territories. He united to a singular degree a manly impetuosity and frankness of character with a perfect mastery of the details of his profession, and an exact attention to the rules and observances of diplomatic life more common in the last century than in our own.

After many months spent in uninterrupted labour, he retired a few weeks ago to the estate of Sir James Matheson, in the island of Lewis, to pursue those field-sports for which he retained the characteristic attachment of youth. No one who saw him starting full of spirit and energy, in the vigour of a green old age, could have imagined that he was to return no more; and the close of his life, which took place in Glasgow, on his way back from the Hebrides, was as abrupt as it is distressing, having been caused by a spasmodic affection of the heart. The Countess Reventlow and his two daughters were fortunately in attendance upon him at his decease. The body of foreign ministers in this country has seldom possessed a more upright and able member —jealous of its independence, but punctilious in its duties; and whilst his memory will long be preserved in the affectionate relations of his family and of his private friendships, he has deserved the highest honours his own country can pay to her statesmen, and is attended to the grave by the sincere respect of those who had known him in the land to which he was accredited by two successive Sovereigns of Denmark.

His body was conveyed from this country in a Danish vessel of war.

Lord de Blaquiere.

Nov. 12. At Norwood, in his 74th year, the Right Hon. William de Blaquiere, third Baron de Blaquiere of Ardkill, co. Londonderry (1800), a Baronet of Ireland (1784); a General in the army, and Great Alnager of Ireland.

His lordship was born Jan. 27, 1778, the second son of John first Lord de Blaquiere, by Eleanor, daughter of Robert Dobson, esq. of Anne Grove, co. Cork.

He received his Captain's commission Aug. 1, 1793; was appointed to the 25th Light Dragoons Sept. 19, 1795; Major in the same regiment Feb. 1, 1798; Lieut.-Colonel in the army Jan. 22, 1801; Lieut.-Colonel in the 71st Foot, July 30, 1809; Colonel in the army, 1810; Major-General, 1813; Lieut.-General, 1825; and General, 1841.

His lordship succeeded to the peerage, April 7, 1844, on the death of his elder brother John the second Lord, who was unmarried.

He married Sept. 16, 1811, Lady Harriet Townshend, fifth daughter of George first Marquess Townshend; and by that lady, from whom he separated in June 1814, and who died Nov. 7, 1848, he had issue two sons—John his successor, and the Hon. William Barnard de Blaquiere, a Lieutenant R.N.; and one daughter, Rose, who died in 1818 in her fifth year.

Lord de Blaquiere had been suffering for some time under a painful disease, on which small-pox supervened, and from the nervous excitement which was the result he put a period to his existence by shooting himself. An inquest was held on the body, when a verdict of "Temporary insanity" was returned.

The present Lord, who was formerly Captain in the 3rd West India Regiment, was born in 1812, and married in 1849 the youngest surviving daughter of John Christie, esq. He is the possessor of the celebrated yacht America, which so successfully outstripped all her English competitors at the late Cowes regatta.

Rev. Sir Henry Broughton, Bart.

Nov. 3. At Broughton hall, Staffordshire, the Rev. Sir Henry Delves Broughton, the eighth Bart. (1660) of that place.

He was the second son of the Rev. Sir Thomas Delves Broughton, the sixth Baronet, by Mary, daughter of John Wicker, esq. of Horsham, Sussex.

He was a member of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1801, M.A. 1805; was presented by his father to the perpetual curacy of Broughton, co. Stafford, in 1803; and to that of Haslington in Cheshire by his brother in 1829.

He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his brother Sir John, a General in the army, Aug. 9, 1847.

He married June 15, 1807, Mary, only daughter of John Pigott, esq. of Capard; and had issue five sons: 1. Sir Henry

Delves Broughton, his successor; 2. Delves Broughton, esq. who married in 1835 Jane, daughter of George Bennet, esq. and has issue; 3. Thomas; 4. Spencer-Delves, Captain R. Art; 5. Alfred: and several daughters, of whom, Mary, was married in 1838 to the Rev. Walter Clarke, son of Lieut.-Gen. Clarke, and died in 1844; Henrietta in 1848 to the Rev. William Grice, of Wroxall, co. Warwick; and Jane to the Rev. Charles Henry Mainwaring.

Sir James W. S. Gardiner, Bart.

Oct. 22. Aged 66, Sir James Whalley Smythe Gardiner, the third Baronet (1783), of Roche Court, Hampshire.

He was the son and heir of Sir James the second Baronet, by his first wife Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. R. Assheton, D.D. of Middleton, co. Lancaster.

He succeeded his father Aug. 21, 1805, and served the office of Sheriff of Hampshire in 1810.

He married in Aug. 1807, Frances, second daughter of Oswald Mosley, esq. of Bolesworth Castle, Cheshire, and sister to Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. and had issue three sons—Francis who died an infant in 1808; James who died in 1837, aged 25; and Sir John-Brocas, his successor, born in 1814; also four daughters, of whom Barbara, the second, was married to the late Lieut. Seymour Yorke Brown, R.N. and was left his widow in Feb. 1846.

Sir James M. R. Bunbury, Bart.

Nov. 4. At Augher Castle, co. Tyrone, aged 70, Sir James Mervyn Richardson Bunbury, the second Baronet (1787).

He was the second son of Sir William Bunbury, the first Baronet, by Miss Eliza Richardson. He assumed his mother's name by royal sign-manual April 20, 1822, and succeeded his father Oct. 29, 1830. He married, in 1810, Margaret, daughter of John Corry Moutray, esq. of Favour Royal, co. Tyrone, and has left issue three sons and seven daughters, of whom the eldest son John, born in 1813, has succeeded to his title and estates.

Sir Edward C. Disbrowe, G.C.H.

Oct. 29. At the Hague, Sir Edward Cromwell Disbrowe, G.C.H., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Great Britain; a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Derby.

He was descended from an old Derbyshire family, and was the son of Colonel Edward Disbrowe, of Walton, in that county, by Lady Charlotte Hobart, fourth daughter of George third Earl of Buckinghamshire.

He was for some time Secretary of Legation in Switzerland, and had subsequently passed through other grades of diplomatic employment at the courts of Russia, Wurtemberg, and Sweden. He had for some years resided as Envoy Extraordinary at the Hague. Sir Edward was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1831.

Sir Edward Disbrowe married Oct. 24, 1821, Anne, daughter of the late Hon. Robert Kennedy, great-uncle to the present Marquess of Ailsa.

His body was brought to England for interment in H.M. steam-vessel Lightning.

Sir Horace Seymour.

Nov. 23. At Brighton, aged 59, Colonel Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.H. M.P. for Lisburn.

Sir Horace Seymour was a grandson of the first Marquess of Hertford, being the third son of Vice-Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, by Lady Anna Horatia Waldegrave, third daughter of James second Earl of Waldegrave, K.G. He was younger brother to the present Vice-Adm. Sir George Francis Seymour, G.C.H.

Sir Horace entered the army in 1811, and joined the troops then serving in the Peninsula. He continued in active duty down to the close of the war. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he was again called into service, and at Waterloo his gallantry was conspicuous in many brilliant charges made by Lord Anglesey on the enemy's cavalry, and he is said to have slain more men than any other single individual. Sir Horace retired from the service with the rank of Colonel, and subsequently became Equerry to William IV.

Sir Horace Seymour sat for many years in Parliament. He was first elected for Lisburn in Feb. 1819, and again in 1820, and sat until 1826. In 1830 he was returned for Bodmin, and again in 1831. After the enactment of Reform he did not enter the House until 1841, when he was elected for Midhurst. In Jan. 1846 he was elected for Antrim; and in 1847 again for Lisburn, which he represented at his death. On none of these occasions we believe did he encounter a contest. In the House he was a supporter of the Conservative party.

Sir Horace Seymour was twice married; first, May 15, 1818, to Elizabeth-Malet, eldest daughter of the late Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart. who died Jan. 18, 1827; and secondly, in July 1835, to Frances-Isabella dowager Lady Clinton, eldest daughter of the late William Stephen Poyntz, esq. of Cowdray House, Sussex, and sister to the present Countess Spencer. Her ladyship

survives him, without issue. By his former wife he has left two sons, Charles-Francis, Lieut.-Colonel in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and Frederick-Beauchamp-Paget, Commander R.N.; and one daughter, Adelaide-Horatia-Elizabeth.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR HUGH FRASER, K.C.B.

Oct. 6. At Braelangwell, co. Cromarty, aged 78, Lieut.-General Sir Hugh Fraser, K.C.B. Colonel of the 5th Madras Native Infantry, a Deputy Lieutenant of co. Cromarty.

He was the son of William Fraser, esq. commissary of Inverness, by Miss Fraser, of Erogy, the niece of General Simon Fraser, who was killed at Saratoga in North America.

He entered the military service of the East India Company in 1790, became a Captain in 1801, a Colonel in 1819, Colonel of his regiment in 1824, and attained the rank of Lieut.-General in Nov. 1841. He received the order of the Bath in 1832, in consequence of having commanded the troops at the assault of Copaul Droog.

He was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of the co. Cromarty in 1842.

Sir Hugh Fraser was twice married; first, in 1811, to Helen de la Sauvage; and, secondly, in 1827, to the third daughter of John Mackenzie, esq. of Kincraig.

VICE-ADMIRAL NOBLE.

Oct. 24. At his residence in London, in his 78th year, James Noble, esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red.

He was descended from a respectable mercantile family at Bristol, and was the second and only surviving son of a distinguished loyalist, who sacrificed considerable property in the Royal cause during the war with America, where, after raising an independent corps, consisting chiefly of Germans employed at the iron works on his estate in the Bergen county, East Jersey, he received a bayonet wound in his right eye, and had his skull fractured in an affair with the Republicans (a calamity which deprived him, for upwards of eighteen months, of the use of his reason, and caused a majority, to which he had been nominated, to be conferred on another), and was afterwards killed by a party of rebels while holding the appointment of assistant commissary, under Sir Henry Clinton. The Vice-Admiral's elder brother, Richard, was drowned in La Dorade, a French privateer, prize to the Clyde frigate; and his youngest, Dejoncourt, a midshipman of the Vanguard 74, fell a victim to the yellow fever in the West Indies.

James Noble entered the navy in July, 1787, as first-class volunteer, on board the Impregnable 98, Captain Thomas Byard, flag ship at Plymouth of Adm. Graves; and served between Sept. 1788 and Nov. 1791, in the Termagant sloop, the Impregnable, again bearing the flag of Sir Richard Bickerton, and Ferret sloop, on the Home station. Having joined in Jan. 1793, the Bedford 74, he was employed on shore with a party of small-arm men, at the occupation of Toulon; and shared also in the partial actions of March 14 and July 13, 1795, with the French fleet; on the former of which occasions the Bedford came into close contact with the Censeur 74, and Ca Ira 80, whose fire killed 9 and wounded 17 of her people. After serving a short period with Adm. Hotham in the Britannia 100, he was nominated, Oct. 5, 1795, acting Lieutenant of the Agamemnon 64, Commodore Horatio Nelson; to which ship the Admiralty confirmed him by a commission bearing date March 9, 1786. A short time prior to the latter event he had been taken prisoner while conveying dispatches to the Austrian camp near Savona. On the 25th of the following April, having rejoined his ship, he served in her boats, with those of the Meleager, Diadem, and Peterel, at the bringing off of four vessels, laden with corn, rice, wine, powder, eight brass guns, and 1600 stand of arms, from under a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries and musketry at Loana. "It is with the greatest grief I have to mention," says Nelson, in his report of this affair to the commander-in-chief, Sir John Jervis, "that Lieut. James Noble, a most worthy and gallant officer, is, I fear, mortally wounded."

In July of the same year Lieut. Noble, who had by that time recovered and had been transferred with the commodore to the Captain 74, was invested with the temporary command of La Genie, otherwise Vernon, gun-brig. Rejoining his heroic chief in the ensuing October, he continued to serve with him as his flag-Lieutenant in the Captain, and Minerve, of 42 guns and 286 men; Captain again, and Irresistible 74, until March 20, 1797. In the Minerve, besides witnessing, among other services, the capture of Porto Ferrajo and the island of Capraja, together with the evacuation of Corsica, he assisted, Dec. 20, 1796, at the capture and defeat, in presence of the Spanish fleet, of the Sabina, of 40, and Matilda, of 34 guns. The former ship struck her colours after a combat of three hours and a loss, out of 286 men, of fourteen killed and forty-four wounded; the other was compelled to wear and haul off at the close of a sharp action of half-an-hour;

the collective loss of the Minerve on both occasions amounting to seven men killed and forty-four wounded. Among the latter was Lieut. Noble, severely, in regard to whom Commodore Nelson, in his letter to Sir John Jervis, thus a second time expresses himself:—"You will observe, too, I am sure with regret, amongst the wounded, Lieut. James Noble, who quitted the Captain to serve with me; and whose merit and repeated wounds, received in fighting the enemies of our country, entitle him to every reward which a grateful nation can bestow."

In the action fought off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797, being again in the Captain, he occupied a conspicuous position in the brilliant part enacted by Nelson and his gallant companions, with whom he boarded and assisted in carrying in succession the San Nicolas, of 80, and San Josef, of 112 guns. On the 27th of the same month his continued meritorious conduct was rewarded with a Commander's commission. His last appointment was to the Sea Fencible service in Sussex, in which he remained from May 29, 1798, until Nov. 1802. His promotion to post rank took place in April 29 in the latter year. He was placed on the retired list of Rear-Admirals Jan. 10, 1837, but was removed to the active list Aug. 17, 1840.

At last, though the "Noble" spoken of by Nelson when in his dispatches he refers to "those fine fellows, Hardy, Gage, and Noble," he has died the plain "James Noble" of the "reserved half-pay list."

Vice-Admiral Noble married, first, in 1801, Sarah, daughter of James Lamb, esq. of Rye, and by that lady, who died in 1818, he had issue seven sons and three daughters; secondly, in 1820, Dorothy, daughter of the late — Halliday, esq. M.D.; and (that lady dying in August, 1840) thirdly, Feb. 2, 1842, Jane Anne, widow of Edmund Spettigue, esq. One of his sons, Jeffery-Wheelock, is a Captain in the navy; and another, Edward-Meadows, a Lieutenant in the same service (1841), died, Jan. 22, 1843, at Amoy, in China, while belonging to the Serpent 16.

REAR-ADMIRAL TANCOCK.

Sept. 25. At Truro, aged 82, Rear-Admiral John Tancock.

This officer was born Nov. 14, 1769. He entered the Royal navy in Jan. 1793, as midshipman on board the Crescent 42, Capt. James Saumarez, and was present in the following October at the capture, after two hours' action, of La Reunion of 36 guns, for which Captain Saumarez was knighted. Having accompanied Sir James into the Orion 74, he also was present in Lord Bridport's action of the 23d June, 1795, and in those of Cape St. Vincent and the Nile. On the 3d July, 1797, he commanded the Orion's launch in the attack on the Cadiz flotilla. He was confirmed Lieutenant March 9, 1799; served next in the Rosario fireship and Iris frigate; and in June, 1801, was appointed to the Cæsar 80, bearing the flag of Sir James Saumarez off Cadiz. He was present on the 6th and 12th July following in the actions fought off Algeciras and in the Gut of Gibraltar. He removed with Sir James as signal Lieutenant, successively to the Zealand 64, Kite sloop, Grampus 50, Diomede 50, Cerberus 50, in which he co-operated at the bombardment of Granville in Sept. 1803, and Diomede again. On the 15th Aug. 1806, he was made Commander into the St. Christopher sloop, in which he took several Spanish vessels in the West Indies, and on the 25th Dec. 1807, was present at the surrender of the Danish island of St. Croix. In 1809 he commanded the Curlew 10, which was actively employed in the Sound; in May 1810 was appointed to the Mercury troop ship; and in Nov. 1811 to the Griffin brig. He attained post rank Feb. 1, 1812; and served afterwards in 1814 in the Bann 20; from Oct. 1, 1814, until Sept. 1816 in the Conway 24; and from that time to Feb. 1818 in the Iphigenia 42, which he brought home from Bombay in Dec. 1817, and left her in Feb. 1818. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral Oct. 1, 1846; and in 1848 he received a naval medal with five bars.

Rear-Admiral Tancock married, in Aug. 1805, Elizabeth Catharine, eldest daughter of Samuel Goodwin, esq. merchant, of Guernsey; by whom he had issue.

LORD MACKENZIE.

Nov. 17. At Belmont, near Edinburgh, aged 74, Joshua Henry Mackenzie, esq. late one of the Senators of the College of Justice in Scotland.

Joshua Henry Mackenzie was the eldest son of Henry Mackenzie, the author of the Man of Feeling, one of the great names of Scotish literature in its most brilliant period. His mother was Penuel, daughter of Sir Ludovic Grant of Grant, and sister of him who is remembered in Strathspey as "the good Sir James." Joshua Mackenzie, born in 1777, passed advocate on the 19th Jan. 1799, was appointed Sheriff of Linlithgow in 1811, and was raised to the bench of the Court of Session, Nov. 14, 1822. In 1824 he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Justiciary, and in the following year one of the Commissioners of the tentative Jury Court. He continued to discharge his judicial duties until the beginning of

the year 1851, and, after struggling for some time against a painful disease, resigned his office at the beginning of the summer session.

"As an advocate Lord Mackenzie was not much known to the public. His practice, however, was extensive in one line, then of much more importance than it has now become. He devoted himself chiefly to the composition of written pleadings; and no better specimens of legal arguments exist than some of the memorials, reclaiming petitions, and cases, which embodied the forensic learning of the last generation.

"As an Outer-House Judge, Lord Mackenzie exerted himself to bring the pleadings of counsel into the shape required by the new form of process then recently introduced; and his patient industry and conciliatory manner were not less useful for the preparation of a 'record' than his sound logic and his discrimination of the true bearing of an argument and the essential points of a case. To his decisions he brought all the learning of his profession and the soundest reasoning. His Outer House judgments were much respected, and often rested on reasons of decision which were available as an authority, as well as the most able arguments in the subsequent stages of the case.

"But it was not until Lord Mackenzie had taken his seat in the Inner House that his highest qualities were fully known to the profession and the public—perhaps even to himself. His mind, indeed, as exhibited on the bench, and as seen by those who were admitted to his society, was a great study. His learning, matured by long practice and assiduous application—his reasoning powers improved by constant exercise, and by that best exercise of self-communing—must alone have rendered him an eminent judge. But there was more than this in Lord Mackenzie. It is not now necessary to laud a judge for his honesty—vulgar dishonesty is out of date on our bench. But the fairness of Lord Mackenzie—the freedom from prejudice, from passion, from bias of every kind that could mislead the judgment—are still qualities that may be remarked without offence. If there was any defect in this part of his character, it was that his dispassionate temperament sometimes looked like coldness. Yet there was no coldness in his nature. His speculation was boundless. No proposition of another was too hardy for him. His own illustrations, always admirably ready, and derived from every source, never failed to bear upon the subject in hand. Both on the bench and in society his mind showed a constant and untiring activity—an ingenuity that sometimes bordered on subtlety—a charming playfulness that could throw light and interest into the dullest and driest of legal discussions. With many of the qualities of intellect and nature that adorned Sir James Mackintosh, he might have rivalled him as a metaphysician, and a philosopher—if he had thought it worth his while. But he had a wholesome scepticism as to the utility of such pursuits, and concentrated his own great powers on the practical business of his profession as an advocate and a judge.

"In society Lord Mackenzie was little known beyond his family and a small circle of intimate friends. A constitutional or habitual shyness made him averse to mixed companies, and threw some awkwardness over his first appearance. When that passed off, his conversation was such as might be expected from a man of such power, free speculation, activity, and liveliness. In all the relations of life he was most estimable and amiable."—*Edinburgh Courant.*

"He bore a great resemblance to his celebrated father, and his remarkably handsome features wore a strong impression both of gentleness and firmness. He was particularly impressive as a criminal judge. His Lordship was understood to lean to Conservative politics. But he not only was no politician on the bench, but carefully abstained from all partisanship even as a private man."—*Glasgow Constitutional.*

He was fond of active and manly exercise, avoiding with unconcealed and hearty distate the formalities and burden, some exactions of fashionable society. His residence at Belmont is about three miles from Edinburgh, but he rarely used his carriage, preferring to walk to and from Court, unless in the very worst weather. A sermon, preached on the occasion of his death, by the Rev. D. T. K. Drummond, B.A. has been published, and gives some interesting details of his religious convictions.

Lord Mackenzie married on the 2d Jan. 1841, the Hon. Helen Anne Mackenzie, sixth and youngest daughter of Francis Lord Seaforth; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue.

HON. J. E. D. BETHUNE.

Aug. 12. At Calcutta, aged 50, the Hon. John Elliot Drinkwater Bethune, of Balfour, fourth ordinary (or Legislative) member of the Supreme Council of India, and President of the Council of Education.

Mr. Bethune was the elder son of the late Lieut.-Colonel John Drinkwater Be-

thune, C.B. and F.S.A. the author of the History of the Siege of Gibraltar, who died in 1844, and of whom a memoir will be found in our vol. xxi. p. 431. His mother was Eleanor, daughter of Charles Congalton of Congalton, co. Mid-lothian, by Anne, youngest daughter of Sir Gilbert Eliot, Bart. of Minto, co. Roxburgh. This lady was the sister of Gilbert Congalton, esq. who had taken the name of Bethune as representative, through his grandmother, of the ancient family of Bethune of Balfour, co. Fife; and on whose death in 1837 Colonel Drinkwater took the name of Bethune. The Bethunes are one of the most ancient historical families in Scotland. The last Archbishop of Glasgow, who at the time of the Reformation fled to France and established the famous Scotish College in Paris, and the still more celebrated Cardinal Beaton, both belonged to it.

Mr. Bethune was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1823; M.A. 182–; was called to the bar by the Society of the Middle Temple May 4, 1827, and became a member of the Northern circuit. In the early days of the Whig ministry he was employed by the government on several important commissions, especially the Factory Commission, the Commission on the Boundaries of Boroughs and Corporate Towns, and the Commission which prepared the way for Municipal Reform. The efficient manner in which he discharged these duties led to his appointment as counsel to the Home Office, a situation which he held for nearly fourteen years. In this office it was his duty to prepare all the English bills introduced into parliament by the government, except those connected with the Treasury. It was necessary that he should be thoroughly conversant with the details of every measure introduced, and able to warn the official persons who had the charge of them of the effect of every amendment, honestly or insidiously proposed; the practical working form of many most important measures was the result of his suggestions. The Municipal Reform Act, and the Tithe Commutation Act, were bills which called forth all his energies at an early period. The last great measure, all the details of which he worked out, had employed him, at intervals, during several years before it was carried through parliament: this was the County Courts Bill.

Soon after the passing of this Act he resigned his situation, and in the beginning of 1848 he was appointed to the office in India which he held at the time of his death. Some of the Indian newspapers have spoken in a disparaging manner of Mr. Bethune's capacity as a legislator; but the obloquy by which at one time he was assailed in India was the result of prejudices of class accidentally combined against him, and was the reward of efforts which will be viewed with a very different judgment by persons removed from the influence of local feelings. On the one hand, his name was associated with a measure proposed in Council by which Europeans in India would have been brought under the criminal jurisdiction of the Company's courts throughout the country, like the Company's native subjects, instead of enjoying the privilege of having their felonies and misdemeanors reserved for the special jurisdiction of the supreme courts in the three presidencies. His measure was highly distasteful to the less respectable portion of the European residents, to many of whom it would be very inconvenient if a Hindoo had a remedy for an assault by an Englishman in the court of his own district instead of being referred to a tribunal some hundreds of miles off. The measure, however, was postponed till the criminal code, drawn up by Mr. Macaulay, should receive its final amendments, and be enacted as the uniform law of British India. But while this project of law called down on Mr. Bethune the abuse of European journalists in India, on the other hand another proposition, which actually became law, excited great dissatisfaction in the native community. Converts from Hindooism to Christianity had hitherto, according to Hindoo law, lost their rights of inheritance. Mr. Bethune's tenure of office is marked by an enactment by which, notwithstanding a change of religion, the rights of inheritance are preserved unimpaired. To these public causes of unpopularity were added private enmities, which arose out of the uncompromising and conscientious manner in which Mr. Bethune discharged his high functions as President of the Council of Education, charged with the supervision of all the government colleges and schools. In more than one instance he thought it necessary to insist upon the retirement of persons whom he considered to have disqualified themselves by their conduct for the offices which they held in places of education. But notwithstanding the temporary unpopularity thus honourably earned, Mr. Bethune's wise benevolence and unstinted munificence won for him, within little more than three years, the admiration of all classes, and, in particular, the love and veneration of all that part of the native community which had the improvement of their nation really at heart.

The grand achievement which will immortalise his name in India, and which all other public men there, prior and present, would have treated as a hopeless vision, was the actual establishment of a school, in European hands, for native females of the higher classes. Implicitly trusted when he pledged his word that no attempt should be made to influence the religious faith of the pupils, he succeeded in inducing several native gentlemen of rank to enter warmly in the project, and, having fortunately secured an excellent European school-mistress, Mr. Bethune opened school with a few pupils, who increased, with some fluctuation, till the numbers amounted to more than fifty. It was another condition that no male visitors should be admitted, with the exception of the founder himself, whom the pupils endearingly called "Father." But the visits of female natives contributed much to fill the ranks of the school.

The success which attended Mr. Bethune's efforts, which hitherto had been strictly private, and in no way connected with his public functions, added to the fact that his example had been followed by natives of intelligence and influence, and similar schools established in five or six other places in Bengal, induced the government to sanction, not merely his peculiar institution, but female education in general; and an official letter was issued, by which "the Governor-General in Council requests that the Council of Education may be informed that it is henceforth to consider its functions as comprising the superintendence of native female education; and that whenever any disposition is shewn by the natives to establish female schools it will be its duty to give them all possible encouragement."

A larger building becoming necessary for Mr. Bethune's school, a native gentleman gave the site for a school-house and garden. This gentleman's name, Dukhinarunjun Mookerjea, Mr. Bethune, on his death-bed, when he bequeathed his school buildings and land (for another site had been ultimately chosen which Mr. Bethune himself purchased,) to the East India Company, requested might be publicly associated with the school. Sir John Littler, in the absence of the Governor-General, laid the foundation-stone in presence of a vast concourse of spectators, European and native. A picture of the scene appeared in the London Illustrated News of Jan. 4, 1851.

Alas! just when this great work was realized—just when the building was about to be opened—just when the natives had arrived at full confidence, and manifested a general willingness to place their children under his care—in the moment of the just pride of his benevolent heart—the projector, promoter, author of it all, breathed his last. Crowds followed his remains to the grave. His funeral was attended by all the government functionaries, civil and military, and numerous natives in their white mourning without ornaments. The carriages, European and native, numbered above five hundred.

It is not easy to estimate, prospectively, the effects on our Indian empire of this first successful attempt to elevate the Indian mind by sound secular education given to women. If, as Madame Campan said in answer to a question by Napoleon, "Mothers must educate the people of France," how powerful must the same agency be on the ignorant, prejudiced, superstitious Hindoos. If, moreover, as is well known at home, the most promising pupils of the religious teacher are those who have been previously well taught by the secular, how much must the missionary's labour be in future abridged, at present so arduous and little successful! The most anxious care of Mr. Bethune in his last few hours, which were tranquil, pious, and resigned, was to leave the work he had so auspiciously begun, in hands, both European and native, most likely to carry it on in his own spirit. The day after his funeral his friends in Calcutta assembled, under the presidency of the Chief Justice of Bengal, Sir Lawrence Peel, who resolved, unanimously, in honour of his memory, to provide a permanent endowment for his school, and to make *that* his monument.

Lord Dalhousie, for himself and his Marchioness, has resolved, pending the question of the adoption of Mr. Bethune's school by the Government, with the sanction of the Court of Directors, to undertake its maintenance. Mr. Bethune had secured the school against immediate dissolution by a legacy sufficient to meet its expenses for six months, besides a bequest of thirty thousand rupees for the completion of the building.

At a meeting of native gentlemen a subscription for a portrait and bust of Mr. Bethune, to be placed in the school, was resolved, and 1,500 rupees put down on the spot.

Mr. Bethune, having died unmarried, is succeeded in his estates by his only brother, Charles Ramsay Drinkwater Bethune, esq. a Post Captain R.N.

C. A. MACKENZIE, ESQ.

Nov. 24. At his residence in Hyde Park Place, in his 73d year, Colin A. Mackenzie, esq.

Mr. Mackenzie was frequently employed by Government on important mis-

sions. He was sent over in 1810 to Morlaix to negotiate an exchange of prisoners with Napoleon; and shortly after that negotiation was unsuccessfully terminated, and Napoleon had condescended to abuse the English representative in the Moniteur, the Government, to mark their approbation of his services, appointed him to receive and entertain Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who had been taken prisoner of war.

After the peace Mr. Mackenzie presided for several years over the Commission for the Investigation of British Claims on the French Government; and shortly after the closing of that office, in 1828, he was sent to Portugal to adjust some political differences, at the difficult period of the troubles between the brothers Don Pedro and Don Miguel. His health had failed for some time before his death, and though he was frequently seen at the Travellers' Club, one of whose founders he was, yet he had almost entirely withdrawn from society for the last two or three years. He has, we understand, left a considerable portion of his property to found a museum at Dingwall, N. B., in which his valuable pictures and works of art, and a considerable portion of his library, will be deposited.—*Times.*

HUGH REVELEY, ESQ.

Nov. 9. At Bryn-y-gwin, co. Merioneth, aged 79, Hugh Reveley, esq. a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of that county.

He was the elder son of Henry Reveley, esq. a Commissioner of Excise, a gentleman whose name is well-known to the lovers of the fine arts from his "Notices on the Drawings and Etchings of the Old Masters," by Jane, daughter of Philip Champion de Crespigny, esq. and sister to Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, Bart.

Mr. Hugh Reveley was secretary to Sir John Mitford whilst Speaker of the House of Commons; and afterwards, when that learned person was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and created Baron Redesdale, he filled the office of purse-bearer to his Lordship. Lord Redesdale was a grandson of Willey Reveley, esq. an elder brother of Mr. Reveley's grandfather.

Mr. Reveley married on the 11th Jan. 1803, Jane, only daughter and heiress of Robert Hartley Owen, esq. of Bryn-y-gwin; and he served the office of High Sheriff of Merionethshire in 1811. Mrs. Reveley died on the 9th Dec. 1845, and he has left issue one son, Hugh-John, born in 1812, and one daughter.

Mr. Reveley was the editor, in 1826, of his father's "Notices," &c. already mentioned, and his father's collection of the works of the Old Masters is still preserved at Bryn-y-gwin.

MICHAEL JONES, ESQ. F.S.A.

Oct. 18. In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 76, Michael Jones, esq. F.S.A.

This gentleman was the second son of Michael Jones, esq. of Caton in Lancashire, by Mary, daughter of Matthew Smith, esq. and widow of Edward Coyney, esq. of Weston Coyney, co. Stafford. His paternal grandmother was Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of Michael Johnson, esq. of Twyzell hall, co. Durham, by Mary, daughter and heir of William Eure, of Elvet, grandson of William Lord Eure, and great-grandson, through his mother Mary Bowes, of Henry 9th Lord Scrope of Bolton. Mary Johnson was married first to John Brockholes, esq. of Claughton, co. Lancaster, (to whom she was second wife,) and Catharine the only surviving child of that marriage became the wife of Charles tenth Duke of Norfolk, and mother of Charles the eleventh Duke.

On the death of the latter without issue, in 1815, Mr. Jones's elder brother, Captain Charles Jones, (who was then living,) became the sole heir of the barony of Scrope of Bolton, which fell into abeyance on the death of Emanuel Scrope, Earl of Sunderland, in 1630; and that dignity is now actually vested in his son and heir, although the claim has not been established before the House of Peers (see the pedigree prefixed to Sir N. H. Nicolas's publication of The Scrope and Grosvenor Roll).

Mr. Michael Jones was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries Feb. 17, 1803; and was formerly a frequent attendant at its meetings. He was an accomplished scholar and good linguist, and well acquainted with the provincial dialect of the North. He was in person very remarkable from his large quantity of silvery hair. There is an excellent portrait of him in lithography.

He married Anne, only daughter of Robert Etherington, esq. of Gainsborough; but that lady died without issue April 4, 1804.

REV. SPENCER MADAN, M.A.*

Aug. 27. In the Close, Lichfield, in his 60th year, the Rev. Spencer Madan,

* This gentleman has been already briefly noticed in our October Magazine, p. 440. With the present fuller (and, in respect to his academical degrees, more accurate) article, we have been favoured by his brother-in-law the Rev. J. M. Gresley.

M.A., Canon Residentiary of that cathedral church.

He was born at the Friary, Lichfield, Oct. 6th, 1791, being the eldest son of the Rev. Spencer Madan, D.D., Rector of Ibstock, Leicestershire, &c. (of whom a biography appeared in this Magazine for Feb. 1837, written by the subject of this memoir,) and grandson of the Rev. Spencer Madan, D.D., Bishop of Bristol and afterwards of Peterborough. His mother was Henrietta, daughter of William Phillips Inge, of Thorpe Constantine, co. Stafford, esq.

In 1810 Mr. Madan was elected from the foundation of Westminster to Trinity college, Cambridge, but he preferred to avail himself of an offer of a studentship at Christ Church, Oxford, made to him by one of his father's oldest and best friends, the Rev. Canon Hay. Having in 1813 attained first-class honours in mathematics and second in classics, he proceeded to the degree of B.A. Feb. 19, 1814, and M.A. June 5, 1816. From Christ Church he was recommended as tutor to the sons of the Duke of Richmond, with whose family he resided at Brussells for a year and a half.

In the summer of 1816, having taken holy orders, Mr. Madan entered upon the curacy of Seale, Leicestershire, where he continued until 1824. His earnest exertions for the welfare of those for whom he laboured are still remembered there with gratitude. It was his rule, by visiting the poor in various parts of the parish, never to allow a week to pass without giving the inmates of almost every house an opportunity of speaking to him; and with his steady and persevering activity in the discharge of his pastoral duties he combined a faithful maintenance of the doctrines of the Church.

In the year 1817 he was collated by his relative, Bishop Cornwallis, to a canonry in Lichfield cathedral, which preferment was resigned in his favour by his father. Although not naturally endowed with a taste for the cathedral service of the Church of England, he was ever an earnest advocate for the propriety and excellency of it. During the thirty-four years he held the dignity of Canon, he never failed to keep his months of residence at Lichfield; and during those periods evinced an anxiety, which continued to the last, never to be absent from divine service unless compelled by urgent necessity.

Upon the decease of the Rev. J. J. Conybeare, Vicar of Batheaston cum St. Catherine, Somersetshire, Mr. Madan, as student of Christ Church, was presented by the Dean and Chapter to that benefice, where he proceeded to reside, and to which he was inducted Oct. 3rd, 1824. The following year, Oct. 6th, he was inducted also to the vicarage of Twerton, Somersetshire, and appointed one of the domestic Chaplains of his relative James, Earl Mann-Cornwallis. These preferments he held till his death.

At the consecration of the Hon. Charles James Stewart, D.D. late Bishop of Quebec, in Lambeth Chapel, Jan. 1, 1826, the sermon was preached by Mr. Madan, and afterwards published at the command of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mr. Madan married, July 26th, 1825, Louisa-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Gresley, Rector of Seale, Leicestershire, and sister of the late Rev. Sir W. Nigel Gresley, Bart. By her he had six sons and four daughters, of whom nine survive him: 1. Spencer, who died in his infancy; 2. Louisa-Mary; 3. Henrietta-Frances; 4. Charlotte; 5. Spencer, now a commoner of Christ Church, Oxford; 6. William, in St. Peter's College, Westminster; 7. Charles, midshipman on board H.M.S. Leander; 8. Martin; 9. Nigel; 10. Penelope-Maria.

Were it desirable much might be here said with truth upon those many excellences of Mr. Madan's character and disposition which endeared him to his family and friends; but they are, perhaps, better omitted in a memoir like the present. He was, moreover, peculiarly gifted with a sound practical judgment and discretion, which made his counsel and advice on all important matters to be sought for, esteemed, and followed. It was, perhaps, his habitual deliberation, and the unceasing mental exertion which his various duties required of him, which, by God's will, brought him earlier to his grave than the regular habits of his mode of life would have rendered probable. A slight affection of the brain had been perceptible for a few years, which was followed by more certain symptoms of paralysis eight months previous to his decease. During this his last trial, the graces of patience and submission to the Divine will were eminent in his daily life, united with a gentleness and meekness of behaviour truly characteristic of a faithful Christian. He departed suddenly, on the 27th of August, 1851. On Sept. the 3rd his mortal remains were committed to the earth in a grave on the west side of the north transept of Lichfield cathedral.

The following inscription on a tablet, in the church of Batheaston, records the estimation in which he was deservedly held by those for whose eternal happiness he had laboured:—"To the memory of the Rev. Spencer Madan, M.A. late Vicar

of this parish, who, throughout his incumbency of twenty-six years, until incapacitated by sickness, sedulously attended to the duties of his office, ever administering to the wants of the poor, whilst by his truly Christian demeanour he engaged the esteem and affection of his richer brethren, and to whose zeal and liberality the enlargement of this church, and of the school-house, on two occasions, is mainly attributable. This tablet is gratefully inscribed by his parishioners, A.D. 1851."

REV. LANCELOT SHARPE, M.A. F.S.A.

Oct. 26. At the Rectory, Mark-lane, aged 77, the Rev. Lancelot Sharpe, M.A. Incumbent of Allhallows Staining, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and F.S.A.

The subject of this notice was son of Mr. Thomas Scrafton Sharpe of Mark-lane, well known and highly respected among all classes for his commercial integrity and amiability of character.

He was educated under the private tuition of his uncle, Dr. Bowyer, of Christ's Hospital, and at Pembroke college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1796, M.A. 1800. After passing through his college career with credit, and having been engaged some years in private tuition, he was presented by the Grocers' Company in 1802 to the living of Allhallows Staining. In Jan. 1807 he was elected the Fourth Master of Merchant Taylors' School, where he continued twelve years; and many now living remember with gratitude the zeal and strictness with which he instilled into their young minds the first principles of classic learning.

In the year 1819, being disappointed in his hopes of obtaining the Head Mastership, he retired from the school, and employed himself in taking private pupils.

In 1828 he accepted the Mastership of St. Saviour's Grammar School, where his classical Latin compositions and brilliant Speeches will long be remembered by the visitor and examiners of that institution.

In 1845 he resigned that appointment, and returned to the rectory-house, Mark-lane, where he enjoyed the scholar's *otium cum dignitate* in a well-stored library.

He was collated to the prebend of Ealdstreet, in the cathedral church of St. Paul, in 1843; and he was also Chaplain to the Grocers' and Salters' Companies, at whose halls he was always a welcome guest.

Mr. Sharpe was an excellent Hebrew scholar, and in former years was intimate with Dr. Maltby, with the present Bishop of London, and the late Archbishop of Canterbury; by whom his literary taste and accurate scholarship were highly appreciated. In early life he was much employed as a corrector of the press, and many of the best editions of classical and theological works were indebted for their accuracy to his watchful revision. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries on the 18th Nov. 1813; and he contributed to its transactions "Remarks on the Towneley Mysteries," which are printed in the 27th volume of the Archæologia.

In the Camden Society and the Antiquaries Club he was well known for the wide scope of his general information; and rarely, if ever, was he applied to in vain for the authority of any quotation, either in ancient or modern writers. He was a staunch supporter of the old school principles in Church and State, and some of the most pungent papers of a journal long extinct called The Satirist proceeded from his pen.

Mr. Sharpe was twice married, and has left a very numerous family, three of whom are in Holy Orders.

REV. WM. GORSUCH ROWLAND, M.A.

Nov. 28. At Shrewsbury, aged 81, the Rev. William Gorsuch Rowland, M.A. Minister of St. Mary's in that town, and Prebendary of Lichfield.

He was born, Aug. 14, 1770, in the Abbeyforegate, Shrewsbury (the house in which he died), and was the eldest son of the Rev. John Rowland, M.A. rector of Llangeitho, Cardiganshire, and incumbent of Clive, in the county of Salop, by Mary, daughter of the Rev. William Gorsuch, vicar of Holy Cross and St. Giles, Shrewsbury. His great-grandfather and grandfather were both clergymen, and likewise severally ministers of the parish of Llangeitho. The latter, Daniel Rowland (who died Oct. 16, 1790, aged 77 years), was a good classical scholar, and for more than half a century was eminently distinguished by his extraordinary zeal and efficiency in promoting the revival of religion in South Wales.

The subject of the present notice received his education at the Royal Free Grammar School in Shrewsbury, of which for twenty-seven years his father was one of the masters. From thence he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1790, M.A. 1793. He was ordained in 1793 to the curacy of Holy Cross and St. Giles, Shrewsbury, where he faithfully and conscientiously exercised the ministerial duties for a period of thirty-two years, and preached his farewell sermon Oct. 9th, 1825. In the following year the parishioners presented him with a valuable service of plate, as a tribute of sincere respect for his labours, and unremitted attention to the stability

and appropriate decoration of the Abbey church; an edifice which, it may be stated, he found of a barn-like character—damp, gloomy, and with fractured glazing, but which, after several years of diligent care, he left in a state of imposing effect, little inferior to some of our cathedrals.

Soon after he had taken orders he likewise became Chaplain to the Salop County Prison, a situation which he held for several years, and fulfilled its arduous duties in the most exemplary manner. In 1805 he was elected Bailiff to the Royal Free Grammar School of King Edward VI. in Shrewsbury; and when he resigned, in 1839, the trustees unanimously accorded him their thanks for his long and valuable services, and for the zeal and energy with which he had conducted the affairs of that important trust. In 1814 he was collated by Bishop Cornwallis to the prebendal stall of Curborough, in the cathedral church of Lichfield.

The living of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, which had been previously held by his late endeared friends, the Revs. J. B. Blakeway and Archdeacon Owen, became vacant by the decease of the latter, Dec. 23, 1827. At that time the patronage was vested in the corporation at large, and Mr. Rowland was earnestly solicited (although much against his inclination) to allow himself to be put in nomination for the pastoral charge. He was accordingly elected by the corporation as minister and official of the royal peculiar of St. Mary's, Jan. 25, 1828. He immediately commenced an active superintendence of that large parish, when he found that great spiritual destitution existed in the extensive suburb of Castle Foregate and the Old Heath, and that the majority of the population had no accommodation in the parish church. His earliest exertions were therefore directed to supply this deficiency, and to promote the erection of a new church, to which he contributed himself 100*l*. On this church, which was completed in 1830, and is noticed in our vol. CI. p. 594, Mr. Rowland has subsequently expended more than 3,000*l*. towards various requisites connected with the fabric, bells, communion plate, organ, &c., and in the purchase of a parsonage-house for a resident minister, land for endowment, and for the future enlargement of the burial-ground. In 1832 he likewise caused a tasteful school-house to be built for the boys and girls of this vicinity, at a cost of several hundred pounds, and towards their instruction his donations annually have been munificent. Although this school is situated a considerable distance from his residence, yet he generally managed to visit it twice a day, regardless of weather. The school is in the old English style of architecture, and approached by an area, having on each side a range of five houses; these Mr. Rowland purchased, and has appropriated the rental to purposes connected with St. Michael's church, and for weekly bread to the poor attending divine service there. Neither should it be overlooked that from the period of opening this church the deceased gentleman has, in addition to the endowment already noticed, contributed annually towards the stipend of the minister. Also the festival of Christmas was a season in particular in which he wished that the humbler classes of his parishioners should rejoice, and at this time it was his custom for many years to distribute several hundred pounds' weight of beef in pieces proportioned to families.

From early life he had felt the importance of affording to youth a scriptural education. He was the first who promoted and instituted a Sunday School in Shrewsbury; and during the whole time he held the curacy of his first parish he was indefatigable in the management of the Public Subscription School in the Abbey Foregate.

The earliest formation of a Savings Bank in the county of Salop, to receive deposits from the industrious humble classes, was adopted by Mr. Rowland in August, 1816, in the Abbey parish, and during many years he kindly undertook its direction with unabated ardour, until it was joined to the General County Savings Bank, in Nov. 1839. The foundation schools of Allatt's and Millington's Hospital, of which he was a trustee, also received for a series of years much benefit from his watchful and judicious management.

After undertaking the charge of St. Mary's, his attention was especially directed to the internal decoration of its noble fabric; an undertaking for which his admiration of the works of antiquity especially qualified him. To recount the various and important features of improvement which he gradually effected, would outstrip the limits of the present notice; they speak, indeed, most effectively for themselves, and sufficiently demonstrate the taste and munificence by which they were accomplished—an expense to himself of some thousands of pounds. It may be further mentioned that Mr. Rowland, much to his credit, managed, by prudent economy of funds, to release the parish from the burden of a debt which had long been chargeable to a church rate; but how far it may have been politic to avoid that contingent impost altogether for about

twenty years, future circnmstances connected with exterior repairs must determine.

It will be readily conceived that the death of Mr. Rowland is an event which has caused much regret in the town of Shrewsbury. Through a long life he was revered and respected by all who knew him on account of the philanthropic zeal which he manifested to the general welfare, whilst in his own parish in particular the poor have been bereaved of a munificent, cheerful, and kind-hearted benefactor, equally attentive to their spiritual as to their temporal necessities. In this respect his private charities were bestowed with a singleness of purpose that formed a bright trait in his character, for wherever he found real distress, whether from poverty, sickness, or other unavoidable misfortune, his heart was ever gentle, and his hand open and willing to afford relief, with a generosity and unostentatious delicacy of feeling "that did outsell" but yet enriched the gift, inasmuch as many have participated of his beneficence through indirect sources rather than from his own hands.

In his disposition there was a high and independent spirit combined with firmness in upholding what he conceived to be right. He uniformly acted on the soundest principles of rectitude; a mercenary feeling had no dwelling within his breast; his great aim was to do good in his day and generation on Christian principles, and not to increase the substance with which a kind Providence had favoured him. His perception of character was apt and decisive, and, though possessing himself peculiarities in some matters probably not altogether accordant with modern notions, it cannot be said that these either detracted from the usefulness of his life, or affected his character as a gentleman or Christian.

His mind was well stored with sound information, and his familiar acquaintance with the writings of the best authors in ancient and modern literature evinced deep reading and investigation, whilst a very retentive memory as to matters of which he had either read or seen during a period of nearly fourscore years, enabled him to communicate with facility on most subjects, and rendered his conversation on events and customs peculiarly interesting, interwoven, as it generally was, with an amusing reminiscence or a lively anecdote. He truly was the last link in Shrewsbury of a chain of three generations—an association of the past with the present. His manners, habits, and dress bespoke the true old English gentleman, nor has he left behind a more perfect similitude of that estimable character; and he will long be as much missed from his daily accustomed walks through the town as from the constant daily acts of beneficence which he exercised therein.

During a period of twenty-seven years the writer of this memoir has often enjoyed the honour of his society and conversation on matters of local history, on the works of art, and the venerable remains of antiquity, in all of which Mr. Rowland took a deep interest.

In the fine arts the taste and judgment of Mr. Rowland ranked high, and his opinion on such matters was often sought after, especially in stained glass, of which his practical knowledge and discernment was perhaps unrivalled. Indeed the vast collection which he has placed at a large cost to himself in St. Mary's and three other churches in Shrewsbury, prove his erudition in this appropriate adornment of ecclesiastical buildings. He likewise, in former years, zealously superintended similar work, to be fixed in other edifices, particularly at Lichfield Cathedral; and for his gratuitous and successful labours at that place, the dean and chapter expressed themselves greatly indebted. In early life he was a tolerable draughtsman; an example still exists in a window of the Abbey church, Shrewsbury, the work of his own delineation.

In 1830 he edited, with care and judgment, the publication of the "Sheriffs of Shropshire," by his deceased friend the Rev. J. B. Blakeway, to which he added such notices as belong to the present century. This he printed in folio at his own charge, and it is a very valuable volume of family history and biography.*

For several years Mr. Rowland has preached only occasionally, but he scarcely ever omitted reading the morning service on Sundays during the whole time of his incumbency of St. Mary's: His pulpit discourses were sound and practical, and enforced in a manner suited to the importance of Divine truths.

Throughout life he was an early riser, and had the happiness to enjoy an almost unclouded day of health, until Friday evening October 10th, when his bodily powers received a severe shock by a paralytic attack, which deprived him of the use of his right side. The vigour of his mind, however, remained unimpaired to the last, and, as his days of activity had been bright and useful during life, so his last hours evinced exemplary patience. Full of years, and enjoying the undiminished regard of a large circle of friends, and the admiration of all who can honour worth, he threw off the garment of mor-

* Reviewed, vol. ci. part ii. p. 535.

tality, and will leave behind a name that will blossom in the dust, and hold a remembrance of esteem and veneration in the hearts of Salopians through generations yet to come.

The remains of Mr. Rowland were deposited on Friday, Dec. 5, within the chancel of St. Giles's church, near those of his parents and maternal relatives. Agreeably to his own particular desire, the obsequies were conducted with a quiet decency and no unnecessary parade. The mournful dispensation, however, gathered several attached friends to pay their silent but heartfelt tribute of respect.

On the following Sunday, the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Head Master of Shrewsbury School, preached an appropriate and eloquent sermon from Proverbs xvi. 31,—"The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness."

H. P.

Erratum.—Dec. p. 651, *for* J. P. *read* H. P.

Rev. N. G. Woodrooffe, M.A.

The Rev. Nathaniel George Woodrooffe (whose death on the 30th Oct. was recorded in our Dec. No. p. 665) was descended from that pious domestic chaplain of Mary Countess of Warwick who is mentioned honourably in her Diary published by the Percy Society, and also by the Religious Tract Society in 1848. He held for some years the different curacies of Otford, Knockholt, and Shoreham, in Kent, and in that comparatively early part of his life associated much with the Rev. Thomas Scott, Richard Cecil, and Henry Foster, being the survivor of those who met at the house of the Rev. John Newton to form the Church Missionary Society in 1796.

He was presented in 1803 by one of his earliest friends to the vicarage of Somerford Keynes near Cirencester, and went immediately into residence and built the present vicarage, wherein he continued until his decease, completing more than half a century of clerical labours and parochial superintendence. He was a learned, pious, and exemplary divine, warmly attached to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and endeavoured to walk in the steps of Hooker, Herbert, and other great men of her communion, whose works formed his daily delight.

His universal philanthropy and benevolence were proverbial in his neighbourhood, and he attained the patriarchal age of eighty-six, without any known enemies—enjoying a very widely extended circle of attached friends. He married in 1803 Anne, only child of Mr. John Cox of Harwich. She was authoress of that well known work "Shades of Character," now in its sixth edition; "Cottage Dialogues;" "Michael Kemp;" "Michael the Married Man;" and several other much esteemed publications of that description. She died 24 March, 1830; and left an only child Emma Martha, now the sole representative of her most excellent parents.

Richard Jones, Esq.

Sept. 30. In Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, in his 73d year, Richard Jones, esq.

This favourite comedian of the last generation was a native of Birmingham. His father was a builder and surveyor; and the same person, we believe, with Richard Jones, author of "Every Builder his own Surveyor, 1809." 8vo.

He commenced his histrionic performances at a private theatre in Birmingham, and first appeared on the public stage in tragic characters, as Hamlet, Romeo, and Douglas, which he performed at Lichfield, Newcastle, and Bolton, as well as in his native town. The foundation of his peculiar fame was laid at Manchester. When Reynolds's comedy of "Laugh when you can," had been announced with Mr. Ward in the character of Gossamer, that gentleman was suddenly taken ill; and Mr. Jones, after enacting Laertes to Mr. Young's Hamlet, was induced to undertake it. His success was complete, and he was forthwith encouraged to transfer his services from Melpomene to Thalia.

He was next invited to Dublin, where he appeared on the 20th Nov. 1799. Remaining in Ireland, he continued for eight years to enjoy both the public and the private favour of the inhabitants of Dublin, Cork, and Limerick, and most of the principal towns of that island. During this period Mr. Jones resisted many overtures from the London managers; until one more tempting than the rest brought him to Covent Garden, where he made his first appearance in 1807 as Goldfinch in the Road to Ruin; and followed up his success by sustaining several of the characters which had belonged to the late favourite Lewis. He also became a valuable member of the summer corps at the Haymarket, where he took the lead in personifying the fashionable and frivolous butterflies of the day, or those more noxious insects who unite a vacuity of head with an apathy of heart. These characters were enacted by Mr. Jones with a fidelity which seemed to transport his auditors into that false and hollow sphere the region of *bon ton*. One of his most masterly and effective performances was Puff in the Critic of Sheridan. As Mercutio he was the rival of Charles Kemble. Among his last parts was Charles the

Second, in Jerrold's comedy of "Nell Gwynne." Mr. Jones relinquished the stage in the year 1833, without taking a formal leave of the public. He was himself the author of some successful pieces—"The Green Man," a play, in three acts; the excellent farce of "Too late for Dinner;" "Peter Fin's Trip to Brighton," a farce; and "The School for Gallantry," a petite comedy. In private life he was distinguished for his ready wit and polished demeanour. He was always careful of his purse and his person, and was generally known among his professional brethren by the deferential *sobriquet* of Gentleman Jones.

After his retirement from the stage Mr. Jones employed himself as a teacher of elocution, particularly for the pulpit, and in that occupation his services were gratefully appreciated by a numerous body of pupils. The following passage in Lady Chatterton's "Home Sketches and Foreign Recollections," published in 1841, presents a pleasing picture of the latter years of the retired actor:

"In the morning we dined with two old friends of W—'s near Belgrave-square. Mr. and Mrs. J— are people whose sunny countenances seem made on purpose to cheer their fellow-creatures, and inspire them with hope even in the midst of fog and melancholy. The very aspect of their rooms is exhilarating; yet they are small, and furnished without any show or expense. A vine which grows at the back of the house half conceals the windows with its luxuriant branches; and some fresh flowers in the rooms are fit emblems of those who reared them. This couple, who have passed through life not without their full share of suffering, nor in a path devoid of temptations, have yet retained a youthful buoyancy of temper, and are now not only happy themselves, but are sure to inspire those who see them with the same feeling. The room which I prefer is a small library up stairs. It is so different from any other room I ever saw—evidently that of a person who has sought and found the best way to attain as much real happiness as this world can afford—the dwelling-place of a mind determined to pursue, in the most rational manner, the narrow path that leads to eternal life. Even to look at the titles of the well-read books in this room always gives me a thrill of delight.

"Here, where so many clergymen have received improvement, we sought to obtain it also, by requesting Mr. J— to read the Lord's prayer, with his comments upon it, of which we had heard so much. He replied, that justice could never be done to that divine composition by merely reading; it must be prayed, not read. This he did in the most effective manner; and his remarks upon it gave us quite new ideas on that beautiful prayer. I was particularly struck with his manner of offering up the petition 'Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us;' the latter part of the sentence being given with that humility of tone which he explained to us was absolutely necessary to make the sense clearly understood."

In Merridew's Catalogue of Warwickshire Portraits we find the following of Mr. Jones enumerated: one by G. Clint, engraved by H. Meyer, 1821, fol.; another in large folio by H. Meyer, 1826; one by H. Johnson, folio; one by C. Robertson, engraved by Freeman, 8vo.; and one by Wageman, engraved by J. Rogers, 1825, 12mo., and again by Woolnoth, 1827. A well known picture by Clint represents him at whole length, with Farren and Farley, in The Critic.

MR. JOHN BUCKLER, F.S.A.

Dec. 6. At his residence in Rockingham row, New Kent Road, aged 81, Mr. John Buckler, F.S.A.

This meritorious artist was born at Calbourne, in the Isle of Wight, November 30, 1770. At an early age he began to exhibit evidences of strong predisposition towards the particular branch of art in which he afterwards attained to such excellence. In his youth he was articled for a term of seven years to Mr. Cracklow, a respectable architect and surveyor, residing in Southwark. On the expiration of this term of service Mr. Buckler commenced the practice of his profession as an architect, and for many years subsequently continued it, though chiefly engaged in the delineation of the works of his predecessors, particularly those of the olden day; until at length in 1826 he finally resigned that portion of his employment to his eldest son: the last work designed and carried out by himself in his professional capacity as architect being the tower and library of Theale church, in the county of Berks.

Under the generous patronage of his early and constant friend the Reverend Dr. Routh, the venerable President of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, Mr. Buckler in 1797 published two aquatint engravings of Magdalen College. These were his first public essays as an architectural artist. A view of Lincoln Minster from the South-east was given to the public in 1799,—and thus originated the publication of the English Cathedrals on the large scale of 24 inches by 17; that laborious and valuable work which has deservedly con-

ferred on its author a considerable share of professional credit and of public reputation. Contemporaneously with the Cathedrals were published at various intervals until the year 1819 the most striking views of many of our finest Collegiate and Abbey Churches. Complete sets of these fine Engravings are now valuable and rare.

In the early part of the present century Mr. Buckler was honoured with the friendship and patronage of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., by whom he was commissioned to make drawings of the churches and other ancient buildings in Wiltshire. This connexion with so enthusiastic and able an antiquary decided his bias for antiquarian pursuits, which he henceforth ardently followed in preference to the study and practice of architectural design. The illustration of the county of Wilts was the first of the many extensive private collections, in the formation of which Mr. Buckler employed the latter portion of a lengthened and industrious life. The following are some of the more important works of this nature which proceeded from his fruitful pencil:—Illustrations of Buckinghamshire for Lord Grenville; of Yorkshire, for Dr. Whitaker; voluminous collections, for T. L. Parker, esq. and for the Duke of Buckingham; Illustrations of Oxfordshire and Hertfordshire; and more recently of the churches and most interesting antiquities of Somersetshire for Hugh Smith Pigott, esq.; also a survey of part of the county of Stafford for the private collection of one of his most kind and generous patrons, W. Salt, esq. F.S.A.

At an early stage of his professional career, in 1798, Mr. Buckler began to contribute drawings in water colour to the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy; and from that time for a period of more than fifty years, without a single intermission, he continued to send his quota of architectural subjects to the Academy's exhibition.

In 1810 the subject of this memoir was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries on the recommendation of Sir Henry Englefield, one of the vice-presidents of that society.

Mr. Buckler married early in life, and became the father of a numerous family of children, six of whom survive him. He was throughout life an early riser: and to this salutary practice, consistently maintained at all seasons of the year, no less than to his uniformly temperate and regular method of living, may be attributed the unusual share of good health and spirits, which enabled him to enjoy life and to render it useful for a period extended far beyond the limits of the span assigned by the Psalmist to mortality.

A very pleasing portrait of Mr. Buckler, by Sir Wm. Newton, was recently engraved at the desire of his friend Mr. Salt.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Sept. 2. At Madras, the Rev. *C. J. W. Barton*, M.A. Chaplain to the British residents at Canton.

Nov. 8. At the Groves, Chester, aged 54, the Rev. *Theophilus Williamson*, formerly of Exeter college, Oxford, B.A. 1819, M.A. 1822.

Nov. 16. The Rev. *James Tisdale*, Rector of Ballinderry, co. Derry.

Nov. 18. At Exeter, aged 26, the Rev. *C. L. Loveridge*, Curate of Wambrook, Dorset, son of William Loveridge, esq. of Chard.

Nov. 21. Aged 60, the Rev. *John Hardy Raven*, Rector of Worlington, Suffolk. He was of Magdalene college, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1828, and was presented to his living during the past year, having been previously for fifteen years Curate of the adjoining parish of Mildenhall.

Nov. 22. At his residence, North End Lodge, near Portsmouth, aged 83, the Rev. *Thomas Morgan*, D.D. Chaplain of Portsmouth Dockyard, Rector of Llanvaches, in the diocese of Llandaff, Perpetual Curate of Talley, in the diocese of St. David's, and a magistrate in the commission of the peace for Brecknockshire, Monmouthshire, Carmarthenshire, and Hampshire. He was a son of Mr. Philip Morgan, of Dyfynog, co. Brecknock, where his family was one of considerable antiquity. He entered Jesus college, Oxford, at the early age of 14 years, and a few months afterwards gained an open scholarship in that university. He graduated B.A. 1790, M.A. 1793, B. and D.D. 1824. He was ordained by Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of Oxford, who had formerly held the vicarage of Dyfynog, and was appointed chaplain to the Alfred in 1793. In the five following years he was four times in action, viz. in the battles of the 1st June, and in Lord Hotham's, in 1795, and again in the Bedford, in the same year, with Admiral Richery and three sail of the line; also, in the hardly contested fight of the Mars and Hercules in 1798. For the seven succeeding years Dr. Morgan was in the Channel fleet, performing the arduous duty of Secretary to Rear-Adm. Sir Charles Cotton. After being a year at Haslar and a year at Plymouth, performing the duties of chaplain to the hospitals, Dr. Morgan was, without solicitation on his own part, specially selected by Lord Melville to the chaplaincy of Portsmouth Dockyard, which situation he filled for 34 years. Dr. Morgan invariably earned the approbation and friendship of his superiors. He was presented to the perpetual curacy of Talley in 1801, to the rectory of Llanvaches 1810, and in 1812 collated by the Bishop of Ely to the vicarage of King's Langley, in Hertfordshire, which he subsequently resigned.

Nov. 24. At Eynesbury, Huntingdonshire, aged 72, the Rev. *William Palmer*, Rector of that parish (1805), Canon of Lincoln (1819), and a magistrate for co. Huntingdon.

In London, aged 42, the Rev. *Richard Vickris Pryor*, Rector of Spettisbury with Charlton, Dorset. He was of Balliol college, Oxford, B.A. 1831, M.A. 1834; and was presented to his living in 1841 by V. Pryor, esq.

Nov. 25. At Bowdon, near Totnes, aged 37, the Rev. *Herbert Adams*, Vicar of Cornwood, Devon (1844); son of Wm. Dacres Adams, esq. of Sydenham, Kent, and Bowden House, Totnes. He was of Christ church, Oxford, B.A. 1836, M.A. 1839.

Nov. 26. At Frome, aged 76, the Rev. *Charles Phillott*, Vicar of Frome-Selwood, Somerset (1813), Perpetual Curate of Badley and Wickhamford (1808), co. Worc. He was of Christ church, Oxford, B.A. 1796, M.A. 1798.

Nov. 28. Aged 88, the Rev. *Aaron Foster*, Vicar of Kingston (1792), and of Lyng (1812), Somerset. He was of St. Mary hall, Oxford, B.C.L. 1791. He was a faithful minister, an upright magistrate, and a most benevolent friend to the poor.

Nov. 29. In his 78th year, the Rev. *Arthur Onslow*, Rector of Crayford, Kent, and of Merrow, Surrey. He was a grandson of Lieut.-Gen. Richard Onslow, brother to the first Lord Onslow, and was the third son of George Onslow, esq. He was of Merton college, Oxford, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1798; was instituted to Merrow in 1812, and to Crayford in 1813. He married first in 1803, Marianna, third daughter of William Campbell, esq. who died in childbed in 1810, leaving issue four sons; and secondly in 1815, Caroline, eldest dau. of the late James Mangles, esq. who survives him, with several children. His eldest son, Arthur-Pooley, is in the Madras civil service; and the second, Wm.-Campbell, Capt. in the 44th Madras N.I.

Lately. The Rev. *William Gardner Bradley*, Rector of St. Mary Cayon, St. Christopher's, Antigua. He was the eldest son of the Rev. W. Bradley, M.A. Rector of Nether Whitacre, co. Warwick, and was of Brasenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1842.

At Armagh, the Rev. *Alexander Fleming*.

The Rev. *Robert Keen*, Perp. Curate of Culgaith, Cumberland, to which he was instituted during the past year.

Dec. 1. At Over Wallop, Hants. in his 82d year, the Rev. *Henry Wake*, Rector of that parish (1813). He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1793, M.A. 1813; was presented to the vicarage of Mere in Wiltshire by the Dean of Salisbury (Talbot) in 1812, and to the rectory of Over Wallop in 1813 by the Earl of Portsmouth.

Dec. 2. At the Admiralty house, Devonport, (the residence of his father-in-law Sir John Ommanney, K.C.B.) aged 48, the Rev. *Gilbert Henry Langdon*, Rector of Oving, Sussex, and a Canon of Chichester (1848). He was of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1831, M.A. 1834. He was for some time Curate of All Souls', Brighton. He was presented to Oving in 1838 by the Precentor of Chichester; and married in that year Frances, second daughter of Adm. Sir John Ommanney.

Dec. 4. At Carlisle, aged 83, the Rev. *John Fawcett*, Perp. Curate of St. Cuthbert's in that city. He was a native of Leeds, and received his early education at the Free Grammar School there, of which his father was Second Master. He proceeded to Magdalene college, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1792 as second Senior Optime, M.A. 1795. He obtained the Norrisian prize in 1791 and 1792. On his ordination he became Curate to the Rev. Dr. Grisdale at St. Cuthbert's church, Carlisle; and on the death of that gentleman in 1801 he succeeded to the living, and for some years held in conjunction with it the small living of Scaleby. His piety, zeal, and benevolence were manifested in unremitting attention to his flock. He published four volumes of Sermons, and some other professional works. Mr. Fawcett has left one daughter and four sons—John, a barrister at law, residing at Carlisle; the Rev. James Fawcett, Vicar of Knaresborough; Rowland-Morris, surgeon, at Cambridge; and Edward, barrister-at-law, Temple.

Dec. 5. At Sacomb, Herts, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Thomas Lloyd*, M.A. Rector of that parish (1807), and of Fordwich, Kent (1802). He was appointed Domestic Chaplain to Earl Cowper in Nov. 1838. He was father of the Rev. Henry W. Lloyd, M.A. Vicar of Cholsey and Rector of Moulsford, Berks.

At Bardney, Linc. aged 74, the Rev. *John Wray*, Vicar of that parish and Rector of Manby. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1804, as first Senior Optime, M.A. 1807; and he obtained one of the Members' prizes for Senior Bachelors in 1806. He was collated to Bardney by Bishop Pretyman the same year: and also presented to Manby by a member of his own family.

Dec. 7. Aged 78, the Rev. *George Robson*, Rector of Erbistock (1805), Flintshire, Vicar of Chirk (1804), Denbighshire, and Canon of St. Asaph (1803). He was of Queen's college, Oxford, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1798.

Dec. 8. Accidentally killed, the Rev. *Edward L. Elwood*, B.A. Rector of Kilmactranny, in the diocese of Elphin.

At Linton, Cambridgeshire, in his 78th year, the Rev. *Edmund Fisher*, formerly of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1800.

Dec. 13. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 68, the Rev. *George Cromwell*, formerly Curate of Caerwent, Monmouthshire, and recently Incumbent of Trinity church, Louth, Lincolnshire.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Early last spring, in leading the attack on the fort of Seistan, aged 21, Charles William Pownall Lillingston, late of the 60th Rifles, eldest son of the late Charles Lillingston, esq. of Sproughton Chauntry, near Ipswich.

April .. At Port Philip, N. S. Wales, aged 53, John Hays, eldest son of Thomas Hays, esq. late of Bermondsey.

May 20. At sea, Capt. P. W. Cornish, Bengal A.

May 30. At sea, Capt. John Seager, 8th Madras Nat. Inf.

June 19. At Hobarton, Van Diemen's Land, Capt. Francis Joseph Loughnan, late 50th Madras Nat. Inf.

July 26. Near Fort Beaufort, South Africa, aged 23, Samuel-Patten, third son of Mr. George Impey, now of Graham's Town, many years a resident at Whitby, Yorkshire. He was on his way to Fort Beaufort, when the party fell into an ambush of rebel Hottentots, and Mr. Impey and several others were killed.

Aug. 3. Aged 57, Samuel Lyons, esq. of Sydney.

Aug. 26. At Belgaum, Bombay, aged 21, Ensign Hamilton Mackenzie Simpson, 9th N. I. youngest son of C. R. Simpson, esq. of Liverpool.

Sept. 15. At Beyrout, in Syria, the wife of Dr. Kalley, a distinguished missionary.

Sept. 16. At Cape Coast, aged 38, Henry Smith, esq. eldest son of the late John Hope Smith, esq. formerly Governor-in-Chief of Cape Coast Castle and its dependencies on the Gold Coast.

Sept. 18. At Dinapore, E. I., Emma, fourth dau. of the late Cecil Becke, esq. formerly of Devonshire-st. London, solicitor.

Sept. 20. At Indore, Capt. William Young Siddons, 63rd Bengal Nat. Inf.

Sept. 21. At Agra, aged 63, Henry Hamilton Bell, esq. President of the Agra Bank, second surviving son of the late Sir Thomas Bell.

Sept. 25. At Hooghley, aged 20, Ada-Gordon, wife of George Louis Martin, esq. Civil Service, Bengal, and dau. of the late Major Duff, 93rd Highlanders.

Sept. 26. At Calcutta, brevet Major Frederick Vaughan M'Grath, Invalids.

Sept. 28. At Lucknow, brevet Major Thomas Hare Scott, C.B. 38th Bengal Light Inf.

At Barbados, W. I., Benjamin Walrond, esq. only surviving son of the late George Walrond, esq. descended from Colonel Humphrey Walrond, Deputy Governor of Bridgewater for King Charles I. and sometime Governor of Barbados. He succeeded as representative of this ancient family in 1845, on the death of William Henry Walrond, esq. of Bradfield, Devon. The representation of the family now devolves on Benjamin Walrond, esq. first cousin of the deceased.

Oct. 3. On the river, near Calcutta, Lieut.-Col. Henry Octavius Frederick, 67th Bengal N. Inf.

Oct. 4. At Cudapah, aged 22, Lieut. Henry Thomas Eagar, 52nd Madras Nat. Inf. youngest son of Capt. Eager, R.N. of Jersey.

At Kidderpore, near Calcutta, aged 32, Priscilla-

Hannah, wife of the Rev. J. T. D. Kidd, Chaplain and Sec. of the Bengal Military Orphan Society.

Oct. 5. At Cananore, East Indies, Wm. Deane Day, esq. A.B. late of Wadham college, Oxford, Lieut. 94th Regt. eldest son of the Rev. S. E. Day, Vicar of St. Philip and Jacob, Bristol. He graduated B.A. 1848.

Oct. 8. At the Cape of Good Hope, drowned by the upsetting of a pleasure-boat in Table Bay, aged 18, Charles W. Myers, only son of Mr. M. Myers, of Sunderland, Durham, and nephew of Henry Rudd, esq. of Southgate, Middlesex.

Oct. 9. At Niagara, aged 36, James Harvey, esq. J.P., brother of Thomas Harvey, esq. solicitor, late of Falmouth.

Oct. 10. At Vellore, Capt. Robert Balfour, 28th Madras Native Inf.

Oct. 11. At Hayes, Middlesex, aged 69, Edward Briggs, esq. of Park House, Hayes, and Harley-st.

At East London, South Africa, in command of the detachment of troops landed for the frontier, aged 21, Horace, elder son of the Rev. George M. Musgrave, Vicar of Borden, Kent, and Ensign of H. M. Cape Mounted Rifles.

Oct. 12. At Edinburgh, Miss Ann Arnott.

Aged 76, Mr. Richard Chandler, an eminent nurseryman and florist, Wandsworth-road.

Aged 71, Slingsby Duncombe, esq. youngest and last surviving son of the late Charles Slingsby Duncombe, esq. of Duncombe Park, Yorkshire.

Oct. 13. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 21, Henry, youngest son of Robert Barclay, banker, of Leyton, Essex.

At Agra, E. I. aged 49, Lieut.-Colonel Peach Brown, of the 6th Bengal N. I., brother to Mr. Maberly Brown, of Derby. He was formerly Capt. in the 29th N.Inf.

At Morton Hall, near Edinburgh, Mary, wife of Richard Trotter, esq. of Morton Hall.

Oct. 14. At Rust Hall, Tunbridge Wells, aged 67, Capt. Cooper.

In Bedford-sq. aged 77, Anna Maria Everett, dau. of the late Thomas Everett, esq.

In Foley-pl. aged 34, Albert Guignard, only surviving son of Albert Guignard, wine merchant, Saville-row.

At New London, Canada West, aged 20, William Richard Chivers Kingdon, 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, son of Mr. R. Kingdon, and grandson of Mr. William Kingdon, of Stapleton. He was accidentally shot by one of his comrades.

Oct. 19. At Babia, aged 35, Lieut. Roger Lucius Curtis, commanding Her Majesty's steamer Locust, second son of Vice-Adm. Sir Lucius Curtis.

Oct. 24. At Bytown, Ottawa River, Canada West, the wife of George W. Baker, late Capt. R. Art. eldest dau. of the late John Hammond Cole, esq. of Norwich.

Oct. 26. At Enfield, John Grant Smith, esq. of Milton-next-Sittingbourne, formerly of Kingston, Jamaica, and late of Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Oct. 27. At Craighall Rattray, co. Perth, in his 56th year, Robert Clerk Rattray, esq. a magistrate for Mid-lothian and Perthshire, and Deputy-Lieut. of the latter county. He was the son and heir of James Clerk, esq. a Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, by Jane, only daughter of Admiral Duff, of Fetteroso. The Baron assumed the name of Rattray on inheriting through his grandmother the estates of that family; and died in 1831. Mr. Rattray married, Feb. 12, 1824, Christina, daughter of the late J. Richardson, esq. of Pitfour, and had issue two sons and four daughters.

At Tannah, aged 20, Lucius Vevers Robinson, Ensign 14th Bombay N. Inf. youngest son of William R. Robinson, esq. of Hill House, Acton.

Nov. 2. At Madrid, the Hon. Urania-Caroline, widow of the Hon. Lieut.-Gen. John Meade, and youngest dau. of the late Hon. Edward and Lady Arabella Ward. She was married in 1816, and left a widow in 1849.

Nov. 4. At Dublin, aged 70, Susanna, relict of Cæsar Colclough Duffrey Hale, esq. Chief Justice of Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland.

Nov. 6. Aged 68, Anne, wife of John Fisher, esq. of Fulham.

At the Hall, Darley-in-the-Dale, Derb. aged 77, Benjamin Potter, esq.

Nov. 7. At Brighton, aged 17, Georgina-Sarah, eldest dau. of William Tredway Clarke, esq. of Great James-st. Bedford-row.

In the Harrow-road, aged 55, Capt. Edward Foord, H.C.S. and one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity Corporation.

At Portsmouth, aged 72, Frederick Horton, esq. Purser R.N.

Aged 78, John Johnson, esq. of Notting-hill-sq.

At Chilvers Coton, Warw. aged 77, Susanna, relict of Henry Poyntz Lane, esq.

Aged 36, James M'Taggart, esq. of Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants.

At Brussels, aged 49, Thomas Oldham, esq. late engineer of the Bank of England.

At Albano, Rome, aged 5, Constance-Mary-Dolores, dau. of William Vavasour, esq. and niece of Lord Clifford.

Nov. 8. At Brighton, Marianne-Cecilia, eldest dau. of the late Henry Burmester, esq. of Gwynne House, Essex.

At Liskeard, Cornwall, aged 72, Mary-Rawe, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Ede, esq. of that borough.

At Ashley-park, Surrey, in her 5th year, Alice, third dau. of the late Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart.

Aged 55, Robert Little Hooper, esq. M.D. of High-st. Newington-butts. He had filled the offices of assistant surgeon to the Queen's Prison, district surgeon to the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, surgeon to the National Guardian Institution in Bedford-row, and to the Yorkshire School, Westminster-road.

At Clapham-park, aged 82, Joseph Jellicoe, of Upper Wimpole-st. esq.

At Milverton, Som., Flora, wife of James Randolph, esq. dau. of Gilbert Nicholetts, esq. formerly of Bromtrees Hall, Herefordsh.

At Wyfordby rectory, aged 9, George, and on the 12th, aged 8, William-Latrobe, sons of the Rev. W. H. Oakley.

At Sawbridgeworth, Herts, Emma, youngest dau. of Thos. Slater, esq. late of Frenchay, Glouc.

At Longfleet, Poole, aged 56, A. Sutherland, esq. surgeon.

Nov. 9. At Terriers, Thaxted, and formerly of The Place, Great Bardfield, Essex, in his 72nd year, Mr. Charles Fitch.

Aged 49, Francis Roger Hodgson, esq. of Oakley, near Manchester, one of the magistrates for the borough of Manchester.

At Southtown, Yarmouth, Jane, youngest dau. of H. Danby Palmer, esq.

In Bootham, Eliza, wife of the Rev. W. L. Pickard, M.A. Rector of All Saints', North-st. York, and youngest dau. of John Foljambe, esq. formerly of Rotherham.

In his 105th year, Mr. Robert Porter, of Ardagarvan, co. Tyrone. He was born near Castlefin in Donegal.

At Sandwich, aged 86, Mr. George Temple, for nearly 70 years the valued and confidential servant in the business of Mr. Harrison, and father of the Rev. W. Temple, Rector of St. Alphage, Canterbury.

At Portland villas, Plymouth, aged 80, Joseph Treffry, a member of the Society of Friends.

At Bath, aged 82, Constantia, dau. of the late Pierce Walsh, esq.

Aged 64, at Ardenconnal House, Dumbartonshire, John Wilson, esq. of Dundyvan, one of the largest iron manufacturers in Scotland.

Nov. 10. Timothy George Adams, of Chesterterr. Regent's-park.

At Frant, near Tunbridge Wells, aged 50, Samuel Adams, esq.

At Clifton, Glouc. aged 71, W. W. Brock, esq. M.D. formerly of Jamaica.

At Clapton, aged 88, Miles Burkitt, esq. formerly of the Stock Exchange.

At Brighton, aged 10, Helen-Stuart, youngest dau. of William Hutchins Callcott, esq. of the Mall, Kensington Gravel-pits.

At Holme Field, near Wakefield, aged 76, Thomas Foljambe, esq. last surviving son of John Foljambe, esq. of Rotherham.

At the residence of her dau. Mrs. Brown, widow of the Rev. John Brown, Vicar of St. Mary's, in Leicester, aged 78, Euphemia, relict of Thomas Cecil Grainger, esq. of Cuckfield, Sussex.

At Kensington-park, Mary, wife of the Rev. William Holdsworth, M.A. Incumbent of Notting-hill.

At Baldoyle House, near Dublin, aged 62, Mrs. Henry Hutton.

At the residence of her father, aged 25, Eliza-Anne, wife of George Leslie Lee, esq.

At Clifton, aged 69, R. H. Manning, esq.

In Jersey, aged 80, Major Philip Patriarche, R.Mar. brother of the late Capt. C. Patriarche, R.N. of Gloucester. He was First Lieut. in the Lion 64, in her action with four Spanish frigates in 1798, one of which, the Dorotea, was captured, and at the capture of Guillaume Tell (French) 84 gun ship, in 1800; and Captain of the marines of the Superb 74, in Sir John Duckworth's action off St. Domingo, in 1806.

At St. John's-wood, Comm. Samuel Sparshott, Deputy Inspector-general of the Coast Guard. He entered the service in 1803 on board the Prince of Wales 98, Capt. John Giffard. He was for fifteen years in service afloat; was in the actions off Cape Finisterre 1805, and in the Basque Roads 1809, where he was signal mate in the Caledonia; was soon after made Lieutenant Commander 1818; and in 1826-7 commanded the Nimrod 18, which was stranded in Holyhead bay, and consequently sold. He was appointed Deputy-Inspector-General of the Coast Guard May 16, 1827.

At Christ's Hospital, Hertford, aged 8, Willoughby-Gerard, second son of the late Major Wainwright, late 47th Regt.

Nov. 11. At Southampton, at an advanced age, Eleonora, relict of John Balfour, esq. of Tobago.

Aged 31, Edward-Anthony, son of William Bloxam, esq. of Norland-sq.

At his father's residence, Binfield Manor House, Berks, Henry Bruxner, esq. of Farley-hill, Berks, youngest son of G. A. Bruxner, esq.

At West Coates House, Edinburgh, Archibald Campbell, esq. of Jura.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 8, Agnes-Blair-Gaeta, only surviving child of the late Theophilus Cocks, esq. of Edgbaston, Warwickshire.

Aged 35, Emma, wife of the Rev. Wm. Mercer, Incumbent of St. George's, Sheffield.

At Brighton, aged 48, John Mills, esq. of Bath.

At Camla Vale, co. Monaghan, aged 3, the Hon. Anne Douglas Challoner Westenra, eldest surviving child of Lord Rossmore.

At Venice, Augusta, wife of the Rev. M. Watts Russell.

At Clonmel, Jane, wife of Lieut.-Col. A. H. Ferryman, 89th Regt. youngest dau. of the late William Sinclair, esq. of Freswick, N.B.

At Langford, Som. the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. Thomas J. Bumpsted, aged 86, Jane, widow of Roger Smith, esq. of the Manor House, Walworth, Surrey.

At Portsmouth, aged 37, William Richard Smith, esq. Comm. Royal Navy.

At Bath, the Hon. Mary Anne Agnes Southwell, dau. of the late Thomas Dillon, esq. of Mount Dillon, and widow of Hon. Lieut.-Col. Southwell.

Nov. 12. In Dorchester-pl. Regent's Park, aged 43, Isabella, eldest dau. of the late John Cooper, esq. of Duke-st. Westminster.

In Wilton-pl. Belgrave-sq. aged 87, Mrs. Harriet Dunlop.

At Folke, Dorset, aged 60, Eliza, wife of the Rev. R. Ekins, Rector of Folke.

At Châtensy, near Tours, aged 57, Maria, widow of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Alfred Harris, uncle to the Earl of Malmesbury. She was the 4th dau. of the late Very Rev. George Markham, Dean of York; was married in 1812, and left a widow in 1823, having had issue one son, and one daughter, who is married to M. Jameron, of Châtensy.

At Kelvedon, Essex, in his 85th year, Mr. John Harris, banker, late of Reading.

Catherine-Fincham, youngest dau. of Edward Locke, esq. Debenham, Suffolk.

At Portishead, Jane, wife of Arthur Sealy Lawrence, esq. and widow of Capt. M. Malbon, R.N.

At Leytonstone, suddenly, in consequence of a fall from his gig, aged 48, Stephen Mackenzie, esq.

At Ventnor, aged 27, Frederick Falkiner Nicholson, esq. R.N. fourth son of the late Ralph Nicholson, esq.

At New York, Granville Sharp Pattison, esq. F.R.S.C. London, Professor of Anatomy in the University of New York, youngest son of the late John Pattison, esq. of Kelvin-grove.

Kezia, wife of William Payne, esq. Brunswick-square.

At the rectory, Witney, Oxfordshire, aged 81, Miss Stanger.

Aged 75, Thomas Tagg, esq. of South Hackney, late of Bishopsgate Without.

At Caerleon, S. Towgood, esq. solicitor, Newport.

Aged 71, Augustus Welstead, esq. of West-end, Wormley, Herts, late of Her Majesty's Customs.

At Charlton, Kent, Major George St. Vincent Whitmore, Royal Eng. eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Whitmore, K.C.H. Royal Eng. He entered the service in 1816, and had served 35 years on full pay.

Nov. 13. At Canterbury, aged 92, William Baskerville, esq. late Inspector of Riding Officers of H. M. Customs. He was Secretary and Treasurer to the Canterbury Catch Club for upwards of half a century.

At the residence of his daughter, aged 76, Benjamin Bond, esq. of Mount Pleasant, Kingsbury.

At Richmond-green, Surrey, aged 45, John William Crispin, esq.

At Liverpool, aged 76, Mary, relict of the Rev. John Davies, of Wavertree.

At High Wycombe, Bucks, aged 93, Thomas Edmonds, a member of the Society of Friends.

In Connaught-sq. Mary-Ann, relict of the Rev. Dr. Fawssett, Rector of Castle Rising, Norfolk.

At Taplow, aged 81, Mrs. Frost.

At Bath, Mary, wife of Mr. J. Gill, and second dau. of the late D. Lloyd, esq. banker, of Wootton-under-Edge.

At the School for the Blind, St. George's-circus, Southwark, aged 65, Miss Harriott Grove.

Suddenly, at Cheltenham, Mr. Thomas Haines, builder. He was engaged in the erection of the Cheltenham Training School, St. Peter's Church, and other large buildings in that town; also the County Lunatic Asylum at Powick, near Worcester, and the new Church recently completed at Malvern. He filled the office of sub-distributor of stamps for the Cheltenham district, was a member of the committee on the new town bill, and one of the commissioners for carrying its provisions into effect. He married some years ago the daughter of Mr. Thomas Spinney, who is left with a family of ten children.

At Thornton Heath, Croydon, aged 70, Thomas Hussey, esq.

At Southampton, aged 27, Susan, third dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Johnson, K.C.B.

At Bath, in consequence of a wound received at the battle of Chillianwallah, on the 13th Jan. 1849, in his 40th year, Lieut.-Col. Howell Paynter, C.B. late commanding H.M. 24th Foot. This officer entered the army in 1828, served as an Ensign in the 56th Regt. from 1828 to 1833, in which latter year he was appointed Lieutenant in the 24th; he obtained his company in 1842, his majority in 1846, and, for his services at Chillianwallah, was promoted to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 24th on the 14th of Jan. 1849. He was also in the same year nominated a Companion of the Bath.

At Hertford, aged 73, Richard Shillitoe, surgeon, a member of the Society of Friends.

In Jersey, aged 25, John, youngest son of Edward Vincent, esq. surgeon, of Stratford, Essex.

In London, Eleanor, wife of Mr. F. A. Sheppard, civil engineer, and fifth dau. of the late Mr. Wm. George, formerly of Haleshall, Loddon, Norfolk.

Nov. 14. At Leamington, aged 17, Augustus-Henry, third son of Col. Croker, late of the 18th Hussars.

Philip Dalby, gent. of Leicester.

At Etherton Hall, near Leigh, Lanc. aged 74, Thomas Jones, esq. brother to George Jones, esq. proprietor of the Portswood estate, Southampton.

At Randwick, aged 69, Elizabeth, relict of Richard Wood Lucas, esq. late of the Woodlands, near Stroud, Gloucestershire.

At Wilton-crescent, aged 74, George Maule, esq. for many years solicitor to the Treasury. He was the only surviving brother of the late Wm. Maule, esq. of Midhurst.

At Sherborne, aged12, Julia-Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of Capt. Pearson, R.N. of Thorne House, near Yeovil.

At Elgin, aged 41, Mr. James Scott, of chronic hydrocephalus. In height he stood, or rather measured (for he never could walk from his birth) 3 feet 11 inches, while the length of his head and face was 11½ inches, being about one-fourth of his entire length. The girth of the head was 27½ inches.

At Whepstead, Suffolk, aged 46, Samuel, second son of the late Rev. James Dewhurst Sprigge, Rector of Brockley.

At Clifton, aged 64, Elizabeth-Anne, wife of James Bellairs Stevenson, esq. and eldest dau. of Lawrence Peel, esq.

At Clapham, Harriet, relict of Philip Theobald, esq. of Stoke Newington.

At Penhill, in the parish of Fremington, aged 82, John Vellacott, esq.

At Schwalbach, aged 22, the Right Hon. Selina Lady Ward. She was the dau. of Hubert de Burgh, esq. of Drayton, co. Middlesex; and was married on the 24th of April last. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Himley, near Dudley. The chief mourners were Lord Ward, Hubert de Burgh, esq. the Hon. Dudley Ward, G. Barker, esq. Rev. T. Claughton, Hon. W. Cowper, John Tollemache, esq. Wilbraham and Augustus Tollemache, esqrs. The pall was borne by Lord Hatherton, Lord Lyttelton, the Hon. Edward Lyttelton, J. H. Foley, esq. M.P. the Rev. D. Melville, Messrs. Downing, Grazebrook, and Cartwright.

In Sketty Park, Swansea, aged 86, Mary Sacretan Woodhouse, relict of F. S. S. J. Woodhouse, esq. formerly of Arcadia, Monmouthshire.

At Etna Villa, Twickenham, the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Bright Wood, aged 65, Mrs. Eleanor Wright, late of Teddington.

At Taunton, aged 55, Ann, wife of J. Young, esq.

Nov. 15. At High Garrett, aged 59, J. T. P. Ash, esq. of Halsted, Essex.

At Greenwich, aged 53, Jeremiah Bell, esq.

At Hexham, aged 82, Miss Bell, sister to the late John Bell, esq. of the Manor Office.

At Brighton, aged 42, Elizabeth-Anne, wife of Robert Clutterbuck, esq. of Watford House, Herts.

At Winchmore Hill, Middlesex, aged 47, John Robert Donald, esq.

Mr. Alfred Thomas Griffin, chemist and druggist, Houndsditch. He had put ether on a towel and taken it into bed with him, intending to produce sleep by inhaling the vapour. He pulled the bedclothes over his head, and was suffocated.

At Craddock House, Uffculm, the residence of his son, aged 82, John New, esq. M.D. the last survivor of the children of the late Rev. James New, Vicar of St. Philip's and Jacob's, Bristol.

In London, aged 92, the Right Hon. Marjory dowager Lady Saltoun. Her ladyship was the daughter of Simon Fraser, esq. merchant of London, and an East India director; was married in 1784 to Alexander 15th Lord Saltoun, and by his lordship, who died in 1793, she had issue, a daughter, the Hon. Eleonora Fraser, married in 1825 to Mr. Macdowall Grant of Arndilly; and three sons, the present Lord Saltoun, a gallant and distinguished officer; the Hon. Simon Fraser, who died unmarried in his 24th year; and the Hon. William Fraser, heir presumptive to the title.

John Thornton, esq. eldest son of T. R. Thornton, esq. of Brockhall, Northamptonshire.

Nov. 16. At Topsham, at the residence of F. L. Ross, esq., aged 91, Nicholas Brand, esq.

Aged 59, Mary, wife of William Herbert, esq. Cavendish House, Clapham-common.

At Ledbury, Frederick Francis Kingdon, esq. third son of the late Francis Kingdon, esq. of Great Torrington, and grandson of the late Very Rev. Joseph Palmer, Dean of Cashel.

At North-end, Fulham, Sophia, relict of Lieut.-Col. Edmund Lambert, H.E.I.C.S.

In Harley-st. aged 24, William David Maclure, Lieut. 26th Madras N. Inf. second son of the late William Maclure, esq. surgeon.

At Norwich, aged 56, Mr. Robert Raven Priest, apothecary and chemist.

Nov. 17. At the Deanery, Manchester, aged 48, Miss Addington.

Aged 57, Frances-Eleanor, aged 57, wife of Joseph Darvall, esq. solicitor, Reading.

At Ryde, aged 56, Elizabeth, wife of Comm. Arthur Davies, R.N. She was the second dau. of George Matcham, esq. by Catharine, youngest dau. of Horatio Lord Viscount Nelson, K.B. and was married in 1824.

In Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane, aged 61, Richard Dix, esq. solicitor.

John Hanbury, of Mirfield, Yorkshire, esq.

At Camden-villas, aged 77, Mrs. Anne Wynne Harben.

At West Teignmouth, Charles Pidsley, esq. youngest son of the late John Pidsley, esq. of Rydon House, Devon.

At Bath, aged 81, Mrs. E. Scott.

In Palace New Club Chambers, St. James's, aged 65, James Thomson, esq. formerly purser in the East India Co.'s service. By his will he bequeaths 50*l.* to each of the police courts of the metropolis, also a share of the residue of his property after all expenses are paid. Among other bequests is the following:—"I give unto my old friend Captain Heaviside, of Cornhill, my old snuff box, which was made from the keel of my old ship, the Princess Amelia." The coroner's jury found that he had died of disease of the heart.

Nov. 18. At Branscombe Vicarage, Devonshire, Maria, wife of the Rev. S. H. Peppin, and only dau. of the late Wm. Langdon, esq. of Brampton.

In London, aged 60, John Gibson Reeves, esq. late of Moseley, near Birmingham.

At his residence in the Vassall-road, Brixton, aged 51, William Savage, esq. solicitor.

Aged 62, in Upper Hamilton-terrace, St. John's Wood, John Shewell, esq.

In Eaton-sq. aged 31, Sarah, youngest dau. of Seth Smith, esq.

At Plymouth, aged 69, Comm. William Henry Symons, R.N. He entered the service in 1832; served as mate of the Blenheim 72 at the capture of the Bogue forts, and as acting Lieut. of the Blonde 42 in the attack upon Canton; was made Commander, 1841; was appointed, 1842, to the Excellent gunnery-ship, at Portsmouth; and, from June 1843 to the following spring, was employed in the Tyne 26 in the Mediterranean.

At the residence of her niece, Kingsland, aged 83, Mary, relict of Robert Taylor, esq. formerly of Eliot-vale, Blackheath; Stradmore House, Emlyn, South Wales; and Canton, China.

At Torquay, aged 21, Charles Hilbert Welsh, second surviving son of the late Thomas Maling Welsh, esq.

At Brighton, aged 68, Thomas Yates, esq. M.D.

Nov. 19. Mr. James Balls, many years a music publisher, and resident of Oxford-st. having survived his only son Mr. Herbert Ingram Balls only three months.

At Islington, Theresa, eldest dau. of the late Frederick Betham, esq. of Oakley-hall, Barnet.

At Exeter, at a very advanced age, Elizabeth, widow of Capt. William Burgess, of the Hon. E.I. Co.'s service.

At Fowey, aged 57, Sarah, wife of Capt. Davis, R.M.

At the house of her brother, Charles Freshfield, esq. of Wimbledon, Emilie, dau. of J. W. Freshfield, esq. M.P. of Moor Place, Betchworth,

At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Keyworth, York, aged 72, Jane, relict of Thomas Frith, esq. of Harrogate.

At Brighton, aged 9, Katherine-Anne, only child of H. N. Goddard, esq. of Clyffe Manor House, Wilts.

At Plas Heaton, aged 18, Anna-Maria, sixth dau. of John Heaton, esq.

At Southsea, aged 82, Mrs. Jenkins, sister of the gallant Sir Thomas Picton, who lost his life at Waterloo.

Thomas Marriott, esq. of the City-road, who has bequeathed a sum of 10,000*l.* to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and, after the payment of various other legacies, the residue of his estate is left to the Worn-out Wesleyan Ministers' Fund.

At Gloddeth, aged 7, Charlotte, fourth dau. of the Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn.

Aged 39, Miss Harriett Willmot, of Salcombe, eldest dau. of Mr. J. Willmot, superannuated officer from Her Majesty's Customs.

At Wargrave, Berkshire, aged 56, Captain Charles Mayson Moncreiffe Wright, R.N. He entered the service 1808, was made Lieut. 1820, Commander 1841, and Captain 1846; and had served twenty-nine years on full pay. Commanding the Alfred 50, he carried the broad pendant of Commodore Purvis on the south-east coast of America from May 1842 to Aug. 1845.

Nov. 20. At Plymouth, aged 79, Geo. Bayly, esq.

At the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Thornton, of Cottingley House, aged 24, Elizabeth-Jane, youngest dau. of John Carter, esq. of Catterick.

At Carlton-hill, St. John's Wood, aged 35, Tryphena, wife of Mr. Dyer, surgeon.

At Monkstown, near Cork, Jane, wife of Major Clement A. Edwards, 18th Royal Irish.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Palmer, widow of Major G. G. Palmer, Royal Artillery.

At Broadway Parsonage, near Ilminster, the wife of the Rev. H. Palmer.

At Torquay, aged 58, Lieut.-Col. John Saunders, 15th Bombay Native Inf.

Aged 30, Ann-Mary, only surviving dau. of the late Edward Warner, esq. of Walthamstow.

At Kingsdown, Bristol, the widow of Joseph Whitchurch, esq.

At Preston, aged 40, Penelope, second dau. of the late Henry Cowper, esq. of Malta, wife of Capt. J. Woodford, late of the Rifle Brigade, Chief Constable of the county of Lancaster.

Nov. 21. At Tamworth, aged 74, Margaret-Cave, widow of the Rev. John Cave Browne, Rector of Stretton en le Field, Derbyshire.

In London, aged 81, Mr. James Buckland, for many years Master of the Clothworkers' Company's Grammar School at Sutton Valence, Kent.

At Arundel, aged 84, James Constable, esq.

Mary, eldest and only surviving dau. of the late Jn. Bryan Courthope, of Lewisham hill, Kent, esq.

At Tunbridge, Lydia, wife of Hen. Ewbank, esq.

Aged 47, Emma, wife of Stephen Green, esq. of Lambeth, and fifth dau. of the late John Hepburn, esq. of Southwark.

At Richmond, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Lloyd, esq. of Coedenon, Cardiganshire.

At Woodside, near Crawley, Sussex, the residence of her son-in-law Charles Vickers, esq. aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of the late Marmaduke George Russel Malcolm, esq.

In Draycot-street, Chelsea, Matthew Delaval O'Meara, late Deputy-Commissary-General.

Aged 71, Timothy Richardson, esq. of Sigglesthorne, Yorkshire, and Duke-street, Southwark.

In Prince's-st. Cavendish-sq. Lieut.-Col. Peter Steinson, late of the 18th Madras Nat. Infantry, and a Paymaster of the army.

At Penzance, Lieut. William Stevens. late of the Royal Sappers and Mineas, father of Mr. Augustus Stevens, auctioneer and accountant, Bristol.

Nov. 22. At Boulston, Pembrokeshire, aged 59, Robert Innes Ackland, esq.

At Little Sutton, Cheshire, aged 51, John Archer, esq. late of Liverpool.

At North Brixton, aged 84, Harriet, wife of Capt. Brown, R.N.

At Paris, aged 77, Philip Burnett, esq. formerly of Guildford-street, and Lincoln's Inn.

At Canons' Ashby, Northamptonshire, Dame Elizabeth Dryden, widow of the Rev. Sir Henry Dryden, Bart. She was the 3d dau. of the late Rev. Julius Hutchinson, of Woodhall Park, Herts, was married in 1817, and left a widow in 1837, having had issue the present Sir Henry Dryden, one other son, and one daughter.

Charles Finch, esq. of Fisherton Villa, one of the magistrates of Salisbury.

At Whittlesea, aged 82, William Ground, esq. a Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Cambridge.

At Roscarrock, near Wadebridge, Cornwall, aged 71, Mark Guy, esq.

At Leicester, Mrs. Caroline Charlotte Vesey Gilden, daughter of Major Dawson. She committed suicide by swallowing a large quantity of essential oil of almonds. From documents found in her apartment, it appeared she was in a state of destitution. Her property in Ireland was stated to be in the hands of attorneys, and likely to continue so. Verdict of "Temporary insanity."

At the residence of J. Robertson, esq. Glasgow, Dr. Charles Inches, R.N.

At Darlington, aged 55, Mr. John Kipling, carpet-manufacturer. He was a director of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, and of the Darlington District Bank, and also a Member of the Darlington Local Board of Health.

At Rose Castle, Cumberland, the Hon. Mrs. Percy, wife of the Lord Bishop of Carlisle. She was Mary, second dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir Wm. Johnstone-Hope, G.C.B. by his first wife Lady Anne Hope Johnstone, eldest dau. of James 3d Earl of Hopetoun. She was formerly Maid of Honour to Queen Adelaide, and became the second wife of the Bishop of Carlisle in 1840.

At Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 61, Mrs. Sarah Wood Hay, widow of Samuel Rohde, esq. of Radnor-pl. Hyde-park, and second dau. of the late Col. Patrick Hay, of the Hon. E.I.C.S. and Gatton, Surrey.

Nov. 23. At the Oval, Cambridge Heath, aged 59, Frederick Ager, surgeon, formerly of Whitechapel.

At Greystoke rectory, Cumberland, aged 75, Anne, wife of the Rev. Henry Askew. She was the dau. of Thomas Sunderland, esq. of Ulverstone, Lanc. and has left issue.

At Kennington, aged 61, Mr. Francis Bowley, Accountant for Fines of Her Majesty's Inland Revenue Office, Broad-street.

Aged 94, Thomas Eaton, esq. of Holley Cottage, Eschol-place, Haverstock-hill, Hampstead.

In Lincoln's Inn, William Finnelly, esq. shorthand writer to the House of Lords. His connection with the morning papers extended over a period of more than thirty years.

At Southampton, aged 76, Susannah, wife of Adm. John Giffard. She was a daughter of the late Sir John Carter of Portsmouth, was married in 1802, and was mother of Capt. Henry Wells Giffard, R.N. of the wife of Capt. George Evans, R.N. and other children.

In Cork-st. Burlington-gardens, aged 94, Mrs. Anna Godby.

Aged 31, Dudley Josiah, only son of Dudley Josiah Perrin, esq. of Wharton, Cheshire.

At Bensington, Oxf. aged 75, Tho. Powell, esq.

Nov. 24. At Manchester, aged 70, Peter Clare, F.R.A.S. the intimate friend and companion of

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Dr. Dalton, and for many years secretary and afterwards one of the vice-presidents of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society.

Mr. James Currie, of Warrington, killed by a railway collision at Weedon.

At Inglewood, Berks, Thomas Dunn, esq. late Captain of the 14th Foot, 1808. He was placed on half pay in 1819.

In Upper East Smithfield, aged 23, Heten-Adelina, wife of Thomas English, M.D.

At the Deanery, Rothsay, Isle of Bute, Mary, wife of the Very Rev. Samuel Hood, Dean of Argyle and the Isles.

At Clifton on Dunsmoor, aged 25, John Christopher Moor, second son of the Rev. Jas. Hoare Christopher Moor.

At Long Ashton, near Bristol, aged 30, Mr. Ebenezer Stevens, many years manager at Bristol of the engineer department of the Great Western Railway.

At Herne-hill, Surrey, aged 60, Edward Rose Swaine, esq. senior partner in the distillery, Bartholomew-close, carried on under the firm of Swaine, Boord, and Co.

At Godmanchester, James Veasey, esq.

Nov. 25. At Daventry, aged 74, John Bricknell, esq.

At Dover, Kent, aged 58, the Hon. Sarah Newnham Collingwood, eldest dau. of the late Cuthbert Lord Collingwood, and relict of George Lewis Newnham Collingwood, esq. of Hawkhurst, Kent. She was married in 1816, and left a widow in 1837.

At his residence, Gearies, near Ilford, Essex, aged 83, George Johnson, esq.

At Dulwich-hill, aged 51, Martha, only surviving dau. of the late Thomas Platt, esq. of Stamford-st. and Child's-hill, Hampstead.

In Queen's-sq. Bloomsbury, aged 67, Edward Hallows Plumptre, esq. of Lamb-buildings, Temple. He was the second son of the Rev. Charles Plumptre, Rector of Teversal, Notts. and afterwards of Long Newton, co. Durham, by Miss Mary Mellar, of Mansfield; and was elder brother to the Rev. Dr. Plumptre, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford. He married, Oct. 1816, Eliza, dau. of Jacob Pitfield, esq. of Symondsbury, Dorset; and leaves, with other children, the Rev. Edward Plumptre, Chaplain and Tutor of King's College, London.

Nov. 26. At Palgrave, Suffolk, aged 61, John Hewett Amys, esq.

Aged 65, Elizabeth-Frances, wife of Francis Bulmer, esq. of York.

At Creech Saint Michael, Somerset, aged 36, Robert Cassels, esq. M.D.

Aged 24, Ellen, eldest surviving dau. of William Chambers, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Hyde Park.

At Birmingham, George Edlin, esq. 7th Dragoon Guards, on his way from Dublin to Torquay.

At Exmouth, Esther-Harriett, relict of the Rev. William Rous Ellicombe, Rector of Clist St. George.

In Carlton-terr. aged 42, John Grant, esq. late of Madeira.

In Bedford-sq. aged 71, John Richards, esq. late of Devonshire-sq.

At Stoke Newington, aged 63, Charles Trumpler, esq.

At St. Alban's, aged 93, Richard Vines, esq. formerly of Wootton-under-Edge.

Nov. 27. At Havant, Hants, aged 65, Mr. John Bannister, many years surgeon of that town.

At Dawlish, Devon, Sophia, wife of James Lyon Geaves, esq.

At Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 53, Capt. William Selby Hele, eldest surviving son of the late Rev. R. H. Selby Hele, Rector of Brede, Sussex, late of the Madras establishment, from which he retired in 1835.

At Dublin, aged 75, Charles Johnston, esq. of Great Missenden, Bucks.

At Leicester, aged 55, Jas. Wm. Marillier, esq.

At Wootton-under-Edge, aged 64, Mr. W. W. Mountjoy, surgeon, the last member of a numerous and respectable family of that town.

At Honiton, aged 75, W. Pine, esq.

At Walmer, aged 70, Frances, widow of David Ross, esq. Commander R.N.

At the Union Poorhouse at Andover, aged 75, Richard Smith. He had lived for many years in a cave which he had skilfully excavated in a rock of chalk near Longparish, on the borders of Wherwell Wood, his only companion being an owl.

At Soham, Camb. Fanny, wife of the Rev. William Waller, M.A. Curate of Soham, and incumbent of St. John's, Dukinfield, Cheshire.

At Hastings, aged 17, Robert-Horatio, second son of Robert M. Westmacott, esq. late of the 4th Regt. and grandson of Sir Richard Westmacott.

Nov. 28. At Sherbourn House, Durham, aged 75, Eliza-Sophia, wife of the Rev. George Stanley Faber, Master of Sherburn Hospital.

At the house of her eldest son, aged 75, Sarah, relict of Richard Garrett, of Leiston Works, Saxmundham, Suffolk.

At his residence, Old Burlington-st. John Durance George, esq.

At the residence of her grandson-in-law, Mr. W. Prattington, at Holloway, aged 79, Mary-Bickard, relict of William Hutchins, only dau. of the late Rev. Edward Kimpton, Vicar of Rogate, Sussex, and Minister of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green.

In Sebbon's-buildings, Islington, aged 71, Miss Elizabeth Sebbon.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Dorothy-Walters, wife of Capt. Robert Streatfeild, R.N. Her maiden name was Cooper; she was married in 1820, and has left issue.

At Hampstead, aged 45, John Veal, esq. Clerk of Records and Writs, High Court of Chancery.

At Berkeley House, White Ladies-road, Bristol, aged 75, Thomas Willcox, esq.

Nov. 29. At Kensington, Elizabeth, relict of William Andrew Bond, esq. of Ashford, Kent.

At Broughton-park, Edinburgh, Ann, wife of Charles Cobbold, esq. late of Rosehill, Ipswich.

At Athlone, Lieut.-Col. Collintgon, Royal Art. He was sent to Ireland in command of the 1st company of the 1st battalion, and was promoted to the rank of Lieut-Col. on the 11th Nov. last.

At Peckham, aged 71, John Dalton, esq. He was the eldest son of William Edward Dalton, esq. of Stanmore, by Anne Covell his wife, descended from the "judicious Hooker." He married, first Hannah, only dau. of James Neale, esq. by whom he has left issue seven sons and two daughters, viz. 1. Rev. James Edw. Dalton, B.D. Fellow and Vice-President of Queen's college, Cambridge, and Rector of Seagrave, Leicestershire. 2. Rev. J. N. Dalton, M.A. Vicar of Greetham, Rutlandshire, and Surrogate. 3. Rev. S. N. Dalton, M.A. Vicar of Fowlnesse, Essex. 4. Rev. Edw. Dalton, Rector of Tramore, near Waterford. 5. William Henry Dalton. 6. Neale Dalton. 7. Herbert Dalton. 8. Eliza. 9. Hannah. He married secondly, Catharine, only dau. of Thomas Chambers, esq. She died without issue 22nd April, 1842. His remarkably kind disposition and truly Christian character endeared him to all who knew him, and he passed through a long life with honour and happiness, having the gratification of three sons going out of Cambridge as Wranglers, and seeing all his family advantageously settled in life. He was eminently charitable, and aided substantially all the great religious societies, whilst his private beneficence was still greater. His life and death were alike peaceful. He was buried with his first wife and three deceased sons, Benjamin, Arthur, and Rowland, in Camberwell churchyard, in which parish he had passed the most part of his useful life, residing chiefly at the Priory House, Peckham.

In Southwark, aged 26, Dr. Fairbrother, son of the late Rev. Richd. Fairbrother, of East Dereham.

At Collingbourne Ducis, Elizabeth, relict of Samuel Harrison, esq. of Chute Forest.

At Muswell-hill, Middlesex, aged 74, Elizabeth-Catharine, relict of the Rev. Richard Haygarth, Vicar of Stapleford, Nottingham.

Arthur-Wyllie, youngest son of H. S. Lane, esq. Bexhill, Sussex.

Aged 23, Eleanor-Loraine, wife of the Rev. J. Lingham, Vicar of Northbourne, Kent.

At Edinburgh, aged 43, Sarah, relict of Donald Mac Leod, esq. late of Ameerpore, Calcutta, and dau. of the late Capt. Hugh Adams.

At Camberwell, aged 56, Margaret, wife of Jas. Vanhouse, esq. and third dau. of the late John Heysett, esq. of Bovacott, Devon.

At Dawlish, Louisa-Johanna, youngest dau. of J. Teschemaker, esq. D.C.L. of Exmouth.

At Ramsgate, aged 72, Joseph Green Walford, esq. of Chigwell-row, Essex.

Nov. 30. At Bridlington Quay, Elizabeth-Christiana, relict of John Dunnington, esq. of Millfield, and eldest dau. of the late Joseph Dixon Skelton, esq. of Middlewood Hall.

At Totnes, aged 54, Charlotte, wife of Walter Oke Edye, esq. of the Temple, London.

Ann, wife of J. P. de la Fons, esq. of Carlton-hill, St. John's-wood.

At Southwood, Highgate, aged 83, Mrs. Judith Longman, last surviving sister of the late Thomas Norton Longman, esq. of Paternoster-row.

In London, John Matravers, esq. F.S.A. late of Lundy Island, and of Westbury, Wilts. formerly one of H.M. Hon. Band of Gentlemen-at-Arms. He purchased Lundy Island in 1830 of Sir Aubrey de Vere Hunt, for 4,500*l.* and sold it to William Heaven, esq. of Bristol (see Collectanea Topog. et Geneal. iv. 327).

Aged 53, Chas. Julius Seccombe, esq. Lieut. R.N. He entered the service 1815, and obtained his commission 1825; but had not since been employed.

William Thompson, esq. surgeon, Manningtree.

In Portland-terr. Regent's-park, aged 72, John Best Webb, esq.

Lately. At Cork, aged 106, Mary Long.

At Paris, aged 72, the Princess Maria-Christina-Albertina-Caroline of Saxony, Princess Montléart, mother of the late Charles-Albert King of Sardinia; widow of Charles-Emanuel-Ferdinand of Savoy, Prince of Carignano, who died in 1800. Her remains were conveyed to Vienna.

At Paris, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Edward Seymour, Perp. Curate of Looe, Cornwall.

At Little Bromwich, Worc. at an advanced age, Mary, relict of John Veale, esq. of Gloucester.

Dec. 1. At Colwood House, Sussex, the residence of her youngest son, Samuel John Bennett, esq. aged 75, Ann, relict of Alexander Bennett, esq. late King's Remembrancer, and Treasurer of Morden and the Magdalen hospitals.

At Pontefract, aged 55, Richard Chambers, esq. manager of the Yorkshire Banking Company at that place. He was thirty-three years clerk, and subsequently manager, of the bank.

At Liverpool, Mr. John Taylor Crook. He had been long and extensively engaged in the American passenger trade, and consignee to a large fleet of ships known as the Black Star line of New York packets. Under the influence of severe and trying indisposition, aided perhaps by the unsatisfactory state of his private affairs, he committed suicide.

Mary, wife of Thomas Finden, esq. of Baron House, Mitcham, Surrey.

At Dublin, Lieut.-Col. Samuel E. Goodman, senior Major of the 27th Regt. He entered the service 1825, became Lieut. 1826, Captain 1833, Major 1840, and Lieut.-Col. 1846.

At New Mills, Stroud, aged 54, Wm. Helme, esq.

Aged 39, Robert Swinfen Peel, esq. eldest son of the late Edmund Peel, esq. of Bonehill House, Staffordshire.

At Notting-hill, aged 91, Mrs. Ann Powell, late of Clapton.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(*From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.*)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Nov. 29 .	575	426	277	1	1279	626	653	1541
Dec. 6 .	583	427	305	1	1316	624	692	1528
,, 13 .	525	399	269	1	1194	589	605	1537
,, 20 .	573	396	233	6	1208	604	604	1455

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, DEC. 26.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
37 7	26 6	18 3	27 4	29 9	29 6

PRICE OF HOPS, DEC. 29.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 8*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 0*s.* to 7*l.* 7*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, DEC. 29.

Hay, 2*l.* 15*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 0*s.* to 1*l.* 6*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 5*s.*

SMITHFIELD, DEC. 29. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2*s.* 6*d.*	to 3*s.* 10*d.*	
Mutton	3*s.* 0*d.*	to 4*s.* 6*d.*	
Veal	3*s.* 2*d.*	to 4*s.* 2*d.*	
Pork	2*s.* 8*d.*	to 4*s.* 0*d.*	

Head of Cattle at Market, DEC. 29.

Beasts	2,846	Calves	214
Sheep and Lambs	14,590	Pigs	240

COAL MARKET, DEC. 24.

Walls Ends, &c. 15*s.* 9*d.* to 21*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 14*s.* 0*d.* to 16*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 39*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 38*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From November 26, to December 25, 1851, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	33	37	36	29, 61	foggy
27	35	42	38	, 77	cloudy
28	33	43	39	, 89	do.
29	30	38	37	30, 17	do. foggy
30	33	41	30	, 17	foggy, cloudy
D. 1	32	41	39	, 21	cloudy, rain
2	35	43	38	, 24	do. fair
3	38	41	40	, 25	do. rain
4	34	40	42	, 21	do. do.
5	45	51	47	, 21	do. do.
6	45	51	44	, 17	do. do.
7	46	51	45	29, 94	fair, do.
8	47	52	44	30, 04	do.
9	47	57	55	, 09	do. cloudy
10	50	53	51	, 07	cloudy

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
11	40	50	41	30, 47	cloudy, fair
12	35	38	40	, 47	foggy, cloudy
13	40	45	48	, 42	cloudy
14	40	44	40	, 46	foggy, do.
15	35	38	40	, 42	do. do.
16	40	45	45	, 35	cloudy
17	37	47	38	, 31	foggy
18	35	38	41	, 15	cldy. slht. rain
19	48	52	49	, 15	fr. do. do. do.
20	48	52	49	29, 59	do. do. do. do.
21	49	47	47	, 67	rain
22	46	48	44	, 73	constant rain
23	39	48	42	30, 19	cloudy, fair
24	38	41	40	, 22	do. do.
25	35	40	38	, 33	do. do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

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4	——	97⅛	97⅞	98⅛	7	——	——	264	58 pm.	51 48 pm.
5	215	96½	97⅜	97½	7	——	——	——	61 58 pm.	48 51 pm.
6	215½	96⅝	97½	97⅝	7	——	——	264	60 pm.	47 50 pm.
8	215¼	97¼	98¼	98⅜	——	——	——	——	61 pm.	51 48 pm.
9	215½	97¼	98	98¼	7⅛	96¾	——	——	61 pm.	48 51 pm.
10	215	97⅛	97⅞	98⅛	7⅛	——	——	——	61 pm.	48 50 pm.
11	215	97⅛	97⅞	98	7	——	——	——	58 61 pm.	50 47 pm.
12	——	97¼	98⅛	98¼	7	96¾	——	——	61 58 pm.	48 51 pm.
13	——	97½	——	98⅜	——	——	——	——	58 pm.	48 50 pm.
15	215	97¼	——	98¼	——	——	——	——	61 58 pm.	48 51 pm.
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17	215½	97⅛	——	98⅛	7	96	——	——	59 pm.	48 pm.
18	215½	97⅜	——	98⅜	7	96⅞	——	——	59 62 pm.	48 51 pm.
19	214¾	97⅜	——	98⅜	7	——	——	——	62 pm.	51 pm.
20	——	97½	——	98⅜	7	——	——	——	62 pm.	51 pm.
22	——	97⅝	——	98⅝	7⅛	——	——	——	60 pm.	48 52 pm.
23	214¾	97¾	——	98⅝	——	97¼	——	——	——	49 pm.
24	215½	97⅝	——	98⅜	7⅛	——	——	——	65 62 pm.	52 49 pm.
26	215½	97¾	——	98¾	——	——	——	——	61 pm.	54 51 pm.
27	——	97⅞	——	98⅞	——	——	——	——	61 62 pm.	51 55 pm.

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THE

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AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

FEBRUARY, 1852.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Urban,—You are correct in supposing, in your number for December (p. 635), that the sentiment given to Masson on the Bishops of Rome is in some measure mistaken. Writers have attributed both to him and to Cardinal Zabarella opinions which they merely *record*, while expressing at the same time—Masson more especially—their own dissent from them. Masson's words may be quoted, his work not being very common:—"Neque enim sum ex eorum genere quibus videntur Episcopi Romani ne peccata quidem sine laude committere, sed vindex ero rerum ab iis perperam actarum," &c.—De Episcopis Urbis, qui Rom. Ecclesiam rexerunt, Paris, 1586, fol. 152. If Protestant writers will look at the passage of Zabarella, as given in the notes to Barrow on the Supremacy, near the beginning, they will find that he too is not expressing *his own* opinion that to the Bishops of Rome all things were lawful, but stating it as the notion of some *flatterers* of these same gentry. By attending to this distinction our defenders of the faith will deprive the enemies of it of what, after all, is but a seeming misrepresentation of papal assumptions and prerogatives. Yours, &c. Xaupi.

Mr. Urban,—In 1811 was published a book entitled "A Tour in quest of Genealogy through several parts of Wales, Somersetshire, and Wiltshire, in a series of Letters," &c. It contains many allusions to the late Sir Richard Hoare and his antiquarian pursuits and contemporaries, and "curious fragments from a MS. collection ascribed to Shakspere." The latter is the most interesting part of the work to the general reader, and, if authentic, may be considered valuable. I wish to know who the author, "a Barrister," is supposed to have been, and whether his friend Mr. Jones, the editor, whose poetical effusions are interspersed in its pages, is a fictitious personage or not. It seems to be a scarce book, as I find it is unknown at Salisbury, where I should have expected to meet with some one who could enlighten me on the subject; but death has made sad havoc amongst the literary characters of the city. Yours, &c. T. W. B. S.

In reply to our correspondent "Nicolas Ferret," (p. 2) who inquires respecting John Murray of Sacomb, E. G. B. supplies the following information: In a letter of the Rev. George North, of Codicote, to Dr. Ducarel, dated Oct. 8, 1752, he says, "This week Mr. Vertue sent me, from Dr. Rawlinson, a number of prints of *Old Murray*, together with two others, engraved at the Doctor's expense;" to which Mr. Nichols has appended the following note: "John Murray of Sacomb, a great Antiquary and collector of old books, chiefly English, which he bound uniformly, in a very neat manner. They have been dispersed, and some are to be found in almost every library of antient English Literature." (Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, v. 458.) Sacomb is in Hertfordshire, but no epitaph to the memory of Mr. Murray appears to exist there, nor is he mentioned by Mr. Clutterbuck in his History of the County. His death had occurred four years before the date of the letter above quoted, as appears from the inscription upon the portrait which Vertue engraved:—

John Murray of Sacomb, Antiq.
Ob. 1748, æt. 78. Ad vivum G. Vertue, 1738.

Whether the last date (1738) refers to the time of the engraving, or of the drawing of the portraiture, may be doubtful. In the former case the date of Mr. Murray's decease would be, of course, a subsequent addition to the plate. His death does not occur in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1748, and in the absence of that record, and of any sepulchral tomb, Vertue's portrait forms his best monument.

In the memoir of the late *Aaron Chapman, Esq.* (March 1851, p. 316), it was incorrectly stated that his eldest brother Abel was deceased. The passage may be thus corrected:—"His eldest brother Abel Chapman, esq. is yet living at Low Stakesby Hall, Whitby; and the next eldest brother, Robert Chapman, esq. resides in London. Thomas Chapman, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. (eldest son of the late Edward Chapman, esq. the next elder brother to Aaron), resides in London." Mr. Abel Chapman, whose decease is commemorated in our Magazine, June 1850, then the senior member of the Trinity House, was paternal uncle, of the half-blood, to Aaron and his brothers.

J. H. inquires the date of an old print of Dover engraved by J. S. Miller from a painting by R. Wilson, called "a view of the Town and Castle of Dover," and also whether the painting is in existence. The size of the print is 22 inches by 17.

Erratum.—P. 110, 2d col. line 41, *for* Collintgon, *read* John Wheeler Collington.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

ALFRED AND HIS PLACE IN THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

König Alfred und seine Stelle in der Geschichte Englands; von Dr. Reinhold Pauli. Berlin and London. Williams and Norgate. 1851.

A CORRECT knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon period is essentially requisite for the right comprehension of English constitutional history. Until of late it was a period very much misunderstood. Our earlier historians were content with the narratives of the monkish chroniclers, the leading incidents of which are either the savage warfare of petty states and of invading tribes, or the details connected with the local interests of some monastery, chiefly illustrative of ecclesiastical discipline and power. Now these, though valuable, constitute but a small section of history. The spirit of history is universal, and comprises within its sphere all that relates to or concerns the intellectual, moral, and social condition of man. Voltaire indeed affects to despise the life of such a period: this is easy to comprehend. The world to Voltaire was France, and he recognised humanity only within his cycle of conventional civilisation. All ages will be pleased with the charms of Voltaire's style,—every successive age will detect the fallacies of the superficial historian. It is to the research and the philosophic criticism of more recent writers—Turner, Hallam, Kemble, Palgrave, Thorpe, and Lappenberg, that we owe our knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon times; and whatever evidence be required to show the danger of despising the history of an assumed barbaric period the perusal of their works will supply. Their labours have added an important chapter to the history of the development of intellectual and its consequent national power, for it is by the development and not by the creation of faculties that individuals or nations advance.

Few nations have retained more of the laws or are more influenced by associations with the past than our own. Government is a consequence of the opinion of the national mind; the germ of present public feeling in this respect may be traced to the laws of Alfred. It may be faintly and feebly traced,—be as the ripple of the stream to the tide of ocean,—but it exists. So also as regards language. Notwithstanding conquest, the fusion of different tribes, the changes of ideal forms of expression, caprice, and fashion, the Anglo-Saxon is still the basis of manly eloquence, of our best poetry, the purest authorities of style. The strong current of English domestic life wells forth from the Anglo-Saxon period, for with the Germanic tribes family was holy, and above man holy was woman herself. Even now as the traveller surveys the country from the summit of a range of hills, his eye detects the boundary spot* where, marked by a few venerable oaks, the assemblies of the free men of old were held. Still as he lingers in the streets of our ancient towns, he may be reminded of their more prominent features in the earlier Anglo-Saxon period. The neighbouring castle, the cathedral and its close, the four ways leading to the market, the symbolic statue of the laws and rights of commerce—in after-days

* See Notes and Queries, vol. v. p. 8, No. 114.

replaced by the cross. It is difficult to portray the exact architectural condition, if indeed such a term can be applied to any town of purely Saxon character, but the features oft remain, changed indeed from age to age, as time, which led forward civilisation, subdued even the aspect of internal strife, and spared the ruined fortress to become a picturesque memorial of the olden time. No man lightly regards these; they are symbols in their desolation of beneficent progress, and yet remind us of the days when a brave and hardy people nurtured in their guilds those principles which constitute the basis of mercantile prosperity, of moral and social good. With these we possess also ruins of their superstitious rites, of their rude arts, their ornaments, and implements of war, but, above all, the impress remains of their strong national characteristics. The patience which endures, the assiduity which overcomes opposing causes, the conviction of self-worth, and that of man in all his social relations, the love of justice, the courage requisite for its assertion and defence, the knowledge and respect due to public and personal rights, the untiring industry of commerce, and the tenacious bravery of the Saxon,—all still attest our origin. These qualities it is which have given to England an empire greater than the Roman, and laws destined to become the government of rising nations. Hence it is we hear in all centuries those prophetic voices which foretold the greatness of our land, with which so often, amid the civic revelries of London, the citizens heralded the coming times—

> And the brave and thrifty burghers boasted in their uncouth rhyme,
> That their great imperial city stretched its hand through every clime.

Of the Anglo-Saxon period Alfred is the completion. He was to the people of his times what Numa was to Rome, Sebastian to Portugal, Gustavus to the citizens of Nuremberg, Frederick the Great to Prussia. Yet of his life our information is uncertain, as most of the authorities are at least of doubtful value. The great form of his mind is constantly surrounded by a lurid mythic nimbus, of heathen legends and monkish traditions. Alfred has had no Cassiodorus, no Eginhard, to record his actions, and the narrative of Asser can only be received, in the absence of better authority, with great caution. Apart from the other monastic historians, Florence of Worcester, Henry of Huntingdon, William of Malmesbury, &c. are the lives of Alfred by Robert Powell, 1634; by Spelman, 1709, written in the monkish spirit of the 12th century; and that by Bicknell, 1777, devoid of original research. Of foreign biographies we have that of Albrecht von Haller, 1773, a work written like that by Powell to illustrate a political theory; by Count Stolberg, Munster 1815 and Bruxelles 1838, a transcript in an ultramontane spirit of Turner's history of the period; and by Lorentz, from the same source, Hamburg, 1828.

"The latest work, the Life of Alfred the Great, by the Rev. J. A. Giles, London, 1848, deserves, like the last, to be merely bibliographically cited, so deficient in every respect, so devoid of critical research, so bald in narrative, is its execution. It reflects but little honour on England that so bright a period of her history as that comprised within the life of Alfred, 'England's darling,' has not even at the jubilee of a thousand years met with an historical memoir worthy of his fame."*

Notwithstanding this reproach, it is in no grudging, jealous spirit the Life of Alfred by Dr. Pauli should be read. Disturbed by the political events in Germany, somewhat under the influence of November, he took refuge and found congenial resources in the Bodleian Library. The study of Anglo-Saxon awoke his mind to the conception of the mental greatness of Alfred; his sufferings, his reverses, and his victories became to him a feeling, and he resolved to write the life of the hero-king. Very ably has it been executed. To a competent knowledge of Anglo-Saxon, of the monastic and later writers, Dr. Pauli unites a spirit of patient investigation, of judicial criticism, and impartiality. His narrative is well planned, events are well grouped and narrated, the

* Pauli Einleitung, 19.

brighter lights of the historic picture well sketched in. Legend is carefully separated from fact, and in the introduction a very valuable and careful analysis of the several historical authorities is given. His great deficiency is uncertainty of expression. At times he leads you on along a path radiant with light, then suddenly leaves you amid an atmosphere doubtful as the "l'aer perso ed oscuro" of Dante; or again, after passing through overburdened sentences, the page or paragraph closes with a flash of splendour such as illumines the horizon at the close of an overclouded day.

Not the least important of the questions he has considered is the value of Asser as an authority, and the genuineness of the text. Now this is of so great consequence, that it is desirable at least to present to our readers the present state of the controversy upon this point. For it is on this work the reputation of Alfred is founded. Destroy its authenticity, and Alfred is no more than an heroic myth. The argument against the authenticity of Asser's Life of Alfred has been stated most temperately, and with much just criticism, by Mr. Wright in his Biographia Britannica Literaria, vol. i. page 405, the chief points of which are as follow: That there is great uncertainty as to who bishop Asser really was. That much of his personal relation, and that of his acquaintance with the king, carries with it an air of improbability. That we know not where his bishopric could exist. That it appears strange that the Life of Alfred should have been written in his lifetime, his forty-fifth year, without any apparent purpose, and that it is still more difficult to conceive why, if Asser the bishop and Asser the biographer be the same man, its author, who lived nine years after Alfred, did not complete it. That it has the appearance of an unskilful compilation of history and legend. That the historical portion is a compilation from the Saxon Chronicle. The legendary could not have been written in Alfred's time or by his bishop Asser, as the account he gives of Alfred's youth, of his neglected education, his quoting king Alfred for the story of the West Saxon queen Eadburge, are striking inconsistencies at the least, which cannot be reconciled with probability. That he plainly makes use of a Life of St. Neot, which there is great reason to believe was never written until after the translation of his relics in 974, above sixty years after the death of Asser. That the author also contradicts himself relative to the disease under which Alfred laboured. Finally he considers it to have been the work of a monk of the tenth century, who, with no great knowledge of history, collected some of the numerous traditions relating to Alfred then current, and joined them with the legends in the life of St. Neot, the entries in the Saxon Chronicle, and published them under the name of Asser. In reply to this Mr. Kemble says,* "I may here say, once for all, that I see no reason to doubt the authenticity of Asser's Annals, or to attribute them to any other period than the one at which they were professedly composed." Pertz cites Asser as an unquestionable authority in his Monum. Hist. Germ. tom. i. p. 449. Lappenberg† admits the genuineness of many passages is extremely questionable; but quotes his work throughout, and says that "to Asser, who lived long on terms of the closest intimacy with the king, we are indebted for a biographical account of his illustrious friend, highly attractive, both for its simplicity and copiousness." Petrie, in the preface to the Monum. Hist. Brit. preface, pp. 79, 80, admits the contradictions and inconsistencies in Asser's narrative, but shews these were interpolations from the Chronicon Fani S. Neoti, falsely assigned to bishop Asser, and introduced by archbishop Parker in his edition. But we owe the most extensive investigation of the argument to Dr. Lingard.‡ He endeavours to prove that Asser was first bishop of the western portion of the diocese of Sherborne, and succeeded on the death of Wulfsige to the remaining portion. This, if conceded, gives him a local habitation and being.

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* Saxons in England, ii. 42.
† History of England, Introd. p. 38. History, ii. p. 69.
‡ History of the Anglo-Saxon Church, vol. ii. pp. 420-428.

That his admiration of the king was a sufficient inducement to write, the conclusion at his forty-fifth year was simply his continuance of the narrative *up to that year*. If it be difficult to conceive why Asser should here terminate his history, it is still more so to conceive why the forger of the twelfth century should also stop at that period. He at least had materials before him. The statement of Alfred's early neglected education is consistent with the facts stated by Alfred of the generally ignorant condition of the times. To this it may be added that after all Alfred's education was not inferior to that of his contemporary nobles, which consisted in horsemanship, hunting, the array of troops, their command in battle, and the recitation of the popular Anglo-Saxon lays, and perhaps a few prayers. That Asser was aware the story of Eadburge was well known; and that the reasoning drawn from Asser's account of Alfred's disease is founded on a mistake, as the writer refers to *two* distinct maladies,—and *not one*. That legendary matter has been introduced there can be no doubt—the work exhibits the legend both in its popular and ecclesiastical form; one marks the affection of the people, the other those miracles which an ignorant priesthood invent to impart the divine to the heroic conception of character. How difficult it is to decide these points with accuracy, and to construct a biography upon such conflicting materials, the reader can now readily conceive. Dr. Pauli has overcome this with much firm and delicately exercised judgment, and in his introduction a careful account of the controversy, of the MSS., the printed text, and doubtful passages, is given. Lappenberg has also further discussed the subject in the Göttingen Gelehrte Anzeigen, April 4, 1844.

A few extracts must now be added from Dr. Pauli's pages.

After an introductory chapter on the rise and progress of the West Saxon Kingdom, the introduction of Christianity, the ancestry of the Royal house, the irruption of the Scandinavian hordes, &c. Dr. Pauli thus sketches the character of Osburh, Alfred's mother.

Alfred's Mother.

"History has recorded but few traits of this excellent woman, and the uncertainty which veils her life leaves her pourtrayed to the mind rather by imagination than truth. Sprung from a noble race, truly noble both in mind and feeling, remarkably pious, the current of life flowed solely for the advancement of her children's good. She presents to us the picture of a true-hearted German mother. Her attention was solely directed to her household and its duties; and there is no evidence of her participation in affairs of state. No charters have been found with her signature, which both before and after her is of so common occurrence. Indeed, according to Asser, after the fearful end of Eadburh, she shrank (especially among the West Saxons) from being more than the King's wife."

Alfred in his Youth.

"Scarcely four years after her marriage, A. D. 849, Osburh gave birth to her last and youngest child, Alfred. Unfortunately the day of his birth is unknown, but it must have been early in the year—possibly New Year's Day. The place of his birth was Wantage, a royal vill in Berkshire. A thick umbrageous wood then covered the gently rising ground, over which the traveller is now borne, with the giant force of steam, through fields whose luxuriance shines afar beneath the summer's light, or across which the deep-embrowned shadows of clumps of patrician trees* are thrown to the cheerful little town, that since the days of the Saxons has given its name to the hundred. What must have been the first impressions which descended upon the spirit of this child? Surely those heart-strengthenings inspired by the aspect of Nature, the leafy green of the wood, the rich verdure of the fields, the blue vault of heaven over which the clouds were driven, the sport of the joyous winds. Or when his father broke up his household and journeyed to some other far-distant royal seat, the Ocean extending before his sight in illimitable grandeur, 'where the whale reigns amid the surging waves, and the seagull dips its lucent wing.' But over this sea then rode the war-boats of the fierce hordes, at whose appearance the hand of each brave Saxon grasped the sword, and the story of whose ruthless deeds and valour the child must have felt as a fear upon his heart, even with the first words which impressed ideas upon his senses. Still in the free air, amid the clangor of war, the child visibly throve, the pride and joy of his parents, comelier than either

* "Hail old *patrician* trees, so great and good!"—Cowley.

of his brothers, lovelier in speech and manner. To this gentle disposition the innate desire to add to the nobility of origin, the elevation of a noble mind, leant a peculiar charm. But that this could not be realised by education, corresponding in any manner with our modern ideas, is self-evident. The Church, then the only teacher, was careful only for the instruction of those who were to be exclusively devoted to her service. The cases were rare, always exceptional, when any distinguished layman, a king, or eaolderman, impelled by a love of knowledge, or the consciousness of its advantage, had learnt even to read and write. The *tourney* and the chase gave strength, grace, and agility to his body, and the mind was early excited, as was common to the youth of all the German race, by the recitation of the songs of their heroic fatherland. It was the mother or the nurse who first related to the fascinated imagination of the child the tales of the heroes of old, and their conflicts with men and monsters. And Osburh had stored up the poetic songs of her race, which then dwelt, in multiform strains of feeling, in all their lyric beauty, upon the hearts and lips of the people. Of these Alfred never wearied; his heart rejoiced beneath the influence of these stirring lays, which recalled the greatness of his ancestry and the valour of his tribe."

ALFRED IN ÆTHELNEY.

"It was Easter, 23 March, A.D. 878. Nature gradually arose from the lifeless sleep of winter, and at her awakening the hearts of those brave men whose faith was unshaken in the hope of freeing their fatherland, beat again with higher emotion. The king and his companions left their huts and lurking places, in which they had lain concealed, protected against the cold of winter and the ambushes of the enemy. They constructed a fortification upon a spot singularly adapted for this purpose, and which later, under the name of Æthelney, has become famous as the place from whence Alfred rode forth—the deliverer of his country. This island is in the neighbourhood of Somerton, to the east of the Parret, at its junction with the Thone; it consisted of a rising mound, the neighbourhood of which was generally flooded. Such a position required but little artificial aid for its defence; and even in the 17th century its unfavourableness for extensive field operations was admitted.* That Alfred selected this, with the quick glance of military skill, and that he remained encamped here for some time, there is no doubt. Authorities are confirmed by the jewel which was long after found, and which bears inscribed the king's name,† as well as the religious foundation which he caused to be erected in grateful memorial of the past, and which to him had been the Hill of Hope. Here then, upon this fortress, he unfolded his banner, that Golden Dragon, which had so often shone as a meteor in the van of battle against the Mercians and the Britons, and whose splendour had only paled during a long-embittered struggle beneath the gloom of the dark Raven of the North. As his followers caught sight of this signal of their king's preservation, and of the renewal of the strife for freedom, they joyfully trooped around him, and courage once more returned to the hearts of the most dispirited. It was the men of Somerset who were the first to assemble—the first to lead the unbroken onset against the Danish army. These formed the heart, the nerve, and the strength of a rapidly increasing force. For them, it was to prove to the enemy they were not yet the undisputed masters of the English soil, it was for them to announce to the least spirited of her sons the dawn of their approaching freedom, and to awake them 'to arms.' A short delay, and Alfred felt the hour for the blow had struck. Between the 5th and 12th of May he advanced, on an appointed day, from his fortress to Ecgberhtes-stan (Brixton), situated towards the east of Selwood Forest, which then stretched far eastwards, like a strong boundary of Devonshire and Somerset. He was here joined by armed levies of the men of Somerset, of Wiltshire, and of Hampshire. They greeted their king, as one who had risen from the dead. Alfred gave them one night's repose, but as dawn glimmered in the east on the following day he led them towards Chippenham, and the force rolled onwards as a mighty wave of victory upon the Danes. They encamped the following night at a place called Ecglea, then immediately advanced until they met the enemy at Æthendune. He here encountered the whole force of the heathen, who had hastily assembled upon the report of the king's reappearance, intent to defend their booty. The strife was bitter and prolonged, until victory declared for Alfred."

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* See Macaulay, Hist. of England, vol. ii. 604.

† Alfred het meh gewircan. Alfred commanded me to be wrought. It is now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, and is very accurately engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for June 1826.

Our limits will not allow of additions to these extracts, which it is hoped will give no unfavourable view of the author's style and mode of treating his subject. By far, indeed, the most interesting portion of the work yet remains to be considered; it is that devoted to the account of the civil government of Wessex, of Alfred as legislator, of his later education, and his acknowledged literary translations. To this may be added the chapters on the state of the Anglo-Saxon church, and Alfred in relation to the church and his place in history. Throughout the work Dr. Pauli exhibits a spirit of cautious inquiry, sound criticism in estimating authority, and although unwilling to yield up a legend or a record which may reflect a stronger light upon his hero, yet never seeking to make these pass current by placing them in false positions. The character of Alfred can be estimated only in relation to his cycle. Within that he is as a beacon which shines afar over the desert waste; in relation to the wider sphere of English history he is but as a spot in space, as the kingdom of the West Saxons to the empire of Britain. It is chiefly with individuals he may be compared. He equalled Ecgberht, his predecessor, in energy, Charlemagne in greatness of mind; but his zeal for religion was purer, his love of learning and of learned men more refined, and he ever walked with a freer spirit within a wider sphere. His wars, his victories, his reverses, may be compared with those of Frederick the Great; but equally fertile in resources, moderate in success, unsubdued by defeat, his career was not sullied, as that of the Prussian, by grasping ambition, the fraudulent possession of dominion, urged on by the lust of power. Peace has her victories no less renowned than war, and the character of Alfred as the legislator wreathes the myrtle round his sword. Some stories have been told of his tyrannical spirit upon the defeat of the Danes, especially in relation to the execution of justice. It is his chief merit that he restored, without infringing the civil rights of the kingdom, those laws and customs which the disastrous condition of the times had loosened or destroyed. Through him religion was again established, her holy places were rebuilt; through him justice was impartially administered, education became partially the property of the people, the deserted city was restored in its beauty, and the waste reclaimed. If these were great and beneficent acts—if there be honour due to him who thus advances the social condition and protects the liberty and industry of a nation—if it be glorious to have done this, under the depression of ignorance, physical suffering, and the subjugation of his land—such honour, such praise, and, if man may advance the claim, such Glory is due to the name of Alfred the Great. It is to be hoped this work will meet with a translator.

D.

WANDERINGS OF AN ANTIQUARY.

By Thomas Wright, F.S.A.

II.—The Roman Cities on the Welsh Border, Ariconium and Magna.

THE road from Ross to Gloucester, which soon afterwards becomes so remarkably picturesque, is without interest during the first three or four miles. The only object that attracts our attention is the hill of Penyard, which rises boldly on the right, and has, like most of the hill-tops in this part of the country, an ancient encampment on its summit. About three miles from Ross we turn off on the left along a little green country-lane, which leads us immediately up a gentle elevation, that sinks rather more abruptly on the south-east, where its foot is watered by a small brook. Fifteen centuries ago this slightly elevated ground was covered with a flourishing town, from which several roads branched off to different parts of the country. The fields and hedgerows which have taken the place occupied once by busy streets and joyous hearths have nothing in appearance to distin-

guish them from those of the country around; yet the peasantry still look with a certain degree of reverence on the spot, and they can tell mysterious stories of the vengeance which fell upon that ancient town and its inhabitants. If you enter the first cottage that presents itself hard by in the village of Weston, and ask the inmates the way to the old town, they will reply without hesitation, "What, sir, the town that was beaten down, and all the people killed?" and they will at once point you out the site, and tell you that the field sloping down to the brook, which is called Killington meadow, was so named because the blood ran down there from the people who were *killed*, and that the neighbouring mansion of Bolitree received its name because it was built out of the *belly* of the town. Such derivations may draw a smile from the reader, yet they are, to say the least, quite as good as a large proportion of those which have been too often proposed by learned antiquaries. In describing this same neighbourhood, Fosbroke, who imagined that he met the victorious Roman proprætor Ostorius Scapula on the top of every hill, gravely assures us that Oister Hill, the name of an eminence between this and Hereford, was derived from Ostorius, and that the name of Caplar Wood is only a corruption of Scapula!

For a long time there was a Roman town in this part of Britain, named Ariconium, completely lost, and the old antiquaries were entirely thrown out in their reckonings by their ignorance of its site. Horsley was the first who, with his characteristic acuteness, determined that it must have stood somewhere about Ross; but, while his conjectures as to the exact locality fell first upon one spot and then upon another, he was totally ignorant that, close within the range of his conjectures, on the bank I have just been describing, an extensive thicket of briars and brushwood only partially covered from view the broken walls and the rubbish of the very Ariconium of which he was in search. Such was the condition of the old town at Weston-under-Penyard in the middle of the last century. Soon after that period the proprietor of the estate, a Mr. Meyrick, determined to clear the ground and turn it into cultivation, and when he came to stub up the bushes he found some of the walls even of the houses standing above ground. All these were cleared away, not without considerable difficulty, and in the course of the clearing great quantities of antiquities of all sorts are understood to have been found, such as coins, in great abundance, and all the other articles usually met with on Roman sites, and the workmen came upon walls of buildings, tessellated pavements, and vaulted chambers, in which latter they are said to have found stores of wheat, black as though charred by fire. All these remains that were near the surface were destroyed, and the antiquities, which might have enriched some local museum, appear to have been scattered abroad and lost.

The position of Ariconium affords a remarkable proof of the skill with which the Romans chose their sites. From the fields where the town stood the extensive prospect around is quite extraordinary, when we consider their slight elevation above the level of the country immediately adjacent. Westwardly are seen the hill of Penyard and the more distant heights of the Forest of Dean, while from the south to the north the rich plains of Gloucestershire and Herefordshire are spread out as in an amphitheatre. The site of the Roman town is called Bury hill, or Rose hill—the latter appears to be the more popular, indeed almost the only name by which it is known to the peasantry, who will tell you that the ancient city was name Rose, and that when it was "beaten down," and its inhabitants slain, people built the town of Ross instead, and transferred the name thither. It is not very easy to say what was the origin of this story. The place can hardly be said to have been explored by antiquaries; but Roman antiquities are often turned up by the plough, and Roman coins are so plentiful that they may be procured of almost any of the cottagers. I was told that a gentleman of the neighbourhood, riding across one of the fields, had recently picked up a rather large Roman bronze statuette; finding it somewhat cumbrous, he put it up in the fork of a tree, intending to take it as he returned, but somebody had discovered it in the in-

terval and carried it away. The present possessor of the land is Mr. Palmer of Bolitree, close to the site of the town called Aske farm, perhaps from the ashes or cinders in the neighbourhood. I am not aware whether Mr. Palmer has collected any antiquities found here. One of his men, whom we questioned on the subject, could give us no further information than that he knew such things were found, and he remembered that about twenty years ago, when they were digging a trench in the field where the old town stood, the labourers came upon walls and foundations of buildings. The gentle slope of the ground on the western side of the site of the town, towards Penyard, is called Cinder hill, and we have only to turn up the surface to discover that it consists of an immense mass of iron scoriæ. It is evident that the Roman town of Ariconium possessed very extensive forges and smelting furnaces, and that their cinders were thrown out on this side of the town close to the walls. No doubt the side of the hill was here originally more abrupt, until it was filled up by these materials. The floors of some of the forges are said to have been discovered; but, as I have just stated, the place is almost unknown to antiquaries.

Ariconium was the centre of several great roads. It was approached from Gloucester *(Glevum)* by a road which seems to have run almost in the same line as the present road from that city to Ross. The road to Monmouth *(Blestium)* was probably carried through the valley or pass to the south of Penyard, and crossed the Wye perhaps below Goodrich castle. This was the route chosen, for some reason or other, by the Roman Itineraries, in their directions for travelling northward along the Welsh border: beginning with Gloucester *(Glevum)*, they come first to Weston *(Ariconium)*, and thence to Monmouth *(Blestium)*, whence their road continued southwardly to Usk *(Burrium)*, then turned northwardly to Abergavenny *(Gobannium)*, and so back into Herefordshire to Kenchester *(Magna)*, proceeding thence in a direct course northwardly towards Shrewsbury. There was, however, a direct road from Weston to Kenchester, which, it is said, may be still traced in some places, and which is supposed to have run under Caplar Hill, and so by Fownhope and Mordiford. Camps, villas, and perhaps tumuli, may be traced along its course. But the visitor who desires now to proceed from Ariconium to the sister city of Magna must take the high road from Ross to Hereford.

It would not be easy to point out a finer ride than that furnished by the road last mentioned, and to those who wish to enjoy it fully, and have not the leisure to proceed slowly and take the country in detail, I would recommend a seat on the top of the stage coach. After passing Wilton Bridge, the road soon gains rather more elevated ground, which it keeps during a great part of the journey. As we proceed through the parish of Peterstow we obtain rich near views, and the scenery becomes still more interesting in the neighbourhood of Pengethley. Further on, at a cross road, is a place called David's Grave, which is still an object of superstitious dread among the country people. It is said that many years ago—probably more than a century—a noted highwayman of that name was executed and buried here—the little lane turning to the left has the somewhat ominous name of Bier-less Lane, which it is pretended to have received from the circumstance that the body of this notorious offender was brought along it to his grave *without a bier*. The peasantry believe that at night David's ghost appears in a little wood at the corner of the road, and, if he does no greater mischief, it is firmly believed that he delights in frightening horses, and that waggons and carts are frequently overturned or break down by his agency. This seems to receive a kind of confirmation from the circumstance observed by many who are no believers in ghosts, that when such accidents occur it is almost sure to be on this spot.

Near this place, to the left of the road, the traveller may make his way through green lanes to Gillow, where, in a rather low situation, an old moated mansion, now occupied as a farm-house, is well worthy of his attention. The present house, which has undergone comparatively very little alteration, and some parts of it are much out of repair, is believed to have been built at the beginning of the fifteenth

century, on the site of an older religious foundation, the chapel of which is partly preserved in one corner of the building. In the cellar is a rudely sculptured figure in stone, which is supposed to have belonged to this older foundation. The moat still exists on two sides; and the house, which is built round a small court, presents in front, with its entrance tower approached by the old bridge, a very picturesque object. The interesting character of this building will well reward the short deviation from the road which is required to reach it.

Continuing his way along the road, the wanderer will soon reach the village of Much (*i.e.* Great) Birch, where he will be again tempted to diverge by a variety of interesting objects and spots, the names of which cannot but be attractive to the antiquarian visitor. A wooded elevation to the right is called Athelstan's wood. A stream winds along the valley, on the other side of which is the village of Aconbury, and above is seen Aconbury hill, a very lofty eminence, with a strongly entrenched area at the top. Here and there about the neighbourhood are found tumuli, or, as they are usually called, tumps, some of them of considerable dimensions. These memorials of ancient peoples are often traced by their Anglo-Saxon name of *low* entering in composition into the name of the place. Thus we have Gillow, already mentioned; Callow, on the other side of Aconbury hill; and Wormlow, with its tump, near Much Birch. The visitor who is inclined for a longer excursion may walk across to the Wye, and pass it to visit the interesting country about Fownhope and Mordiford, the latter the legendary haunt in ancient times of a dreadful dragon, whose portraiture is popularly supposed to be represented on the Norman tympanum of the church door. The interesting camp on Dynedor hill is also worth a visit, especially if the traveller be an antiquary. But whether antiquary or not, he will not fail to be charmed with the varied beauty of the country. Whoever loves country lanes I would recommend him to Herefordshire, the land of England's national tree, the oak, which here grows spontaneously, and forms with the hazel the staple of the hedge-rows. These often rise wild and lofty, and inclose grassy lanes that are bordered with an infinite variety of flowers. The hedges themselves are platted with honysuckle and roses, and especially with the wild clematis, or, as it is popularly termed, traveller's joy, which grows everywhere in great luxuriance, and where the hedge is backed by a wood it is often seen mounting in immense masses of white blossom to the tops of the trees.

After passing Much Birch the road begins to rise rapidly, until it winds round the thickly wooded hill of Aconbury, and the scenery becomes finer and finer, till, as we turn round Aconbury, a wonderful prospect bursts upon our view. Below are the rich valleys spreading towards the border, while beyond them hill rises above hill, till the whole is crowned by the distant Welsh mountains, among which the Holy Mountain, the Sugar-Loaf, and the noble terrace of the Black Mountains, form the most prominent objects. Immediately afterwards, as we turn the ridge of the hill, a view equally pleasing and not less extensive opens upon us in the opposite direction, where the eastern districts of Herefordshire are spread out before us in one vast panorama, having the distant Malverns for its limit. As we ascend the hill we have another spacious view to the north, with the city of Hereford in the plain below.

Hereford is an interesting old town, and, in spite of modern alterations, contains still some good specimens of the timber houses which formerly gave so picturesque an effect to our streets. The city and the whole district around are rich in reminiscences of Anglo-Saxon history. The extensive entrenchments called Sutton Walls, about five miles to the northward of Hereford, are supposed to mark the site of the great palace of the Mercian Offa, the scene of the treacherous murder of the sainted King Ethelbert, and the neighbouring church of Marden, on the banks of the Lug, is said to have been built over the spot where the murdered king was first buried. A spring here is still called St. Ethelbert's Well. At this time we are told that the site of Hereford was a solitary and barren spot, called from its appearance Fearn-lega, which is explained

by the Latin writer of the legend as meaning *saltus filicis*, the plain covered with fern. Hither, however, the body of Ethelbert was translated, and a handsome church was built over his grave, the precursor of the present cathedral. It was the place where the Saxon armies usually crossed the Wye on their way to invade Wales, and hence the city was named Hereford, the ford of the army. Such is the legendary account of the origin of Hereford. But it is more likely that Ethelbert was buried here because it was already a town of some importance; and it perhaps arose out of the ruin of the Roman city of Magna, as Shrewsbury rose out of Uriconium. It is somewhat remarkable that in the Hereford local museum there is a defaced Roman altar, or at least one without any legible inscription, which was discovered not long ago in excavations under one of the streets of the city; but it is impossible to decide whether this came from a Roman settlement on this spot, or whether it had been brought at an early period from Kenchester. It may be observed, in passing, that the Hereford museum, which is not undeserving of a visit, is honourable to the city for having established it, but not so creditable as could be wished in its present state of maintenance. Local museums of this kind, if well regulated and zealously supported, would be of the utmost importance to our national history.

But we must pursue our way to Kenchester. We leave Hereford by its western suburb, through what was anciently called the Friars' Gate, and the high road lies nearly parallel to the course of the river Wye. About a mile from the town, in a corner of the road, stand the interesting remains of a cross built by Bishop Charleton, in the middle of the fourteenth century. The objects along the remainder of our road are not striking. A little way to the south, at Swineshill, is an elevated knoll with a camp on the top. Further on, to the right of and close by the road, is a small piece of water called Sugwas pool, which varies much in extent at different seasons of the year. It is the tradition of the place that this pool occupies the site of an ancient city, which was destroyed and submerged by an earthquake. The Bishops of Hereford had anciently a palace at Sugwas, the traces of which have long disappeared. Not very far beyond the pool of Sugwas we turn out of the high road by a lane to the left, which conducts us at the distance of about a mile to the site of the Roman city of Magna at Kenchester.

The site of the ancient city at Kenchester is, in many respects, not unlike that of Weston-under-Penyard. It occupies a gentle elevation, enjoying an extensive prospect around, and it is commanded at about the same distance as Penyard from Weston by a lofty hill to the north-east called Creden hill, crowned by an entrenchment, within which Roman coins and other remains are frequently found. A small brook runs beneath the site of the town, which is about the same distance from the Wye as Weston. The accompanying sketch was taken just within the south-western boundary of the area of the ancient city, at a time when the extensive field which occupied a large portion of it was covered with a ripe crop of wheat, and the words of the old poet came forcibly to my mind, — "jam seges est ubi Troja fuit." The application was here more literal than it probably ever was to the site of Troy. In the sketch, Creden hill, with its mantle of trees, amid which the entrenchment appears distinctly defined, is seen to the right. To the left of it is Brinsop, with the hills above Wormesley behind; before which the hill of Foxley advances to the extreme left.

Till recently, the area of the Roman town at Kenchester could be distinctly traced by the remains of its walls. They formed a very irregular hexagon, inclosing between twenty and thirty acres. At present very little of the wall remains, and that is found chiefly on the north-west side of the area. It is faced with small stones, arranged in what is technically termed herring-bone work, and cemented together with mortar which is inferior to that usually found in the town walls of the Romans. In this respect it resembles Silchester, and some other Roman remains in this country. The ancient defences of the town are very strongly marked in the garden of a cottager at the side of the high road at the western extremity of the site.



Site of the Roman town at Kenchester.

From what we can learn of the progress of dilapidation, it is probable that some four or five centuries ago the skeleton of the Roman town might have been traced above-ground. In the reign of Henry VIII. the "laborious" Leland gives the following account of it:

"Kenchester standeth a iii. myles or more above Hereford, upward on the same side of the ryver that Hereford doth; yet is yt almost a myle fro the ripe of Wy. This towne is far more auncyent then Hereford, and was celebrated yn the Romaynes tyme, as appereth by many thinges, and especyally by antique mony of the Cæsars, very often fownd withyn the towne, and in plowghyng abowt; the which the people ther cawlled duarfes mony. The cumpace of Kenchestre hath bene by estimation as much as Hereford, excepting the castel, the which at Hereford ys very spatiose. Peaces of the walles and turrets yet appere, *prope fundamenta*, and more should have appered, if the people of Hereford town and other therabowt had not yn tymes paste pulled down muche and pyked owt of the best for theire buildinges. Of late, one Mr. Brainton, buylding a place at Stratton, a myle from Kenchestre, dyd fetch much tayled stone there toward his buildinges . . . By lykelyhod men of old tyme went by Kenchestre to Hay, and so to Breknoc and Cair Mardyn. The place wher the town was ys al overgrowen with brambles, hasylles, and lyke shrubbes. Nevertheless, here and there yet appere ruines of buyldinges, of the which the folisch people cawlle one the king of feyres' chayre. Ther hath ben fownd *nostra memoria lateres Britannici; et ex eisdem canales, aquæ ductus, tesselata pavimenta, fragmentum catenulæ aureæ, calear ex argento,* byside other strawng thinges. To be short, of the decaye of Kenchestre Hereford rose and florishyd."

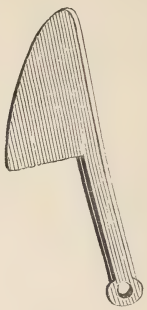
Since Leland's time the site of the old town was long celebrated for the remains which marked the spot, and it is still remarkable for the great number of coins and other small articles of antiquity which are continually found scattered about. Of these a considerable number are in the possession of the present proprietor and farmer of the land, Mr. Hardwick, although his best antiquities are understood to have been given to the late Dean of Hereford, after whose death they are said to have been sold by auction, and they appear to be scattered abroad, and perhaps mostly lost. Mr. Hardwick has still a considerable quantity of coins, a few curious fragments of pottery and glass, with rings, beads, pins, keys, &c. including a little rude bronze of a stag, and a knife-handle representing the figure of a greyhound, and bearing a close resemblance to one of which an engraving is given in Mr. Roach Smith's Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne. A few antiquities from Kenchester were exhibited by Mr. R.

Johnson, of Hereford, at the Worcester congress of the British Archæological Association, among which the most curious was a Roman oculist's stamp, explained by Mr. Roach Smith in a paper on these antiquities in the Journal of the Association. A few other Kenchester antiquities are now in the possession of Mr. W. Fennell, of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, and were shewn to me recently by Mr. Roach Smith. The most curious of these were the three little bronzes of a mouse, a lion, and cock, figured (in their real size) in the annexed cuts, together with a diminutive bronze of a *cultrum* or chopper, in the possession of Mr. Hardwick, which is drawn in half its real size It is the fashion to call these little figures, which seem to have been found rather plentifully about Kenchester, *ex votos*, or votive offerings. A little bronze figure of an axe, found in excavating the villa at Woodchester in Gloucestershire, was thus designated by Lysons. But I consider it a far more probable supposition that they are merely children's toys. Every antiquary knows how general was the use of bronze among the Romans, and there is a rudeness of form about these figures which resembles very much the character of the leaden children's toys in modern times.

The piece of masonry called in Leland's time "the king of fairies' chair," was still standing at the beginning of the present century, and a view of it is given in one of the plates to the volume on Herefordshire in the Beauties of England and Wales. An incorrect sketch of it had previously been given in Stukeley's Itinerary. It consisted of a mass of brickwork, closely resembling a part of the "Jury Wall" at Leicester, forming an arch or vault, with a niche over it, and presenting somewhat the appearance of a chair. An old man living in a cottage by the road-side, close to the remains of the ancient town walls, told us that he remembered this monument well. He said that some forty years ago, he thinks, the young men of the village, who were then rather a wild set of fellows, went one day, either in frolic or in consequence of a wager, and undermined the "chair." After it was thrown down, the farmer caused it to be broken up and cleared away.

The same informant told me that he remembered stones having been dug up, with old-looking letters upon them, but, he added with a significant shake





(Half size.)





of the head, "they meant nought." One inscription found here, and that imperfect, has been recorded; it was part of a dedication to the Emperor Numerianus, all that remained being the words

IMP C MAR AVR NVMERIANO.

Numerianus was the brother of Carinus, and reigned jointly with him about two years. This, I believe, is the only memorial of him yet found in Britain, and inscriptions bearing his name are very rare on the continent.

By the liberal permission of Mr. Hardwick, some gentlemen of Hereford, assembled by Dean Merewether, proceeded some five or six years ago to excavate on the site of the ancient city at Kenchester; but they seem to have gone to work without any system, and to have had no particular reason for digging a hole in one place more than in another. They came, however, upon a coarse tessellated pavement, one of those which no doubt lie thickly scattered under the soil, and it was determined to carry it off entire, and deposit it in the museum of the Philosophical Institution at Hereford. But the Herefordshire peasantry have their own peculiar notions about such monuments, and confident that an immense treasure lay concealed beneath it, they determined to be beforehand with the learned antiquaries in carrying off the prize. Accordingly, during the night, when it was left unprotected, a party of them came with pickaxes and other implements and broke it all to pieces. A few fragments only reached the museum.* The other articles found during these diggings are said to have gone into the private collection of the Dean, with which they were eventually dispersed. The money collected for the purpose was soon expended, and the diggers somewhat unhandsomely left to Mr. Hardwick the task of filling up the holes they had made. In a certain state of the crops I am told that the lines of the houses and streets of the Roman town may be distinctly traced.

A PAPER ON PUPPETS.

MADAME DE PUYSIEUX was a witty and vivacious lady. Among her recorded sayings is one that exceedingly well suits us for the nonce. "I would rather," she said, "be occasionally found looking at puppets than listening to philosophers." There was doubtless some reason in this; but the fact is also indubitable that puppets and philosophy are not so far apart. The latter has often condescended to illustrate the former. The learned and serious Jesuit Mariantonio Lupi devoted his brief leisure to writing upon them; the great mathematicians Commandino d'Urbino and Torniano di Cremona stooped to play with and perfect them; Le Sage and Piron wrote plays for them; Ben Jonson brought them on the stage; Addison has immortalized them in stately verse; and Haydn seriously addressed himself to composing exquisite music whereby to grace their motion. These are but modern illustrations. We shall, however, presently discover that the great and gifted men of a very remote antiquity were wont also to turn from

* "The tessellated pavement lately discovered by the Dean of Hereford and other gentlemen in making researches at Kenchester, in this county, was, when found, about thirteen feet long and two feet wide, but a very considerable portion of it was destroyed on Sunday night. It is supposed to have formed the border of an apartment. The tesseræ are from three-eighths to half an inch square, and are of a white, red, blue, and dark colour. The white appear to consist of lava, and they are all susceptible of a very fine polish. They were placed in the usual description of concrete, the composition of which has not to this day been fully ascertained. Mr. Jennings, sculptor, has, by direction of the Dean, securely arranged in plaster of paris about six feet square of the border of the pavement, and we understand that it will be placed among other interesting relics of antiquity in the Philosophical Institution."—*Hereford Journal.* Tessellated pavements and hypocausts were not unfrequently found in past times during the operations of the labourer on the site of Kenchester.

the consideration of mighty problems, and carve puppets that should excite ecstasy in the wide world of "little people."

Surely there is dignity in a subject treating even of toys that have been in fashion for three thousand years, and have afforded amusement to two-thirds of the human race. The subject, at all events, has been recently discussed at some length by M. Charles Magnin, in successive numbers of the "Revue des Deux Mondes." This diligent inquirer has had recourse to every source of information, and brought away from all something worth knowing. He has laid nearly every previous writer on the same subject under contribution, and it is to this varied compilation that we shall be indebted for much that we have to state. We regret being compelled to add, that many of the passages cited or referred to by M. Magnin appear to us to have been somewhat carelessly read, or rather hasty and incorrect conclusions drawn from them; but this we shall shew subsequently.

The gravest of authors are at issue as to the actual origin of the puppet race. Charles Nodier is satisfied in tracing it to the doll that lies in unconscious felicity within the loving arms of youthful and precocious maternity. M. Charles Magnin, on the other hand, maintains that the puppet does not spring from the hearth but from the altar. The rude god whittled out of a gnarled bough is with him the undoubted sire of the universe of dolls. The puppet served for pious before it stooped to domestic purposes, and it excited awe long before it won laughter or challenged admiration. It lived in a wood, and ruled savages; as civilization advanced, it changed its habits, form, and features, and, ceasing to affright man, undertook the happier task of amusing him.

Such is the legendary record of puppets. We must turn over the graphic pages of the "father of history" for the first authentic mention of their employment. The guests at an Egyptian feast, when they grew hilarious, were called back to sober propriety by the exhibition of a little skeleton, and the admonition to reflect upon the lesson it conveyed. The British Museum possesses many of these figures, as well as others that appear to be toys that have been buried with their loved little owners. There is some uncertainty on this point, however, for it is known that on deceased persons it was the custom to place little figures, supposed to represent the deity who had particular influence over the part whereon the image was laid. We believe that the liver was the only portion of the body that had not its peculiar divinity. That obstinate organ has always defied gods and men, *in jecore nigro nascuntur domini*, and over these even the Egyptian Pantheon availed nothing. Whether the figures in our Museum are actual toys or counterfeit presentments of very swarthy gods, it is not in every instance easy to determine. From conjecture, however, we can turn to Herodotus and certainty. That worthy Halicarnassian tells us in his second book that in Egypt, on the festival of Osiris, or Bacchus, a puppet figure of the joyous god, a cubit in height, with some indecent mechanism moved by the pulling of a string, was carried in procession by the women. When previously speaking of the figure of Pan, he states that the deity in question is worshipped under a form known not to be his real one, for a reason, he says, which he "had rather not mention." So in the case of the Bacchus he confines himself to stating that there were "sacred and mysterious reasons" for the same. We are now aware that the unseemly practice was really a species of invocation that the earth might be impregnated with prolific virtue.

We next arrive at articulated figures. The statue of Jupiter Ammon nodded to the attendant priests when he was about to prophesy. So Apollo at Heliopolis would not open his lips till his ministers had carried him whither he would go. Aloft on the shoulders of his bearers, he guided them as with reins. On being questioned, he graciously bowed his head if he approved, or fell back if he dissented. When placed on the ground of his temple, he was seen to ascend without aid till his head touched the roof, and there he remained fixed till prayers brought him down again. It is suggested that the magnet may have been employed to accomplish this feat. How this may have been

defies aught but conjecture. Voluntary motion of inanimate objects was always an evidence of their divinity. When Juno paid her celebrated visit to Vulcan, she found him engaged in the manufacture of tripods that moved about and performed their office with a bustling air of the most zealous assiduity:

> Full twenty tripods for his hall he fram'd,
> That, plac'd on living wheels of massy gold,
> Wond'rous to tell, instinct with spirit roll'd
> From place to place around the blest abodes,
> Self-mov'd, obedient to the beck of gods.

We need not remind our readers that there were of old not less than ten cities known by the name of Nysa. At two of these, Nysa in India and Nysa in Ethiopia, Bacchus (Dio-Nysus) was held in extreme reverence. In the last-named city, Ptolemy Philadelphus manifested his reverence for the god by honouring the deity's great festival after a pleasing fashion. The King had a figure of the joyous divinity made expressly for the occasion. It was eight cubits in height, and was drawn through the city, attired in a tunic of yellow and gold, with a Macedonian mantle hanging from the shoulders. The god was seated in a car, and as he passed through the gazing crowds, he ever and anon majestically rose, poured, not wine but milk from a bowl, and then solemnly reseated himself. Although not altogether germane to the matter, we may yet be permitted to notice that the district around the Eubœan Nyssa was so celebrated for its fertility, that men proverbially said of it that a vine-twig planted there at night bore grapes before morning. Cæsar Vopiscus asserts something similar of Rosæa: "Put a vine-pole in the ground," he says, "at sunset, and before dawn it will be lost in the grass." If for no other purpose, these examples will serve to show that our transatlantic wits have been anticipated in their exaggerated phrases by classic antiquity.

Among the Greeks Dædalus is famous, in legend at least, as the founder of the art of figure-making. He is said to have flourished about a thousand years before Christ, and, despite what is occasionally told of him, he was probably but a rude craftsman. He was the first who introduced quicksilver into figures, and, by this process, is said to have lent a sort of motion to a wooden image of Venus. It is added that some of his figures were so given to activity, as to require being made fast when not wanted to move, without which precaution they would, like the leg in the legend, have continued running about without intermission. All the Greek puppets belong to the Dædalian school. They were generally of wood or baked clay, were set in motion by strings, and were invariably of the feminine gender. It was customary to place them in the coffins of young girls; and M. Magnin cites a passage from the Rudens of Plautus, which does not tend to prove the statement. He is equally unlucky in quoting Xenophon's graphic description of the banquet in the house of Callias, to demonstrate that the noblest Athenians condescended to be amused with representations by puppets. There is, however, not a word touching puppets throughout the lively narrative of the learned and gallant Greek. The Syracusan showman exhibits a living boy and girl, who go through some rather dangerous gymnastic exercises, which excite considerable disgust in the mind of Socrates, who is much better pleased when the graceful pair represent in his presence the ballet of "Bacchus and Ariadne." These children not only danced but sang; and, if it be suggested that the feat of singing might be easily contrived for a puppet by a clever stage manager, we may also suggest that the Syracusan speaks on one occasion, in answer to Socrates, so plainly as to leave no doubt that there were "flesh, blood, and blue veins" in the composition of his elegant little slave. We think too that Antiochus Cyzenicus is but indifferently treated by our author. Cleopatra had quite as much reason to be proud of him as of his half-brother, the other Antiochus, who had a nose which acquired for its owner the name of Grypus, and which might have astonished the Strasburghers. The first named Antiochus is set down by M. Magnin as a Prince whose time was given up to playing with buffoons and puppets. Diodorus does indeed say that when his kingdom was assailed it lacked military engines for its de-

fence; a statement we are reluctant to believe, inasmuch as Antiochus was somewhat celebrated for their invention. He invented puppets as well as machines, and his animals whose limbs moved by strings were as agreeable to his friends as his engines with unpronounceable names were distasteful to his enemies. In truth, the philosophers of old thought nothing below their consideration. Lord Brougham can not only treat ably of the polarization of light, but keep a whole parlour full of little folks in a state of uproarious enthusiasm at his impromptu fairy stories. So in Greece, Archytus the mathematician constructed for his young acquaintances a hollow pigeon that could fly—the original Montgolfier! In like manner, Dædalus, who made quicksilvered tumblers, also discovered the use of the wedge, and the science of sailing; while Cnidus, the great astronomer, not only regulated the year and brought the celestial sphere from Egypt, but made all his little cousins glad with the excellence of the puppets he invented, and the fantasticness of their movements.

Although Xenophon does not endorse the sentiments attributed to him by M. Magnin, it is very possible that the Greeks had their *fantoccini*. That they crowded to see puppet plays in public we know. These were fashionable after the theatres had been suppressed by the puritan Macedonian faction. The method of representation was in many respects like that still followed by the itinerant managers of wooden companies in our own days. The like permanence of fashion has clung to our childish games. The old *Muinda* is the modern blind-man's-buff; *Chytrinda* is hot cockles; *Trigodiphasis* is bob-cherry; and Scriblerus, we remember, permitted his illustrious son to play at puss-in-the-corner, for the sufficient reason that it was the *Apodidascinda* of the ancients. There is one classical game that has gone out of fashion, and we are not altogether surprised at it; seeing that it consisted of a round ball, on which stood one of the players, whose neck was in a noose which hung from above. In one hand he held a knife. It was the part of his opponents to kick the ball from under his feet. If, when this was done, he succeeded in cutting the rope he won the game; if not he lost it—and got hanged.

To return to our figures, we may state that the Italian temples were remarkable for their gods who moved. In the fane of the two Fortunes at Antium,—a fane of which Rome herself was profoundly ignorant, until she learned the fact after painful inquiry in search of a temple of Fortune,—the goddess,

> Diva gratum quæ regis Antium præsens,

moved both arms and head when the solemnity was required. So, at Præneste, the figures of the youthful Jupiter and Juno, lying in the lap of Fortune, moved, and excited awe thereby. The statue of Servius Tullus is said to have shaded his eyes whenever that very strong-minded woman, his daughter and murderess, passed before it. It was a common thing for the images of the gods, when displeased, to turn away their heads from the meat placed before them, and thereby fill a whole district with terror, and a healthy desire to do whatever the priests enjoined. When the Athenians were slow to desert the capital and take to their ships, the sacred wooden dragon of Minerva not only refused to eat his cakes but rolled himself out of the temple and down into the sea, as though to indicate to the people the direction in which resided safety. As for the huge puppets used in religious processions, nothing now exists like them save in some of the festival processions in Flemish towns. Our venerable city brethren, Gog and Magog, are the ancient freemen of that guild. In some of the smaller images our worthy friend Punch figures with his wonted *éclat*. M. Magnin holds that the French *Polichinel* is not a descendant of the puppet with the Phrygian bonnet, but an image caricaturing some old boasting captain of Gascony. The breast protuberance he considers to be merely the exaggeration of the bowed cuirass; an explanation which we are far from feeling bound to honour with acceptance.

Puppets found favour at the hands of the early Fathers of the Church; perhaps for the reason that more decency was observed in the speeches of

the shows than in those of the stage; perhaps for the reason that as they had served to amuse the people before, they might serve to instruct them now. The Fathers, however, were divided upon this point. Some advocated the use of every and any means that could further religion; others declared that nothing was lawful but what was in itself holy. The fashion however prevailed, and allegorical figures became common. The fish, the lamb, the "good shepherd," and such like representations, gladdened the hearts of simple people, till the church planted her canons against them exclusively, and insisted upon the adoption of figures of the Saviour in His human form. The command was but slowly complied with. In the fourth century artists had not got beyond the bust of Jesus. By the end of the seventh century we meet with the sacred figure, in slight relief, carved on the wooden cross. It required full another century before the reluctant or incapable artists achieved the complete anatomical figure hanging *from* the cross. But when this was once accomplished progress was soon made beyond it, and images of the Saviour and the Madonna, with moveable limbs, set in motion by strings, became common throughout Europe. We hear of one gravely moving through Lucca on foot and blessing the people as he passed along. This was the counterpart of the Bacchus at Nysa. The Boxley Madonna again was long the glory of Kent. It not only moved the head but opened and closed the eyes. The Rimini Madonna is but a poor plagiarism of our Lady of Boxley. Maundrell, at the end of the seventeenth century, saw an image of Christ so flexible that it was difficult to distinguish at a distance between it and a dead body. These figures were so often used to deceive the people that the employment of them was forbidden by several Councils—but in vain. Some of them were of such exquisite workmanship that the makers of them were taxed with having the devil for an ally, and the figure-makers generally were consigned to infamy. One day, in the year 1086, the holy abbot Hugues, attending at Cluny to give investiture to some half hundred novices, refused conferring the benediction upon one of them under the plea, "Mechanicum illum esse et necromantiæ deditum." And yet the ablest artists were among the priests themselves—nay, were sometimes to be found among the popes. Sylvester the Second is said to have constructed a brazen head. Roger Bacon and Robert Grossehead were celebrated for the same achievement, while Albertus Magnus has the merit of having constructed an *androide*, a semblance of a man, of such perfection that it could support an argument with satisfaction to itself and discomfort to its opponents. Thomas Aquinas, when young, ventured to enter upon a discussion with this figure, and the *androide* so perplexed the priest with his shower of syllogisms that the latter broke his head for his pains, and ruined his argumentative powers for ever.

The ecclesiastical puppets were probably productions with more than mere pretensions to rank among objects of art and science. The semi-religious and popular puppets were too gross to deceive; and yet the great dragon of Paris, slain by St. Marcel, whose *simulacrum* dragged itself through the city during the Rogation days, was probably contemplated with as much awe by the youthful beholders as the sacred dragon of Minerva was at Athens by such of the citizens as lived before the innovating period of the free-thinking Anaxagoras.

Contemporary with the puppets, having reference to their palmy days, were the biblical ballads, and, we may add, the graphic chivalrous ones also. M. Magnin we think is over hasty in concluding that these ballads were written for no other purpose than being sung during a puppet-show, as explanatory of the action then being represented. In his eagerness to detect in every book he opens a reference to puppets generally, he reminds us of the Duke of Bridgwater's engineer, who never could look upon a river as having any other use than feeding navigable canals.

We do not mean to say that poetry was not employed to interpret "puppetery;" prose often was; and *bathos* was frequently the consequence. Thus Galen speaks of puppets so anatomically perfect that Heaven might have

taken a hint therefrom. Synesius Bishop of Ptolemais, too, referring to effects following at long intervals the impelling cause, divinely given, stumbles upon an unprofitable simile, and compares such effects to the motion in the limbs of the puppet long after the showman has ceased to pull the strings!

In far better taste has Herrade of Landsberg, abbess of Hohenburg, called in the aid of puppets, in order to inculcate wisdom. In the famous MS. of the 12th century which is in the library of the city of Strasburg, and which is known by the name of *Hortus Deliciarum*, the abbess has on one page represented two "lords" of the creation in full combat, but every movement ruled by strings attached to their limbs, and which are pulled by two showmen, each standing at the end of a plank, which is the battle-field of the combatants. Beneath this satire upon lordly man, the abbess has penned the following exquisite comment:—

Unde superbit homo, cujus conceptio culpa,
Nasci pœna, labor vita, necesse mori?
Vana salus hominis, vanum decus, omnia vana;
Inter vana nihil vanius est homine.
Post hominem vermis, post vermem fit cinis, eheu!
Sic in non-hominem vertitur omnis homo.

This is a good sermon, but discourses as weightily fraught with imperishable truth were not unknown to the ancients. The readers of Petronius Arbiter may remember the feast, the dances, the puppets, and the orgy at the house of Trimalcion. At the very moment when the "fun is fast and furious," the host turns round to his guests, and recalls them to themselves, by applying the following cold application of verse to fevered imaginations:—

Heu, heu, nos miseros, quam toties homuncio nil est!
Sic erimus cuncti, postquam nos auferet Orcus.
Ergo vivamus, dum licet esse, bene.

If our little actors fell into disuse from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century, it was only to reappear in Italy with an *éclat* which they never previously enjoyed. Of modern puppets Italy is the birth-place and permanent home. In front of a puppet-show exists an equality of all classes, who fraternise for the moment, to enjoy the liberty which puppets alone in the Peninsula appear to possess. They imitate nature with such perfection as to confer on their constructors the name of *artists*. In the regular puppet-theatres, where none but wooden actors appear on the stage, the scenery and accessories are in such due proportion with the performers that the eye yields ready consent to the illusion. Burlettas, sparkling extravaganzas, melodramas, and even grand operas, are represented. In the latter case the mute *prima donna* on the stage invariably answers by her expressive pantomime to the voice which is utterred for her behind the scenes, and when a *bouquet* is flung to her, her grateful emotion is, as Mr. Carlyle would say, "a noticeable thing." The puppet ballet-dancers are even more wonderful than their vocal brethren. Rome extends to them the privilege of playing in the capital even in solemn seasons. The Church censorship is however strict, as might be expected, and it evidences its care for the proprieties, by requiring that no female puppet shall appear on the stage without a pair of light-blue silk drawers;—a regulation which forcibly reminds us of Swift's saying, that "a very nice man is often a man of nasty ideas." The private puppet-actors in Italy indulge in political allusions, to the delight of an audience who are invited for the express enjoyment attendant on listening to such matters. In Florence the private companies are remarkable for their coarseness, to which they who pay for it do not object. We may add that in Milan the fool of the puppet-stage is invariably a native of Turin; while among the Piedmontese puppets the fool of the farce and the villain of the melodrama are, of course, of Lombard origin.

The Spanish puppets are of Italian derivation. Torriani invented many in order to amuse Charles V. in his retirement among the monks of St. Just. These were so clever that the brotherhood suspected the artist of being leagued with evil powers; but the uses to be drawn from these figures were so apparent that the Church in Spain employed them largely in the working of miracles. The modern Prince of Puppets, our friend Punch, never got thoroughly naturalised in Spain. The fact is that the unscrupulous fellow is of Neapolitan descent;

and, since Naples revolted against the Spanish government, *Pulcinello* is looked upon as a very dangerous person. Seneca, on the other hand, being a native of Cordova, is a great favourite. His history is faithfully represented,—with an addition that reminds one of the new act put by M. Dumas to Shakspere's Hamlet. This addition consists in the ascent of the heathen philosopher to Heaven, where, at the feet of the figure of the Saviour, he recites the creed, and professes himself a Christian. After all, this is not more absurd than the act of the Pope who converted Trajan to Christianity three hundred years after the Emperor's death, and who had nearly canonised him, to boot, in spite of the remonstrance of the astounded College of Cardinals!

M. Magnin struggles hard to prove Punch of French birth, but without success. He was a highly-honoured puppet, nevertheless, as the registers of the royal treasury certify, *ex. gr.* "Paid to Brioché, the puppet-player, for sojourning at St. Germain en Laye during September, October, and November, 1669, to divert the royal children, 1,365 livres." The royal children of France must have had enough of this sort of amusement, the Dauphin particularly, who had had two months of puppet playing before that of Brioché, as is shown by the same registry. "Paid to François Daitelin, puppet-player, for the fifty-six days he remained at St. Germain to amuse *Monseigneur le Dauphin* (July and August, 1669), 820 livres." Bossuet, the Dauphin's tutor, persecuted both puppets and Protestants, and both, but especially the latter, were reckoned for a time among the things that were reprobate and abominable. Brioché himself was suppressed; but he had friends at court, and the King who would execute a Protestant for preaching, signed a decree which authorised the mountebank to continue playing. Due gratitude was shown in return, and, among the favourite pieces represented by puppets at the famous fairs of St. Germain and St. Laurent, was "The Destruction of the Huguenots." The puppet-plays at these fairs, in Paris, were got up with much magnificence, and were wittily written,—but with as much indecency as wit, particularly during the last years of Louis XIV. and the time of the Regent. The puppets alone had full liberty of speech, when that and every other species of freedom was as dead in France as it is at this moment. Le Sage and Piron wrote pieces expressly for them. Thus, while plays in France were acted in puppet-shows, puppet-shows, in England, were introduced into plays. Of this, the *Bartholomew Fair* of Jonson is a sufficient example. The *vogue* of the French puppets is proved by the fact that the Regent Duke of Orleans, with his company of "Roués," often remained in the fair till long after midnight to witness representations where the coarser the wit the more it was enjoyed. "Les plus gros mots sont les meilleurs." All the *chef d'œuvres* of the French stage were immediately parodied on the puppet boards, and, saving the licence of speech, the parody was often superior to the original. It was so attractive that the regular actors complained, and sought for the suppression of their wooden rivals. But Punch and his brethren pleaded their ancient privilege "de parler et de p—r." The plea was held good, and the puppets triumphed over the Thespians. The quarrel, being a family one, was of course carried on with undying hostility. The puppet-players took every opportunity of ridiculing the extravagances of the more serious stage. When the fashion of calling for "the author" of a successful new piece was established upon the example set of calling for Voltaire after the first representation of *Merope*, the puppets availed themselves of the opportunity for caricaturing. "Le compère pressait Polichinelle de lui faire *entendre* une de ses œuvres, et après avoir reçu une reponse fort incongrue, le compère s'empressait de demander '*l'auteur, l'auteur!*' satisfaction que s'empressait de lui donner Polichinelle, aux grands éclats de rire de l'assemblée." The contrast with this will call up but a ghastly smile when we find that while the crowd on the Place Louis XV. were waiting to witness the execution of the King, Punch was being serio-comically guillotined in one corner of the square, to the great delight of the spectators. Indeed the *Vieux Cordelier* tells us

that Punch daily filled up the intervals of executions, and so varied the pleasures of an impatient multitude. But what neither the "Vieux Cordelier" nor M. Magnin tells us, is the fate of this very Punch, or rather of the man and his wife who exhibited the popular puppet. Their fate is recorded by the Marquis de Custine. Punch, it appears, ventured on some jokes against the Terrorists. His master and mistress were thereupon seized. They bore their brief imprisonment with heroism, and they were executed on the spot whereon had perished their sovereign and queen.

The French Revolution had the effect of destroying every ancient institution with which it came in contact. It touched the old German empire, and the German empire disappeared. It came into collision with the Venetian Seignory, and that respectable despotism endured dissolution. We need not therefore be surprised that the fairs and puppet-plays that had amused a court, courtezans, and people gave way against a pressure which might not be resisted. The line of theatres on the Boulevard du Temple has succeeded to the ancient shows, and the chief resulting difference is, that very awkward men and women now enact the most sacred subjects where puppets once did the same office less revoltingly.

If a popular movement finally declared that the puppet dynasty had ceased to reign, it was a despotic will that abolished the use of such effigies in church spectacles. Louis XIV. on witnessing one of these sights at Dieppe, was so shocked thereat that he ordered their general suppression. The French word for puppet "Marionette" applied originally only to the Virgin Mary; but, like the *Catrinette* of the little Savoyard, it has ceased to have an exclusive application.*

On the subject of puppets in England, we do not find that M. Magnin has advanced anything that is not already known to our readers. He touches upon our old church shows, interludes, and pageants; on the diverse names borne by our most famous wooden heroes, and also by their proprietors, from Pad, Cookly, Powell, and the daughter of Colley Cibber, down to Curran, who, taking upon himself, in sport, the charge of a show for one night, in speaking for the actors, found it so easy to maintain both sides of an argument that he therefrom was convinced of his proper vocation for the law! M. Magnin shows some research, and manifests occasionally an amusing alacrity at misapprehension. Upon the latter we have not space to enlarge; with regard to the former, we may express our surprise that the author has overlooked Pepys, from whose brief journalising we get a world of intelligence. "12th Nov. 1661. My wife and I to 'Bartholomew Fayre,' with puppets (which I had seen once before, and the play without puppets often); but though I love the play as much as ever I did, yet I do not like the puppets at all, but think it to be a lessening to it." On the 9th of May, in the following year, we find him in Covent Garden "to see an Italian puppet-play, that is within the rayles there—the best that ever I saw, and great resort of gallants." In a fortnight he takes poor Mrs. Pepys to the same play. In October, he says, "Lord Sandwich is at Whitehall with the King, before whom the puppet-plays I saw this summer in Covent Garden, are acted this night." On the 30th August, 1667, being with a merry party at Walthamstow, he left his wife to get home as well as she could: "I to Bartholomew Fayre, to walk up and down; and there, among other things, find my Lady Castlemaine at a puppet-play, 'Patient Grizell;' and the street full of people expecting her coming

* Of all the religious puppets, ancient or modern, perhaps none exceed in singularity the ecclesiastical puppets at Lassu, in Thibet. It is an axiom there that he who recites the greatest number of prayers best secures his salvation. This may be done vicariously. The rich set little water-mills in their streams, with prayers written on the wheels, every evolution of which is good for so many prayers said by the owner. For the use of the pious poor a paper puppet inscribed all over with prayers is set up in the temples. For a small coin, a man may have the privilege of making this puppet spin round, and thereupon he is considered as having repeated all the prayers which are written on the paper of which the mannikin is composed.

out. I confess I did wonder at her courage to come abroad, thinking the people would abuse her; but they, silly people, do not know the work she makes, and therefore suffered her with great respect to take coach, and so away without any trouble at all." The last allusion made by Pepys on this subject forms an admirable commentary on the approving ecstasy expressed by M. Magnin at the lashing which the "Precisians" receive at the hands of Lantern's puppets in Jonson's comedy. On the 5th Sep. 1668, Pepys is again on the old ground "to see the play 'Bartholomew Faire,' with puppets. And it is an excellent play; the more I see it the more I love the wit of it; *only*" (he adds) "the business of abusing the Puritans begins to grow stale, and of no use, they being the people that, at last, will be found the wisest!" We began with a quotation from Puysieux, we may end with the one just cited from Pepys; and lowering the curtain of our little theatre we leave our audience to "metal more attractive." JOHN DORAN.

LETTERS OF MRS. PIOZZI, ON THE PUBLICATION OF HER ANECDOTES OF DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

THE name of Mrs. Piozzi is well known, partly from her own writings, but more particularly from her long intimacy with Dr. Johnson, and as one of his biographers. When Mrs. Thrale she was for sixteen or seventeen years the mistress of the house in which Johnson spent his happiest hours, and indeed the greater part of his time; but because, by her second marriage with Signor Piozzi, she gave irrevocable offence to her arbitrary old friend, it became the fashion* to take part against her, and to decry, not only the prudence of her personal conduct, but also the value of her literary memoirs. In the Literary Calendar of Living Authors, published in 1816, it is remarked that—

"Mrs. Piozzi was the intimate friend and correspondent of Dr. Johnson, whose displeasure she incurred by her very imprudent marriage; and when the Doctor died she published letters and anecdotes of that venerable character, without paying much regard to the propriety of the selection, or the veracity of her relations. The late ingenious Joseph Baretti, in particular, was very severe on her conduct; and Dr. Wolcot published an admirable poem, in which he exposed the literary lady and her competitor Mr. Boswell, under the appropriate titles of Bozzy and Piozzi."

Another generation is rather inclined to regard with gratitude and esteem the contributions of both those persons to the literary history of the eighteenth century. Mrs. Piozzi certainly ranks next to Boswell among the biographers of Johnson, and Mr. Croker has made larger use of her anecdotes than of any other writer's, among the *variorum* Ana appended to his repeated editions of the Life of Johnson.

A volume of Piozziana was published in 1833; and another series, extracted from her "British Synonomy" was given in this Magazine during 1849 and 1850. We are not aware that any extended memoir of her life has been published; but a brief one appeared in our Obituary at the time of her death in 1821.† An interesting series of her correspondence with Mr. Samuel Lysons was published in Bentley's Miscellany, from July to December, 1850.

Having been favoured with copies of some of the letters which passed between Mrs. Piozzi and her publisher Mr. Cadell during the preparation of her works upon Johnson, we think they cannot fail to be acceptable to our readers, as everything connected

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* See some remarks on this point in Gent. Mag. for Jan. 1847, p. 3. In July, 1786, Mrs. Piozzi's portrait was published in the European Magazine, accompanied by a memoir which concludes with this observation:—"From the Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson, a book which has afforded as much entertainment as any one of the size that we recollect, and which has given birth to more of the effusions of spleen and the severity of criticism than it seems to deserve, we have derived most of this article."

† See Gent. Mag. vol. xci. i. 470.

with the literary history of Johnson and his times seems to partake of the importance always attached to that venerated name. It will be perceived that the division of her materials respecting Johnson into two publications, arose from the circumstance of her being in Italy, whilst many of her papers were locked up at the Bank of England. Her Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson were published in small octavo 1786, the Letters in two volumes octavo 1788. All the following letters to Mr. Cadell relate more immediately to the former of these works :—

"18*th July*, 1785.

"I am favoured with your letter, and pleased with the advertisement, but it will be impossible to print the verses till my return to England, as they are all locked up with other papers in the Bank, nor should I choose to put the key (which is now at Milan) in any one's hand except my own. If you will have the Anecdotes and print them first, I believe the Venetian Resident would be kind enough to carry them for me, as he is much Mr. Piozzi's friend and mine, and will be in London the first or second month of next year at latest, perhaps somewhat sooner; but if that should be the case I am willing to double my diligence, and we may publish the two other volumes when I get back. Let me know your determination, and remember the reliance I have made on your honour, in leaving the whole to be transacted by you in the absence of

"Your most obdt. servt.
"H. L. Piozzi."

"*Sienna*, 20 *Octr.* 1785.

"Sir,—I finished my Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson at Florence; and taking them with me to Leghorn, got a clean transcript made there, such as I hope will do for you to print from: though there may be some errors, perhaps many which have escaped me, as I am wholly unused to the business of sending manuscripts to the press,—and must rely on you to get every thing done properly when it comes into your hands. We left the book with Mr. Otto Franck, banker at Leghorn, who promised to send it to London by the ship Piedmont, Joel Forster captain. It was sealed up and directed to you, and Mr. Otto Franck gave me his word you should receive it safely the moment the vessel arrives at its place of destination. I thought it useless to write to you before now, and indeed I have been ill and have not thought of writing to anybody: when you shall be pleased to answer this letter, it must be to Naples that you direct; and it is there too that I hope to be told of the manuscript coming safe to your hands. I have the fullest confidence of your doing everything for our mutual honour and advantage, and have only to wish that the book may be well received.

"I am, Sir, your most humble servt,
"Hester Lynch Piozzi.

"Mr. Otto Franck consigns our manuscript to Mess. John and Francis Baring and Comp. It is to them therefore that you must make application, if it does not come to you without sending for. We left Leghorn the 6th of this month."

"*Naples*, 26 *Dec.* 1785.

"Sir,—I wrote to you from Sienna last October,—I forget the day,—and told you in that letter that the Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson were sent from Leghorn to London in the ship Piedmont, or Prince of Piedmont, Joel Forster commander, consigned by Mr. Otto Franck, banker at Leghorn, to Mess. John and Francis Baring and Compy. London. Never having had any answer to this letter, nor any account of the book's arrival, I am afraid there has been some mistake or accident; and earnestly beg your answer by return of post, directed to Mr. Thos. Jenkins, banker, at Rome, as he will be sure to forward it to,

"Sir, your most humble servt,
"Hester L. Piozzi."

"*Naples*, 17 *Feb.* 1786.

"Sir,—I am much obliged to you for the letter just now sent me from Rome by Mr. Jenkins, dated 24 of Jan. and feel sincerely mortified at the thoughts of having plagued you when your spirits were depress'd by a recent misfortune. Be assured, my good Sir, that I am perfectly satisfied to settle our pecuniary affairs in the manner you say other people do;—dividing the profits equitably between us, when print and paper are paid. The book will be larger than I thought for; I enclose you a list of friends who must have each of them one. Mr. Lysons is very goodnatured, and if the letter I wrote him the 31st of last Dec^{r} comes safe, he will have my thanks in it for his kind friendship; but I have never seen Mr. Boswell's publication, nor should have known a word of its contents, had not two or three correspondents told me very lately that he had said some strange thing about Mrs. Montagu's Essay on Shakespeare, and laid to my charge concerning it expressions w^{ch} I never used. My distance from all possibility of defending myself will perhaps invite attacks; but if I was weak enough to let such arrows poyson my peace, I should be very imprudent

indeed to engage as Mr. Cadell's correspondent, and obedient servant,

"Hester L. Piozzi.

"Please to direct as before, to the care of Mr. Jenkins, at Rome."

"Bishop of Peterborough.
Mrs. Montague.
Dr. Michael Lort, Saville-row.*
Mr. Sam. Lysons.
Mr. George James, Oxford-row, Bath.
Mrs. Lewis, at Mrs. Codrington's, Albemarle-street.
Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart.
Dr. Delap, Lewes, Sussex.
Mr. Rich. Tidy, Brighthelmstone.
Mr. Cator, Adelphi.
Dr. Parker, St. James's.
Charles Selwin, Esq. Manchester-square.
Mr. Henry Johnson :—will call for it.
Count Turconi, *Paris*, if possible.
Charles Jackson, Esq. of the Post-office.
Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, Bart.
Miss Jane Nicholson, No. 110, Bond-street.
4 Mr. Lysons.
1 Mr. Peach.
Count Turconi lives at No. 24, Rue de Sautier, Paris."

"*Rome*, 3 *March*, 1786.

"Mr. Cadell,

"Sir,—Having heard repeatedly from various acquaintance that Mr. Boswell has thought fit to prejudice me in the minds of the publick and of Mrs. Montagu, by giving them to understand that I disliked her book, or words to that effect;† I earnestly beg you will contradict the report in whatever manner you think most efficacious, and assure the town of my esteem for the distinguished talents of that lady, which can only be exceeded by my veneration of her character.

"I am, sir, your obedt. servt.

"H. L. Piozzi.

"Be pleased to send the Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson's Life, very finely bound, to Sam. Whitbread, Esq. Portman-square, and write in the first leaf of it, 'From the Author.'"

"*Venice*, 20 *May*, 1786.

"Mrs. Piozzi sends her compliments to Mr. Cadell, and though she has not heard from him about the little book's success, desires him to be assured that he is the only friend from whom she has not heard of it, as every post brings her very flattering accounts of its reception. Whatever money comes to her share (and she concludes they are getting rich apace now) may be paid into Mess. Drummonds and Co. in her name; and she begs that Mr. Cadell will present to Charles Shard, esq. and to the Rev. Mr. L. Chappelow, of Hill Street, Berkeley Square, each a copy of the book, elegantly bound. She has another favour to beg, which is that he will send her three copies to Lyons, directing to Mons. Sepolina, as she wrote Mr. Lysons word two or three days ago."

ULRICH VON HUTTEN.

Part VI.

THE CASTLE OF EBERNBURG.

ALBERT, Archbishop and Elector of Mentz, no doubt loved liberty, and was the earnest promoter of reform in all accessible directions; but Ulrich von Hutten's enthusiasm, his aggressive character, and his escapades, were probably little to his taste. He therefore perhaps was secretly glad when Hutten applied for permission to join the expedition of Sickingen against the Duke of Wurtemberg. The application was at once granted. The Archbishop, however, generously continued to Ulrich the salary which he had been receiving as an officer in his service. On his way to Sickingen Hutten stopped at Rotenburg. Thence he sent one of his fervent and bold epistles to the King of France, earnestly dissuading him from an intention which had been ascribed to the King of assisting Duke Ulrich. When

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* In Dr. Lort's letters to Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore, recently published in the Seventh volume of Nichols's Literary Illustrations of the Eighteenth Century, are frequent allusions to his correspondence with Mrs. Piozzi in Italy, and extracts from her letters.

† Full particulars on this matter will be found in Mrs. Piozzi's correspondence with Mr. Lysons, in Bentley's Miscellany, to which we have already referred.

Hutten and Sickingen met, the latter expressed in the warmest terms the delight he felt at beholding so true a knight and so celebrated a man. The friendship thus begun proved most faithful and lasting.

The Duke of Wurtemberg took care to keep by fresh misdeeds the wrath of Germany against him from dying away. But the immediate occasion of the formidable onslaught on him in which Ulrich von Hutten was shortly to take a part was the following. As he sat at table with his prelates, news was brought him that the inhabitants of Reutlingen had killed his Castellain von Achalm to revenge the death of one of their fellow citizens. He sprang up in fury, immediately ordered out his troops and marched against Reutlingen. After a brief siege of eight days the city was taken. It was a member however of the Suabian alliance, which delayed not a moment in organising retaliatory measures. Besides Francis von Sickingen, the Dukes of Bavaria and George von Freundsberg, a brave and famous general of those days, commanded in the army which was gathered together for the Duke's chastisement. The Duke could offer no effective resistance. The Swiss in his service deserted him because they had no further interest in the quarrel than that of the hireling, and their prospect of pay became every day smaller. The Duke's circumstances soon grew desperate. One strong hold, one town, surrendered after another. At last the capital Stuttgart was taken. Hutten was filled with horror at the sight of the grim dungeons where the poor prisoners pined who were the victims of the Duke's cruelty and injustice. To help in rescuing, however, so many of the wronged and the wretched from the grasp of a tyrant must have more than compensated to Ulrich for the anguish which the spectacle of their fetters inspired. As Hutten also was a poet as well as a soldier, he found great delight in contemplating and in praising the fruitful fields, the serene sky, the salubrious air of Suabia, its vineyards, its rivers, its valleys, its forests, and its mountains, with a capital which the Suabians themselves called the paradise of the earth. He only lamented that so noble a land, now smiling under the genial breath and adorned by the lavish hand of beautiful spring, should have a lord so wicked, so reckless, and so despotic.

Reuchlin lived at Stuttgart. In a letter addressed to Erasmus from Mentz in June 1519, a few months therefore after the events we are now recording, Hutten says, "At Stuttgart I met Reuchlin, and found him overcome by terror. The good father was in exceeding dread of war's wild furies. But at my request Francis von Sickingen induced the generals to issue a proclamation throughout the army, that if Stuttgart were taken by storm no attack should be made on Reuchlin's house. It is impossible for you to imagine how ardent and abounding Reuchlin was in his expressions of gratitude for this service; though I am conscious of having done nothing but my duty, which was that of seeing that no harm befel one so learned and so excellent. Sickingen showed all his greatness in this affair; a man whose like Germany has not for a long time had, and who deserves the fullest commendation which your pen can give him to posterity. I have earnest hope that this man will add immensely to our nation's fame. There is nothing among the ancients which we admire that he does not make the grand and incessant object of his imitation. He is no less distinguished for eloquence than for sagacity, and combines with both a promptitude and an industry such as become the chief of an army. To what is common in speech or in action he never descends. Him, as bravest among the brave, may Almighty God aid in all his undertakings." To this letter Erasmus sent from Antwerp a long reply. To his correspondent, the most illustrious Hutten, as Erasmus names him, he presents very copious details regarding the character, the career, and the habits of Sir Thomas More, to whom Erasmus seems really to have felt the attachment which he only affected for others.

From Stuttgart Hutten rode with his relations to the village where Johann von Hutten was buried, and in the neighbourhood of which he had been murdered. In a letter to Arnold von Glauberg, a friend residing at Frankfort, Hutten wrote: "We opened

the grave of Johann von Hutten. And then truly a most marvellous thing you would have witnessed, a thing which almost transcends human faith, that the body, though it has been in the ground four years, has neither wasted nor corrupted, and that the features were easily recognisable. When we touched the body blood gushed from it. Behold a testimony of innocence! We removed the corpse to Esslingen, whence it will be conveyed to be laid among the tombs of Johann's ancestry."

Tübingen, and all the other cities of the dukedom, fell into the hands of the Alliance. Hutten displayed the greatest bravery during the whole of the war, yet found little opportunity of distinguishing himself, as the Duke was not strong enough to risk a pitched battle; and skirmishes and sieges did not satisfy Hutten's impatient nature. In June, 1519, after the Duke had been beaten at every point, and driven from his dominions, Ulrich von Hutten returned to Mentz, where he was received with much distinction.

Hutten had scarcely laid aside his sword when he rushed into a controversy more remarkable for its bitterness than its dignity. Edward Lee, an English theologian, who after being chaplain and almoner to Henry VIII. ultimately became archbishop of York, published a scurrilous book intended to damage the renown of Erasmus, and especially directed against his edition of the New Testament. Whatever was liberal in the scholarship of Europe unanimously condemned an attack in which two things were mainly obvious,—the meanest, most envious spite, and the vulgarest love of notoriety. But the priest party and the Obscurantists hounded on the assailant, and marshalled all their choicest cants as music to his blows. Erasmus was urged by his friends and the learned to take no notice of Lee's insults, and to treat the whole affair with silent and supreme indifference; but when Obscurantism began to boast that Erasmus had not the courage to say aught in his own defence, he whose timidity surpassed his talent, great as his talent was, was at last induced to issue a reply, which was received with immense enthusiasm. Lee undaunted rushed again to the assault. This irritated and inflamed the admirers of Erasmus still more than Lee's former invectives had done. A perfect shower of envenomed weapons fell on Lee from Germany, and the matter taking a wider shape the whole English nation was held responsible for the recklessness and the ribaldry of a single priest. The deadliest stab to Lee came from the hand of Ulrich von Hutten; but his letter to the fanatical Englishman, who was drunk with the applause of bigots, was too much in Lee's own style to serve as an effectual rebuke.

Emerging from this clash of frivolous ferocities, Hutten soon occupied himself with more worthy matters. To learning he did notable and lasting service by superintending an edition of Livy, augmented with two new books, the manuscript of which had been found in the library at Mentz. This work was appropriately dedicated to the Archbishop, in a prefatory epistle.

In the autumn of 1519 Hutten left Mentz, and went to reside with his family at Steckelberg. He did not go there however to seek repose, but to carry on the more effectually his warfare with iniquity and oppression.

Nearly his first step was one which committed him so completely to reform, in its thoroughest and most unhesitating sense, that thenceforth retreat into mitigated liberalism of the Erasmus sort was for him impossible. He printed a collection of Latin dialogues, one of which, entitled *Fortuna*, had a purely literary interest. The others were polemical. The longest and most important, the *Trias Romana*, occupying more than eighty pages in Münch's edition, is a sweeping denunciation and unsparing exposure of Popery in some of its worst features and most hateful deeds. Even if the Reformation were not justified as a divine necessity, and a human deliverance in a thousand other ways, it would find justification ample enough in the abyss of pollutions and falsehoods which Hutten here unmasks to our indignant gaze.

Though so impetuous, so enthusiastic, and occasionally rash, Hutten was not without a certain diplomatic skill. It was now his ambition to organize and concentrate the scattered forces of progressive minds and pro-

gressive parties, which, till they were pervaded by a common life and connected by a common bond, could be effectual neither for attack nor for resistance. His efforts in this direction were unceasing. He principally endeavoured to win over, and to inspire with higher, more courageous aims, the dignitaries of the Church. With Archbishop Albert he had been for a season eminently successful, though Ulrich's sanguine temperament no doubt led him to overrate his influence over the Archbishop's sentiments and determinations. In Laurence von Bibra, Bishop of Würzburg, new ideas, and bold, wise improvement, had, if not a sincerer, a more energetic friend than in the Archbishop. Bibra dying in 1519 Conrad von Thüngen was chosen in his place, who showed a decided disposition to march bravely on in the same path as his predecessor. He had scarcely entered on the duties of his diocese when he issued a vigorous edict for the reformation of his clergy. The Bishop of Bamberg, George von Limburg, gave all the weight of his authority and example in favour of principles which found their best argument less in Luther's potent voice than in the universal degradation of the priesthood and the universal yearning of the community. Hutten had numerous friends at Würzburg and Bamberg. These, through Hutten's incitement, kept the bishops faithful to the good cause, and Hutten justly attached great importance to that fidelity for gaining recruits to the army of emancipation throughout Germany.

The only thing that forced Hutten to attempt, as a reformer, much by stealth and compromise, which it would have been more consonant to his nature to accomplish openly and directly, was his connection with the Archbishop Albert; not probably that he had any dread on personal grounds of offending so powerful a protector, but because he still cherished the hope that the Archbishop would assume a more unembarrassed air and a more valiant attitude. He soon found that he had made a grievous miscalculation. He discovered in the library at Fulda a work entitled "De Unitate Ecclesiæ Conservanda," and relating to the famous and most momentous quarrel between the Emperor Henry the Fourth and Pope Gregory the Seventh. It appeared toward the end of the eleventh century, and had for author Bishop Waltram of Naumburg. As a strenuous vindication of German freedom against papal arrogance, Hutten republished it with a preface addressed to the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, Charles the Fifth's brother. About the same time a friend of Hutten's, Eschenfelder of Boppart, sent him a manuscript containing a number of Latin epistles, which some of the most distinguished universities of Europe, among others Oxford, had interchanged at the end of the fourteenth century, on occasion of the divisions and turmoil in the Church arising from the rival claims of the Popes Urban VI. and Clement VI. Those epistles contained so much that Hutten thought could be hammered into weapons in the warfare that he was waging with the powers of darkness, that he immediately got them printed, prefixing an animated appeal "To all the Free Men of Germany." At the conclusion of the appeal Hutten used, though not for the first time, his celebrated motto, which has been so often repeated since his days—"Jacta est alea." These works were scarcely dry from the press, when a letter came, July 1520, from Leo the Tenth to Archbishop Albert of Mentz, complaining of Ulrich's attacks on the papacy. The Archbishop summoned Hutten before him, and wished him to promise that he would write no more against Rome. This request was met by the promptest and most decided refusal. The Archbishop then caused proclamation to be made that any one purchasing or reading Hutten's works, or works of a similar character, should be excommunicated. Albert's obedience to the Pope, however, in this circumstance, was probably not very sincere; for, only a month or two before, he had invited Wolfgang Fabricius Capito, who was an ardent and open follower of Luther, to come from Basle and settle as a preacher at Mentz, where he not only applauded the freedom in the expression of opinion enjoyed under the Archbishop, but made use in his own case of that freedom to its utmost length.

Nearly about the same time that Leo

the Tenth was urging the Archbishop of Mentz to chain Hutten's bold speech, Hutten wrote an eloquent letter to Luther encouraging him in his boldness of speech. At first he had not understood either Luther's character or his aims, and had classed him with monkish brawlers. He now felt that the alliance between them could not be too intimate, and that each could give strength and inspiration to the other. Luther gained through Hutten an avenue for his doctrines to many of the higher classes; and Hutten was taught through Luther's example to extend the circle of his activities by approaching the people in a language which they understood, instead of confining his appeals exclusively to scholars.

Hutten kept up an active correspondence with Sickingen, the object of which was to suggest and ripen plans for the spiritual and political deliverance of Germany. One of those plans was to persuade the Emperor Charles, both from considerations of his own interest, and from higher motives, to put himself at the head of the league of liberty. As Leo the Tenth had strenuously opposed himself to the election of Charles as Emperor, the task was not thought a difficult one. Difficult or the contrary, Hutten readily undertook it. In pursuance thereof he journeyed to the court of Charles at Brussels. But he found his attempts to obtain an audience all in vain. Warnings also came to him from various quarters that miscreants had been hired by the papal party to assassinate him. At first he paid no attention to such hints, viewing them as tricks of the enemy to make him desist from his purpose: but they became so urgent, and some of them proceeded so obviously from his friends, that it would have been madness any longer to disregard them. He therefore quitted Brussels, having obtained nothing but an addition to his wrath against the abominations of Rome.

On his way back he had a curious adventure. Early one morning, as he was riding along, he unexpectedly came upon Hogstraten, Reuchlin's fierce, bigoted, unscrupulous persecutor. Hogstraten trembled with terror when he saw Hutten leap from his horse. Hutten drew his sword, and cried "Stop, wretch! you are a dead man; the punishment of your iniquities has at last reached you." Whereupon Hogstraten fell on his knees, exclaiming, without knowing from fear what he said, "Whether we live we live unto the Lord, and whether we die we die unto the Lord." This exclamation, so little of a direct prayer to Hutten for mercy, changed Hogstraten in his eyes from execrable to ridiculous; the fury of the knight by degrees calmed, and the miserable creature at his feet appeared too contemptible for the deadly thrust of a brave arm. Giving him therefore some blows with the flat of his sword, and then sheathing the weapon, he said, "I shall not stain my sword with your base blood, but punishment will yet reach you." He then left him.

Hutten travelled up the Rhine. At every step he heard of new dangers that threatened him from the emissaries of the Pope. Great was the joy of his friends when he arrived at Mentz, for they knew how little trouble he took to provide for his own safety, and how numerous, cunning, cruel, and reckless his foes were. Only brief space could be given to rejoicing, for Hutten learned that the Pope had sent letters and messengers to many of the German princes, demanding that he should be seized and sent in chains to Rome. The Pope also informed Archbishop Albert that he would wholly withdraw his favour from him unless he proved himself the faithful servant of the Romish see, by making Hutten prisoner. Moreover the papal legate earnestly entreated the Emperor Charles to declare Ulrich an outlaw, and to give permission to the Pope's officers to take him whereever they might find him, and conduct him to Rome bound. Many whom Hutten had regarded as his staunchest friends were greatly alarmed by these circumstances, and dreading lest they should be dragged to destruction with him, they abandoned him to his fate, without making any effort to help or to save him.

Exposed alike to the dagger of assassins, the grasp of tyrants, and the machinations of the priesthood, Hutten was compelled to take refuge at Ebernburg, the fortified castle of his brother in all that was noble — Sickingen.

That castle had already obtained the name of the "Asylum of Righteousness," for thither fled every man suffering for conscience sake who could not elsewhere find shelter. Under Sickingen's secure and hospitable roof were gathered, when Hutten arrived, some of the bravest battlers for truth, some of those who had been most active in elevating and disenthralling the mind of Germany. There he met Caspar Aquila, who had once been Sickingen's regimental chaplain, and who had afterwards held a considerable benefice in the neighbourhood of Augsburg. Displaying much zeal for the doctrines of Luther, he was thrown into prison by the Bishop. Escaping he reached Ebernburg unharmed. At a later period of his life he was professor of theology at Wittenberg, and a vigorous and intelligent co-operator of Luther. He died at Saalfeld in Thuringia, in 1560. At Ebernburg Hutten met Martin Bucer, too well known as a most learned man, and a distinguished champion of the Reformation, to require more than a simple mention. There also he met Johann Schwebel, an able theologian, who had been driven from Baden by the monks, and the bloody tools to whom their word was law. There he met Johann Hausschein, known under his Latin name—Œcolampadius—as one of the most amiable, estimable, and eminent of the Reformers. With these and other valiant, pious, and gifted men there assembled, Sickingen and Hutten had frequent and fervent conversations on the essence and form of the Christian faith, on the best and speediest plan for the overthrow of abuses and corruptions, on the common weal of the German empire, on the means to be adopted for rendering freedom in Germany victorious, and for the utter destruction of the papacy. One of the subjects on which they found it most difficult to come to an unanimous decision was, whether the mass should be wholly discontinued, or a new and improved mass in the German language adopted. All except Œcolampadius favoured the first opinion. At last his persuasions induced them to agree to the second. They had no sooner come to this conclusion than Sickingen caused a German mass to be introduced into all the districts of which he was ruler, and a beginning was made in Ebernburg itself.

Whatever delight and profit Hutten might derive from such inspiring companionship as he now had, he felt little humour to be confined in a fortress longer than he could help, though perhaps no fortress ever had so many attractions to make confinement in it endurable. He first appealed to the most powerful man at that moment in Europe, the Emperor Charles, against ignominious treatment and remorseless persecution, in one of the boldest, most eloquent, and most energetic of his epistles. To his old protector Archbishop Albert he wrote with no less courage and vigour, but with a touch of tenderness and a melancholy mingling with the indignation which had their natural source in the relations which they had formerly held toward each other. A letter of the same date, and on the same subject—his own wrongs and the thraldom of Germany, —was addressed by Hutten to a faithful friend and valiant knight, Sebastian von Rotenhan, who was his brother-in-law. Rotenhan belonged to an ancient family, and, besides being a soldier and an author, was a strenuous furtherer of the Reformation. He travelled through the whole of Turkey, where he encountered many remarkable adventures. In his letter to Rotenhan, Hutten says that if all should desert him he would console himself with a good conscience, and hope in posterity. More memorable than any of these epistles was one which he despatched to Frederick Elector of Saxony, called the Wise, well known as Luther's protector. He composed it in Latin first, and then translated it into German. The two versions remain to us. This production relates less to Hutten's own grievances than to the great crisis in the agony of which Germany was then writhing. His allusions to himself have much nobleness. He exclaims, with the most burning emphasis of his nature, "Free I will remain, for death I fear not; I can die, but I cannot be a slave."

It was an immense gain for the Reformation that Luther, with that broad strong sense which distinguished him, went to the fireside and to the market-place in speaking to the German nation, and poured into the ear of working

men the phrases which had been familiar to them from infancy. What to the people were Latin bulls? They could not read them: they did not understand them. But, casting aside the panoply of pedants, here was a man telling them of God's blasphemers and Christ's foes in words as simple as those in which their favourite fairy tales were narrated. It was not difficult to persuade them, therefore, that the Pope was not merely a prime agent of the prince of lies, but an arrogant foreigner who ought to be spurned, if for nothing else, for not daring to utter one syllable to them in their own tongue. An Italian priest babbling Latin to other priests about sacred things they felt, without much demonstration or meditation, to be a consummate absurdity. The papal party was fertile in tricks, falsehoods, cunning diplomatics; but it was quite bewildered by the invincible fact that Luther was a great German writer. While it was firing Roman arrows with Punic craft, he was shaking his own land and Europe with the thunder of artillery. Hutten saw the enormous advantage which Luther derived from writing in German. He now, therefore, began to use German in his conflict with the monks and Obscurantists, and in the dissemination of his opinions,—not, however, laying Latin wholly aside. German, however, was not the same mighty weapon in his hands as in the hands of Luther, and his countrymen think that his productions in German are not equal to those in Latin. His German wanted idiomatic simplicity and facile flow; it was like that of the scholar condescending to write for the people—not as in Luther's mouth the garb in which crowding phantasies, crushing wrath, and the laugh of a large heart loved to array themselves. He had wit and declamatory force, but he had not Luther's abounding humour and graphic strength. Then, as the high-born, Hutten could not assume a frank and familiar air toward the people without overdoing his part. There were secrets in poor men's heads and in poor men's bosoms from acquaintance with which Hutten was for ever excluded, but which were part of Luther's inheritance as a child of the poor.

At Steckelberg Hutten had established a printing press. He now got this conveyed to Ebernburg, that he might unhindered pour forth his thoughts into the heart of his country as rapidly as they rose. One of the first uses to which he applied the types when they had reached his friend's castle was to publish a German translation of four of his dialogues, including the "Trias Romana." This work was more a paraphrase than an exact rendering of the Latin original, and differed from the latter by having marginal notes. It also contained a number of poems marked by that pith which Hutten put into all things. It was entitled "Gesprächbuchlin Herr Ulrichs von Hutten." It had a curious woodcut on the title-page, a copy of which is given in the first volume of Münch's edition. At the top God the Father and King David are seen, the former grasping in his hand thunderbolts, while King David holds up a tablet on which is written "Exaltare qui judicas terram redde retribu. superbis." Below, to the left of the title, is a figure of Luther, and to the right a figure of Hutten; under Luther stand the words "Veritatem meditabitur guttur meum;" under Hutten the words "Perrumpendum est, tandem perrumpendum est." The lowest compartment of the woodcut is occupied by a company of soldiers and a troop of knights, who are driving before them with long spears the pope, cardinals, and the clergy. Over this are the words "Odivi Ecclesiam Maligmantium." At each of the four corners of the title-page are coats of arms. An interest still lingers round this quaint old woodcut, not alone on Hutten's account, but because with its frank brave face it seems to tell us that the battle which Luther and Hutten thought a few years would suffice to fight is an eternal battle, in which, by whatever name called, there are always popes and cardinals, and priestly deceivers and oppressors to be vanquished, and in which the real victory will ever be the living and the dying for the true and the right, whatever outward disasters may befal. God's Church is the ideal of the divine, an ideal unrealisable on earth, but the immortal struggle to realise

which is what alone can make man's life noble and beautiful. The "Ecclesia Maligmantium" is whatever wickedly opposes itself to that glorious and magnanimous persistency. When weary in the conflict, may we remember Him who grasps the thunderbolts. FRANCIS HARWELL.

SKIRMISH AT PENRITH IN 1745.

Springfield Mount,
Leeds, 12 *Jan.*

MR. URBAN,—As the accounts of eye-witnesses of memorable transactions are always the most valuable, especially so when, as in the present instance, they were not immediately concerned in the affairs related, and, as much as may be, unswayed by the prejudices of party, the following letter from Clifton, near Penrith, detailing the last struggles of the House of Stuart in the year 1745 to regain a lost throne, is both interesting and valuable, not only as showing the position and anxieties of a private individual at that fearful crisis, but also in a national and historical point of view. As the document has never before been published, to the best of my knowledge and belief, you will probably not deem it unworthy a place in your Magazine.

The writer, it will be perceived, was a member of the Society of Friends, a circumstance which will amply secure the credibility of all he relates,—the peaceable principles of the denomination to which he belonged (without diminishing in the least from their feelings of loyalty) not allowing him to take part in sanguinary conflicts. I need only add that the original letter is in the possession of his granddaughter, now resident near London; and the son-in-law he alludes to was the great-grandfather of a lady of Penrith who kindly transcribed it for me.

Yours, &c. C. J. ARMISTEAD.

Letter from a Friend at Clifton, written in 1745, *relating to a skirmish with the Rebels near Penrith.*

Clifton, 29th of 11th mo. 1745.

Esteemed friend, Richd. Partridge,—By this know thine I received, and shall hereby give thee hints of the affair here, as it was from the beginning to the end; I being both eye and ear-witness to the truth thereof. But in the first place I cannot easily omit acknowledging the great favour and protecting hand of power to us manifested in so great a danger, as thou by the following account may understand.

First, as to the rebels: when they came south we did not suffer much, but they seemed to have great assurance that they would proclaim their king in London on the 24th of last month, and crown him on New Year's Day, and then they would send Geordey, as they called him, over to Hanover, and would tread down his turnip-field dikes, highly dis-esteeming the Duke, calling him Geordey's lad and Geordey's Wolly, with many more opprobrious speeches. But on their return north they were cruelly barbarous and inhuman when here; for their leaders gave them liberty to plunder for four hours, and then to burn Lowther, Clifton, Bridge, and Penrith, and some say for six miles round; but, thanks to the Most High, whose power is above the power of man, often preventing the wicked from prosecuting their wicked designs, it certainly was the Lord's doing in bringing forward the noble Duke and his men in the very hour of great distress; as for my part, I must ever love and esteem him as a man of worth.

Now I shall give thee to understand the beginning and the end of the engagement:—First the rebel Hussars, being gone part way to Penrith, came riding back by my door in haste, between one and two in the afternoon; then in an hour came back again, driving up the rear of their army with whips to my door, and then others took their place, and they wheeled off, and set themselves in ambush against my barn side, being so enclosed with cross houses that our King's men could not see them until close to them, we not knowing their designs, but I firmly believing them to be evil, and so went into my house, yet could not long be easy there, and ventured forth again, and looking about me I espied the commanders of the King's men appearing on the hill, about 400 yards south of my house, for whom my very heart was in pain; for believing that a great number might be cut off before they were aware, so our care was great to give the King's men notice, for which my son ventured his life, and gave them notice about 300 yards before they came to a place where in the meantime a second ambush was laid, about 100 yards nearer

to our King's men; and the King's Hussars, with some of the Yorkshire Hunters, came down, and so soon as they came opposite to the first ambush the rebels fired upon them, but did no execution, and then issued out the ambush at my doors, and a furious firing they had, the King's men acting the nimblest and quickest that ever my eyes beheld, not one of them receiving any harm. Some horse followed the former, so that in a few minutes the rebels ran away like madmen; and just by my doors one of the rebels was brought down and taken, and a Captain Hamilton was also taken at the same time (afterwards executed at York); they were both had up to the Duke. Then all was still about an hour, in which time I abode in the house; the King's troops still standing up on the common, in which time my son went over a little green to see if we could get the cattle brought into their houses, but seeing that in vain, came homewards again, when four rebels on horseback seized him, calling him a spy, and had him down under their horses' feet, swearing desperately many times they would shoot him, and three of them commanded the fourth to shoot him, which he attempted with his gun, and then pistol, but neither would fire, so he escaped, and came in; a little after I was again grown uneasy to go out, which I ventured to do, and looking about me I saw the King's men as before, standing on the common; turning me about I saw the rebels filling the town-street north of my house, as also running down and lining the hedges and walls, even down to my house on both sides; then was I in great pain for the duke and his men, who could not see them, it beginning to grow darkish; but I ventured my life, and stood a little off, and waved my hat in my hand, which some of them discovering, one came riding down towards me, and I called to him, bidding him cast his eye about him and see how the town was filled, and hedges lined; after which he returned, and then a party was dismounted and sent down to meet the rebels; and in the time of quietness as above, the rebels had sent off a party of their horse to plunder and burn Lowther Hall and town, and they were also plundering our town, leaving nothing they could lay their hands on, breaking locks, and making ruinous work, even to all our victuals, and little children's clothes of all sorts. Now it beginning to grow dark, and the rebels so thick about my house, we had no hopes of saving ourselves, but concluded to leave the house and go into the fields, if we could but get there. In the middle of the orchard we were parted by the rebels, one part of us driven into the fields, the other back into the house, severely threatening our lives, never expecting to see one another alive again. A son-in-law and his family were in like circumstances, for they seemed more severe upon us than upon others. Now to come to the matter above again: we were not all got to the fireside again before the firing on all hands was dreadful, which continued half an hour, in which time were killed ten of the King's men, and twenty-one wounded, and the Duke's footman taken prisoner, who was recovered, and of the rebels, were five killed, and many wounded that night. Early next morning were seventy prisoners under custody; and after the heat of firing was over all seemed still a little space, after which some came, and broke in at my court door, calling sharply to open; but we believing it to be the rebels, I would not open, when they begun to be sharp, and orders were given to fire, they supposing the house to be full of rebels, but I called and said I would open as fast as I could, and the first words said to me were, could the Duke lodge here to night, to which with pleasure I answered yes; and pleasant and agreeable company he was, a man of good parts, very friendly, and no pride in him. Much on this I could say if it would not be tedious to thee, yet shall mention one thing very remarkable, which was, our cattle were all standing among the slain men, and not one of them hurt, as also them that were banished from our house came in again next morning; the Duke's men said it was a wonder they were not killed, our next neighbour being shot at that same time. Thou mayst also know I had the Duke of Kingston and the Duke of Richmond to lodge, with about a hundred more, and as many horses. I have not yet mentioned a scaffold erected by the rebels behind a wall, at a corner of my house, as we believed to cut off any that might come into my court, which if it had not been that they had fled, the noble Duke had stood a bad chance there.

I am afraid thou can scarcely read this; but if thou think proper to shew it to any, I would have thee copy it fair over, and shew it to whom thou wilt, even if it be to the King. I conclude with true love,

THOMAS SAVAGE.

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF THOMAS STOTHARD, R.A.

Life of Thomas Stothard, R.A., with Personal Reminiscences. By Anne Eliza Bray. With numerous Illustrations from his Works. Small 4to. (Murray.)

IN Bunhill Fields burial-ground (in the Campo Santo of the Dissenters), our English Watteau,—and something more than Watteau,—lies by the side of Bunyan and De Foe. This was unsought for; but it is not the less appropriate because it was so. There is much in common between Bunyan and De Foe; the same persecuted lot in life; the same sincerity of purpose, and the same reality in their writings. Our English Watteau, the earnest and simple-hearted Thomas Stothard, was their happiest illustrator; no pencil has as yet done so much justice to the Pilgrim's Progress and Robinson Crusoe as his earnest and graceful pencil has done.

Thomas Stothard was born in Long Acre, in London, on the 17th Aug. 1755, at the sign of the Black Horse, a tavern much frequented by coach-makers, and kept by his father, who was a native of Stutton, near Tadcaster, in Yorkshire. His mother came from Shrewsbury, and her maiden name, as her grandchildren believe, was Reynolds. This however is uncertain. How strange that it should be so! But Stothard's children seem to have been very dull and incurious to the events of their father's life. While every artist contemporary with Stothard knew, and some had stated in print, that he was a native of London, his surviving children thought Acomb in Yorkshire to have been the place of his birth. But the registers of Acomb do not contain his name; while the entry of his baptism, on the 7th of September, is recorded, with the date of his birth, in the register of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, the parish in which the greater part of Long Acre lies.

He was an only and a delicate child, and the father, being anxious about his health, sent him, when five years old, to his brother's at York, who placed him under the care of an old lady, "a good woman," he was wont to say, "and a staunch Presbyterian," who lived in a little village called Acomb, near York.

"There," as he remarked to Allan Cunningham, "I grew strong. She had two sons in the Temple, London, who had sent her a present of the heads of Houbraken framed and glazed, likewise an engraving of the Blind Belisarius by Strange, and some religious pictures from the unrivalled graver of the same artist. I looked earnestly and often at these productions, for the old lady admitted me freely into the room and seemed pleased with my admiration of them. I gazed till I found a love of art grow within me, and a desire to imitate what was on the wall. I got bits of paper, and paints, and made many attempts. I could see that my hand was improving, and I had sketched some things not amiss, when, at eight years old, I was removed to Stutton, the birthplace of my father. Before this I should have mentioned that my father, pleased with my attempts, had sent me boxes of colours, which I knew so little how to use, that I applied to a house-painter for some mixed paint, which he gave me in an oyster-shell, and the first man I painted was a black. I had no examples. You know how necessary they are—literature may be taught by words; art must come through signs."

Such is the account of his early life which the great painter gave to his friend Allan Cunningham. Stothard called on Mr. Cunningham for the express purpose of communicating the particulars, and of saying how much he had been pleased with the perusal of his Life of Flaxman. "I knew Flaxman well," said Stothard, on the same occasion, and to the same person; "he was very kind to me, for he introduced me to some valuable friends who patronised my earliest works."

From the healthy glens and moors of Yorkshire Stothard was removed in his thirteenth year to the unhealthy marshes of Ilford, in Essex, where he was put to school, and where he still was when, in 1770, he lost his father. This bereavement occurred in his sixteenth year, from which time he was chiefly supported by his mother, and by the interest of 1200*l.* which his father had left. Owing to his mother's diminished means, he was taken from school, and lived with his mother, who, in order to be nearer an aged aunt, took up her residence at Stepney-green. Here he grew ac-

quainted with men who drew patterns for weavers in flowered and brocaded silks in Spitalfields, and, still pursuing his taste for drawing, was apprenticed for seven years to a Spitalfields' draftsman living in Spital-square.

It was during this apprenticeship, and while employed in his leisure moments in making fanciful designs of his own from such books as he could procure, that he was seen, it is said, by Mr. Harrison, then employed or about to be employed in that edition of the Novelists' Library which bears his name. Pleased with what he saw, Harrison, it is said, gave him a novel to read,—requested that when he met with a subject which struck his fancy he would make a design from it in Indian ink, and observed that he would look in upon him at the end of the week to see what he had done. When the time came three designs were ready, which Harrison duly examined, approved, and paid for by the present of half-a-guinea. Such is the story told by Mrs. Bray; but a somewhat different version is still current and still believed. Harrison, it is said, had given him a design by Dodd for Joseph Andrews to correct; but Stothard, instead of correcting the drawing, made a new and better design of his own for the same passage. Whichever version is correct, it was Harrison who first brought before the public the youthful genius of Stothard, and in a way—as an illustrator of books—in which he is still without a rival. That Stothard's first design for Harrison was an illustration for Joseph Andrews confirms the story about Dodd.

But Stothard, it is certain, had been a contributor at one if not more of the public exhibitions of pictures in London before Harrison was engaged upon his Library. At the exhibition in 1777 of the Royal Incorporated Society of Artists of Great Britain he had three works, viz. two landscapes and a battle from the Iliad, and in the following year he exhibited at the Royal Academy a "Holy Family." Now Harrison's Novelists' Library was published between 1779 and 1788, when Stothard had put his own productions before the public. This however will scarcely diminish the praise justly due to Harrison, who certainly exhibited the prophetic eye of taste in employing Stothard on the illustrations for his Magazine.

The approbation which his designs from the English Novelists obtained for him introduced him to artists of eminence, and to other booksellers than the publisher of the Novelists' Library. At this time, indeed for the next forty years of his life, he was chiefly maintained by the booksellers and silversmiths. His fancy was prolific, his hand ready, and the week's work met the week's necessities. His cheerful temperament, and his good stock of health, made him perfectly content with his lot, and to the last he was happier in giving life to the fertility of his fancy in small designs upon paper than he was in the full blossom of his reputation in embodying his conceptions with greater care on the halls of Burghley and Hafod, or the ceiling of the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh.

As his fame and skill increased he was gradually introduced to the honours of the Royal Academy. In 1789 he was made an Associate, and in 1794 a Royal Academician. The favourable opinion of Sir Joshua Reynolds had stood him in good stead. Whenever Sir Joshua was asked for a design from a poet or a novelist, he is said to have invariably replied, and with good reason, "Go to young Stothard, he will design it much better than I can."

By this time he had become a husband and a father. His wife was an Anabaptist, by name Rebecca Watkins. He had also, about the period of his election to the full honours of the Academy, purchased the house No. 28, Newman Street, in which he lived till his death, on the 27th April, 1834, in his 79th year. He survived his wife and his two eldest sons, both of whom had come to untimely ends. The second son was that Charles Stothard to whom we owe the "Monumental Effigies;" a work of equal accuracy and beauty—alike valuable to the antiquary and the artist.

The widow of Charles has composed the very agreeable life of Stothard which is now before us. The volume is a quarto in shape, printed in the old style, and richly illustrated from the pictures, engraved works, and unpublished designs of our English Wat-

teau. The selection has been made by a kind of committee of taste, and the drawing on the wood has been properly entrusted to Mr. George Scharf, jun. whose fidelity and dexterity of pencil is already to be seen to advantage in the works of Kugler and Macaulay. A more exquisite drawing-room table volume has not been given to the public for many years; and it is one to which we wish every success; for as this succeeds, Mr. Murray it is said will be determined whether or not he will carry out his design of giving us a companion Life of Flaxman. Let us add that in the Flaxman Mr. Scharf will be even more at home than in the Stothard. There is an uncertainty of outline in Stothard indicative at times of beauties which have evaporated a little in the transfer to wood. A perfect certainty of outline will be a leading requisite in the promised Flaxman.

As an artist Stothard would suffer in his reputation were he considered primarily by his larger works. His staircase at Burghley, and his Advocates' Ceiling, are rather happy in parts than felicitous as a whole. His Wellington Shield (a present to the Duke from the London Bankers) is not a successful contest with the difficulties of costume. His Jacob's Dream (now in Lord Overstone's gallery) is properly looked upon by Mr. Leslie as among the happiest of his larger works. Another choice production, for its size, is The Vintage. Though at times a good colourist, working in the school of Rubens, and at no mean distance, he is a greater artist in his sepia and indian-ink drawings, and in his engraved works, than he is in his oil pictures. We could not help feeling the truth of this when standing before the original "Canterbury Pilgrimage," at Mr. Miles' at Leigh Court. How superior, we said to ourselves, is Schiavonetti's unfinished engraving of the picture to the picture itself, as superior, in short, as the picture itself is to Schiavonetti's engraving as finished by Heath.

Setting aside the Canterbury Pilgrimage and the Garden of Boccaccio, it is in his designs for books, for which he received a guinea a design, such as Robinson Crusoe, the Pilgrim's Progress, and the poems of Mr. Rogers, that Stothard is seen to advantage. How charmingly has James Heath translated his grace and spirit. How exquisitely in the early editions of Rogers has poor Luke Clennell caught his undefined beauties of outline and expression. How cleverly has Mr. Scharf, in the volume before us, rendered the Robinson Crusoe making his boat, and Robinson Crusoe on his raft; and how happily in the same volume has Mr. Thompson caught the force and feeling of Stothard's design for Chantrey's Sleeping Children. It is by such engravings as these that Stothard's fame will be extended, and not by his larger works, even including the Jacob's Dream; while the original designs themselves will as long as they last maintain in market value fifty-fold the amount in money for which they were originally executed.

Mrs. Bray has given us some particulars of the history of the Canterbury Pilgrimage, both novel and interesting. The subject was suggested by Cromek, an engraver, author, publisher, and printseller, and, we must add, a Yorkshireman. Cromek, however, died while the engraving was in hand, and Schiavonetti, to whose graver it was entrusted, died before it was half finished.

"When I undertook," says Stothard, "to paint the picture of the Canterbury Pilgrimage for Mr. Cromek, the price agreed was sixty pounds. The degree of finish was left to me at the conclusion. In the progress of the work the subject and design appearing more important than either of us apprehended, Mr. Cromek of himself made the following proposition, that if I on my part would give one month's additional attention to the picture over and above what was at first agreed, he would make the sum one hundred pounds. This additional forty pounds was to be paid as soon as he could collect it from his subscribers. This he did not do, excusing himself on the score of the expense he was at in advertisements, &c. He sold the picture to Mr. Hart Davis for three hundred guineas, receiving immediately two hundred pounds. He then in like manner excused himself; and as I received his plea of ill success with the public with indulgence, and as the plate was in progress towards completion, deferred my demand till the publication. This I have done to accommodate him in his alleged difficulty. Schiavonetti's death following soon after put a stop to the work, and

what succeeded this soon after made an additional reason not to urge my demand on the widow."

To another, if not the same, correspondent, he says—for the extracts are from rough drafts found among his papers—

"I have to thank you for your kind offer of advancing a part conjointly with other of my friends who wish me well, as to the publication of the Canterbury Pilgrims. I certainly wish it completed on the score of my own reputation, as well as on that of the family of poor Cromek. The sum the engraver requests is three hundred and thirty guineas, to be paid in three instalments. For this he promises to complete it in fifteen months from the time he begins it. Mrs. Cromek has (with a view to Schiavonetti's proceeding on it immediately) sold Blair's Grave for 120*l.*, so that the plate is in progress."

We are somewhat surprised at finding that this accidental reference to Blake's Illustrations of Blair did not recal to Mrs. Bray's recollection the curious circumstance that a rival engraving of the Canterbury Pilgrims should have been advertised for publication at the same time as Stothard's, and that this rival, or, as it professed to be, the original procession, was the composition of no less a person than William Blake. Mr. Cunningham relates the story in his admirable Life of Blake, but he had not seen till his Lives were finished the following curious and unpublished letter from Cromek to Blake, referring, among other matters, to Stothard's Canterbury Pilgrimage. For a copy of this letter, throwing accidental information as it does on Blake's chequered career, we are indebted to Mr. Peter Cunningham :—

64, *Newman Street*,
May, 1807.

Mr. Blake,—Sir, I rec^{d}, not with^{t} great surprise, your letter, demanding 4 guineas for the *sketched vignette*, ded^{n} to the Queen. I have returned the drawing w^{h} this note, and I will briefly state my reasons for so doing. In the first place I do not think it merits the price you affix to it, *under any circumstances*. In the next place I never had the remotest suspicion that you c^{d} for a moment entertain the idea of writing *me* to supply money to create an honour in w^{h} I cannot possibly participate. The Queen allowed *you*, not *me*, to dedicate the work to *her!* The honour w^{d} have been yours exclus^{y}, but, that you might not be deprived of any advantage likely to contribute to your reputation, I was willing to pay Mr. Schiavonetti *ten* guineas for etching a plate from the drawing in question.

Another reason for returning the sketch is that *I can do without it*, having already engaged to give a greater number of etchings than the price of the book will warrant; and I neither have nor ever had any encouragement from *you* to place you before the public in a more favourable point of view than that which I have already chosen. You charge me w^{h} *imposing upon you*. Upon my honour I have no recollection of anything of the kind. If the world and I were to settle accounts to-morrow, I do assure you the balance w^{d} be considerably in my favour. In this respect "*I am more sinned against than sinning.*" But, if I cannot recollect any instances wherein I have imposed upon *you*, several present themselves in w^{h} I have imposed upon *myself*. Take two or three that press upon me.

When I first called on you I found you without reputation; I *imposed* on myself the labour, and an Herculean one it has been, to create and establish a reputation for you. I say the labour was Herculean, because I had not only the public to contend with, but I had to battle with a man who had predetermined not to be served. What public reputation you have, the reputation of eccentricity excepted, I have acquired for you, and I can honestly and conscientiously assert that if you had laboured thro' life for yourself as zealously and as earnestly as I have done for you your reputation as an artist w^{d} not only have been enviable but it would have placed you on an eminence that w^{d} have put it out of the power of an individual, as obscure as myself, either to add to it or take from it. *I also imposed on myself* when I believed what you so often have told me, that your works were equal, nay superior, to a Raphael or to a Michael Angelo! Unfortunately for me as a publisher the public awoke me from this state of stupor, this mental delusion. That public is willing to give you credit for what real talent is to be found in your productions, *and for no more.*

I have imposed on myself yet more grossly in believing you to be one altogether abstracted from this world, holding converse w^{h} the world of spirits!—simple, unoffending, a combination of the *serpent* and the *dove*. I really blush when I reflect how I have been cheated in this respect. The most effectual way of benefiting a designer whose aim is general patronage is to bring his designs before the public through the medium of en-

graving. Your drawings have had the *good fortune* to be engraved by one of the first artists in Europe, and the specimens already shown have already produced you orders that I verily believe you otherwise w^d^ not have rec^d^. Herein I have been gratified, for I was determined to bring you food as well as reputation, tho' from your late conduct I have some reason to embrace your wild opinion, that to manage genius, and to cause it to produce good things, it is absolutely necessary to starve it; indeed, this opinion is considerably heightened by the recollection that your best work, the illustrations of "The Grave," was produced when you and Mrs. Blake were reduced so low as to be obliged to live on half-a-guinea a week!

Before I conclude this letter, it will be necessary to remark, when I gave you the order for the drawings from the poem of "The Grave," I paid you for them more than I could then afford, more in proportion than you were in the habit of receiving, and what you were perfectly satisfied with, though I must do you the justice to confess much less than I think is their real value. Perhaps you have friends and admirers who can appreciate their merit and worth as much as I do. I am decidedly of opinion that the 12 for "The Grave" should sell at the least for 60 guineas. If you can meet with any gentleman who will give you this sum for them, I will deliver them into his hands on the publication of the poem. I will deduct the 20 guineas I have paid you from that sum, and the remainder 40 d^o^ shall be at your disposal.

I will not detain you more than one minute. Why sh^d^ you so *furiously rage* at the success of the little picture of "The Pilgrimage?" 3,000 people have now *seen it and have approved of it.* Believe me, yours is "*the voice of one crying in the wilderness.*"

You say the subject is *low*, and *contemptibly treated.* For his excellent mode of treating the subject the poet has been admired for the last 400 years! The poor painter has not yet the advantage of antiquity on his side, therefore w^h^ some people an apology may be necessary for him. The conclusion of one of Squire Simkin's letters to his mother in the Bath Guide will afford one. He speaks greatly to the purpose:

> ——— I very well know,
> Both my subject and verse is exceedingly low;
> But if any *great critic* finds fault with my letter,
> *He has nothing to do but to send you a better.*

With much respect for your talents,
I remain, sir,
Your real friend and well-wisher,
R. H. Cromek.

Should Mrs. Bray have occasion to reprint her life of her famous father-in-law (as we hope she will), she should certainly refer to the rival Pilgrimage which Blake painted and engraved—a rival only in the coincidence of its appearance—for it is not only Blake's poorest production, but a most sorry performance itself, while Stothard's fine composition has been happily described by Scott, in his Life of Dryden, as "executed with the genius and spirit of a master, and all the rigid attention to costume that could be expected by the most severe antiquary."

LETTER OF LORD BYRON DENYING THE AUTHORSHIP OF "THE VAMPIRE."

10 *Dartmouth St.*
Westr. Jan. 17th, 1852.

Mr. Urban,—The original of the annexed letter has never been out of the possession of a friend of mine, who received it from a person in the employ of his Lordship's family; and I am not aware that it has ever been published, at least in this country. The Editor of Galignani's Messenger may have inserted it, in the first instance, in his newspaper; but I do not know where in London to find a file of that journal.

"The Vampire" was a composition unblushingly attributed to Lord Byron on its first publication, as appears from the following advertisement, which I copy from the Literary Gazette of the 24th April, 1819:—

Lord Byron.

This Day is published, in 8vo. price 4*s.* 6*d.* The Vampyre; a Tale. By the Right Hon. Lord Byron. To which is added, an account of his Lordship's Residence in the Island of Mitylene.

Printed, by permission, for Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, Paternoster Row.

The terms of this announcement will render intelligible some of the allusions made by Lord Byron in the letter. Yours, &c. S. E. T.

To the Editor of Galignani's Messenger.

Venice, April 27th, 1819.

Sir, — In various numbers of your journal I have seen mentioned a work entitled "The Vampire," with the addition of my name as that of the author. I am not the author, and never heard of the work in question until now. In a more recent paper I perceive a formal annunciation of "The Vampire," with the addition of an account of my "residence in the island of Mitylene," an island which I have occasionally sailed by in the course of travelling some years ago through the Levant, and where I should have no objection to reside—but where I have never yet resided. Neither of these performances are mine; and I presume that it is neither unjust nor ungracious to request that you will favour me by contradicting the advertisement to which I allude. If the book is clever, it would be base to deprive the real writer, whoever he may be, of his honours; and if stupid, I desire the responsibility of nobody's dullness but my own.

You will excuse the trouble I give you; the imputation is of no great importance, and as long as it was confined to surmises and reports I should have received it as I have received many others—in silence; but the formality of a public advertisement of a book I never wrote, and a residence where I never resided, is a little too much, particularly as I have no notion of the contents of the one nor the incidents of the other. I have besides a personal dislike to "Vampires," and the little acquaintance I have with them would by no means induce me to divulge their secrets.

You did me a much less injury by your paragraphs about "my devotion," and "abandonment of society for the sake of religion," which appeared in your Messenger during last Lent—all of which are not founded on fact; but you see I do not contradict them, because they are merely personal, whereas the others in some degree concern the reader.

You will oblige me by complying with my request of contradiction. I assure you that I know nothing of the works in question; and have the honour to be (as the Correspondents to Magazines say) "your constant reader," and

Very obed^{t} humble serv^{t},

Byron.

A Monsieur, Monsieur Galignani,
18, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

[We add two extracts from Lord Byron's Letters to his publisher Mr. Murray:—

May 15, 1819. "I have got your extract and the Vampire. I need not say it is *not mine*. There is a rule to go by: you are my publisher (till we quarrel), and what is not published by you is not written by me."—Moore's Letters, &c. of Lord Byron, 1830, 4to. ii. 207.

May 25. "A few days ago I sent you all I knew of Polidori's Vampire. He may do, say, or write what he pleases, but I wish he would not attribute to me his own compositions."—Ibid. p. 211.

In noticing "Ernestus Berchtold; or the Modern Œdipus, a Tale. By J. W. Polidori, M.D." published before the end of the same year, a contemporary critic says, "This is another of the semi-sentimental semi-supernatural productions to which we are now prone—the prose Byroniads which infest the times. . . . An introduction states Berchtold to be one of the three tales engendered by a travelling junta of our country folks, who agreed to write each a story founded on some superstition. Frankenstein, by Godwin's daughter, Shelley's wife, was the first; the Vampire, of which we have a poor piece at the end of Mazeppa, and a surreptitious whole by Dr. Polidori, instead of its planner Lord Byron, in a separate form, the second; and this novel, the third."—Literary Gazette for 1819, p. 546.]

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Meaning of the word Whiffler, with illustrations from the Pageantry of Norwich and London—Baronial Title granted by King Charles II. to a Portuguese—Palimpsest Sepulchral Brass at Norwich—Ancient Timber-Houses at Coventry—Factitious Monuments of Fictitious Ancestry—The Epitaph of Olympia Morata.

Meaning of the Word "Whiffler."

Canonbury, Jan. 1, 1852.

Mr. Urban,—After the remarks on the word Whiffler which have appeared in your Magazines for November and December, may I be allowed to offer a few observations in its further illustration?

I will venture to say that no one who had ever seen a Whiffler in the exercise of his singular craft, would have the slightest difficulty in recognising the force and truth of Shakspere's metaphor, (Hen. V. act v.)

——— the deep-mouthed sea,
Which, like a mighty Whiffler fore the King,
Seems to prepare his way.

Such a simile could only be drawn from a familiar acquaintance with the functions of a well-known office, and the method in which they were performed.

There is, however, another passage in the same author, which appears to throw some light on the immediate object of your correspondents' inquiry, namely, the *meaning* of the *word*. In a speech of the Players in Hamlet, (Act ii. sc. 2) we read—

Pyrrhus at Priam drives; in rage strikes wide;
But with the whiff and wind of his fell sword
The unnerved father falls.

Perhaps it may be necessary to say that Whifflers were furnished—not with a fife, as some have imagined—but a two-handed broadsword. In his management of this weapon, which was in constant motion, the Whiffler was so to use it as to compel retreat, but, at the same time, never to strike; and I think it would have been held an impeachment of his skill and dexterity had he touched one of the receding crowd. This incessant beating of the air, —this "whiff and wind" of his sword,— "prepared a way" for those in whose service he was engaged, with as much effect too, and as little chance of harm, as our modern policeman's staff.

In the sense conveyed by this passage, the word Whiffler is connected (as in Nares's Glossary) with "a whiff or puff of wind;" but it is the wind excited by the action of a sword, so managed as to spend its stroke upon the air; and in this, as I have attempted to show, lay the peculiar tact of the Whiffler. Evolutions of the same difficult kind might have been practised with the quarter-staff, and with the same result; and hence, perhaps, the word Whiffler is defined by Minshew as a club or staff-bearer. But, in either case, the party must needs have been well trained to his office. I cannot, therefore, allow that our Whiffler was "*any* person who went before in a procession," nor should I call him "a *mere* clearer of the way;" but certainly shall concur with you, Sir, that he was not a fifer.

Mr. Douce has observed that Whifflers appear to have carried white staves; and, on reference to Hone's Every-Day Book, I find that in the London Pageants persons habited in "velvet coats and chains of gold, with white staves in their hands," are called on one occasion "Wyfflers;" but these at another time, and perhaps more correctly, are described as "gentlemen ushers." In the same procession (Sir Patience Ward's, in 1680), we have "the fence-master, with attendants bearing bright broadswords *drawn*." Were *they* Whifflers? The authorities quoted are on this point obscure; and they want the support of any memory of the office in the place to which they belong.

In some of the passages cited by Dr. Johnson the words in question are mere sounds, "signifying nothing," and his meaning is certainly the reverse of that which is here supposed; but I humbly conceive, that in his "whiff," and "Whiffler," Shakspere had one and the same idea present to his mind; that they mutually explain each other; and that this is an instance of his careful and exact use of terms.

Yours faithfully, A. T.

We think this Correspondent has now successfully traced the allusion to which the Whifflers owed their name. It was to the sound produced by the flourishing of their weapons through the air. Such Whifflers were maintained in their original character at Norwich to times of recent memory: and appear to have faded away, like other good old relics of the past, under the innovating effect of municipal reform. They are thus described in the handsome and interesting volume which has been published through the liberality of Mr. Hudson Gurney on the civic antiquities of that antient city:—

"There were four Whifflers, whose office was on guild-days, and in all processions of the Body Corporate, to clear the way for the Mayor, &c. This they performed by brandishing their short two-handed swords, with the greatest dexterity and agility, making a ready way through the densest crowd without hurting any one. On the guild-day of William Moore, esq. in 1835, they appeared officially for the last time: two were, however, found to exhibit before the members of the Archæological Institute, on their visit to Norwich in the summer of 1847; but it is quite clear that, for want of practice, the Whiffler's 'occupation's gone.'"

We have copied from the same work (in the annexed cut) the costume of the Norwich Whifflers: and in their further illustration we may add the following extract from a manuscript history of the city, which was written about a century ago by Mackerell the historian of King's Lynn. He is discoursing of the Guild Feast, which was the chief annual holiday of Norwich:—

"As there was always a multitude of people to see the procession, it was necessary to have several persons to keep them from coming too near, or breaking the procession. For this purpose there were six Whifflers, somewhat like the Roman gladiators, who were neatly dressed, and



A Norwich Whiffler.

had the art of brandishing their sharp swords * in the greatest crowds with such dexterity as to do harm to none; and of a sudden they would dart them up many yards into the air, and never failed catching them by their hilts. To this purpose also a man or two in painted canvas coats, and ridiculous red and yellow cloth caps, adorned with cats' tails and small bells, went up and down to clear the way; whose weapons were only small wands. These were called or known by the name of Dick Fools; even these had their admirers, but it was amongst the children and the mobility."

Though Mackerell says the Norwich Whifflers were six in number, an account of expenses at the St. George's Feast in 1698 states that the four Whifflers, "for their service as usual," received 2*l.*; and latterly also, as already stated, their number was only four. Their employment is traced up to Elizabethan times by the curious narrative of Wil Kemp, the morrice-dancer; on whose entrance into Norwich in 1599, after his nine days' dance from London, on passing St. Stephen's Gate, he found there "Wifflers, such officers as were appointed by the Mayor, to make me way through the throng of the people which prest so mightily upon me;" and so with great labour he got through that narrow press into the market place, where the City Waits stood on the Cross to welcome him with their wind instruments. †

The Whifflers of the London pageantry, as we have previously noticed at the commencement of the present discussion (Oct. 1851, p. 404,) were usually costumed as savage men, and their weapons were clubs. In the earliest descriptions that we have of them, which are those in Machyn's Diary, 1553-1562, they are called wodyn and wodys, that is, wild men. Their dress was entirely green, shaggy with hair; they had great beards; carried clubs, which were contrived to discharge squibs;

* In the volume of the Archæological Institute relating to their Norwich meeting, notice is taken of the introduction of the two Whifflers at St. Andrew's hall, and it is said that they entered "attired in their motley dresses, and waving their *wooden* swords, as in former times;" but this is a mistake. The mob would not have been so easily frightened with wooden swords; and would at once have degraded the Whifflers that carried them into "Dick Fools."

† Kemp's Nine Daies Wonder (Camden Society's reprint), p. 17.

and had targets at their backs. The Ironmongers, in preparing their pageant for the lord mayor's day in 1566, "agreed with Hugh Watts and Xp'ofer Beck that they shall fynde us two wood men, with clubbes, squibbes and powder, and all other necessaryes, and that to be done in all respectes as hath byn accustomed, and to be paid for the same xxiij*s.* iij*d.*" *

In Smith's "Description of the royall citie of London, 1575," they are thus mentioned: "And to make waye in the streetes, there are certayne men apparelled like develles and wyldmen, with skybbs, and certayne beadells." And so in Whetstone's play of Promos and Cassandra, 1578, two men are introduced "apparelled like Green Men at the Mayor's Feast, with clubs of fireworks, that the King and his train may pass with ease." Raph, in the Cobler's Prophesie, 1594, declares he "will stand out of the Green Men's way, for burning my vestment." Such, no doubt, was originally the "Green Man," a favourite inn sign, though converted in modern days into a huntsman in Lincoln green. Under their older name of Woods we also still see them in heraldry, used as a canting crest for the name of Wood, and as the supporters to the arms of Wodehouse. They appear heraldically in the sepulchral brass of Robert Woodhouse, rector of Holwell in Bedfordshire, dated 1515, with their clubs and targets exactly as in the lord mayor's shows described by Machyn.

In the reign of Charles the First they had assumed a somewhat different guise. Their dress was of some coarse cloth, though probably still green, whilst their savagery was represented by hideous masks and wreaths of leaves. They still carried clubs of squibs, † as shown by John Bate in his "Mysteries of Nature and Art, 1635." They probably continued to make their annual appearance for many a lord mayor's show after, and sometimes in large numbers, for in 1681 a company of twenty Green Men preceded the principal pageant.

But though these were the real and efficient Whifflers, with their clubs and links, which are alluded to in Ruggles song in praise of tobacco, the same designation was applied to a different and more numerous body, who also played a conspicuous part in the civic processions. These were Whifflers of a more sober de-



Two Woods, at Holwell, co. Bedford. 1515.

* Some Account of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers, by John Nicholl, F.S.A. 1851, 8vo. p. 94: a work which on another opportunity we hope to introduce more fully to the notice of our readers.

† For the annexed fac-simile of Bate's engraving we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Nicholl, the historian of the Ironmongers.



Green Man, of the London Pageantry. 1635.

scription,—either men of worship, or men of mere show and goodly attire. Such was the case as early as the 31st Hen. VIII. for in "the Muster of the Citizens of London" in that year we find the term assigned to persons of some rank and importance:

"The chamberlayn and councellours of the cytye, and the aldermen's deputyes, whiche were assigned to be *Wyffelers on horsebacke*, were all yn cotes of whyte damaske over theyre harnes, mounted on good horrses well trappyd, with great chaynes aboute theyre necks, and propre javelyns or battle axes yn theyre handes, with cappes of velvett on theyre heddes with ryche ouches.

"The *Wyffelers on fote* were iiij.C. propre lyght persones, apparellyd yn whyte sylke or buffe jerkyns, without harnes, with whyte hose and whyte shoes, every man having *a slaugh sworde or a javelyn to kepe the people yn araye*, with chaynes aboute their neckes, and fethers in theyre cappes." *

So again, in 1560, the Ironmongers received a precept from the lord mayor, requiring the company "to furnish xxiiij. hansome men, well and hansomely armed, and x. whiffelers, to go with them to feaching the Queenes Majestie."†

Thus, while the devils and savage men were the peculiar Whifflers for the pageantry, and made a way in the first instance through the crowd, the business of those to whom (in London) the name was more commonly applied was to accompany the procession, and restrain if necessary any lateral pressure or disorder. Their chief use, however, was evidently to increase the numbers of the show and amplify its pomp. They were identical with the javelin men which still attend upon sheriffs at county assizes. But, except on extraordinary emergencies, they were mere automata, like the mutes of a funereal cavalcade. This idea of their character is preserved in the passage from No. 536 of the Spectator, which is quoted in Todd's Johnson and in Richardson's Dictionary: where the term Whifflers is applied to "supernumerary and insignificant fellows" attendant on "our fine young ladies:" and in this instance, as in others, the lexicographers have partially misunderstood the term. These Whifflers, it will now be perceived, were not merely "triflers" or fops in character, but also in function, —a sort of supernumerary and useless hangers-on.

The Whifflers of processions were usually attired in uniform liveries, and

* Archæologia, vol. xxxii. p. 33.

† Nicholl's History of the Ironmongers' Company, p. 84.

also adorned with gilt chains and other equipments, which in many cases were provided for them. Bishop Hall alludes to this in the first of the two following passages, which have been cited by Mr. Richardson :—

"Doe we not laugh at the groome that is proud of his master's horse, or some vaine *Whiffler* that is proud of a borrowed chaine?"—*The Righteous Mammon.*

"If there do but an earthly prince come over, what pressing there is to see him! so as there is need of ushers or *Whifflers* to stave off the multitude."—*Sermon on James* iv. 8.

We have now seen how the term came to be used, as Douce and Nares remark, for any persons who marshalled or ushered a procession, irrespective of their peculiar costume or the weapon they carried. But from first to last it had nothing to do with fifes or flutes, which is the error that Dr. Rimbault originally discountenanced, and which the subsequent discussion in our pages has completely refuted.

There is, however, another use of the term which has not yet been pointed out, except in the quotation from Mr. Halliwell's Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, where he says, "Anti-masques were usually ushered in by Whifflers." It is clearly in reference to this peculiar use of the term that we must understand the introductory lines of Bishop Corbet's defence of the performance of Technogamia in 1621 :—

If wee, at Woodstock, have not pleased those
Whose clamourous judgments lye in urging noes,
And, *for the want of Whifflers*, have destroy'd
Th'applause which wee *with vizards* had enjoyed,
Wee are not sorry, &c.

which means, that the play of Technogamia had no anti-masque, or pantomimic prologue, to put the audience in good humour. What these anti-masques were may be seen in many of the Court masques of Ben Jonson : some of which have more than one anti-masque. Whether Jonson has used the term Whifflers in connection with them we do not recollect; but there is no doubt that Mr. Halliwell is right in stating that it was employed in reference to them : though the only passage we at present have to cite in confirmation is one in the preface to Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, where he speaks of "a new company of counterfeit vizards, whifflers, maskers, mummers."

And in this way the Cambridge plays in 1614-15 (see December, p. 623,) might be (metaphorically) said to have bishops for their "Whifflers," though not for their "actors :" the episcopal vice-chancellor having taken so active a part in the arrangements preliminary to their performance.

Baronial Title conferred on a Portuguese by King Charles the Second.

Hertford-street, May Fair, Jan. 19.

Mr. Urban,—I avail myself of the courtesy so often shewn by you to contributors to your excellent Miscellany, by sending you a copy taken from an original document in the possession of Count de Mesquitella of Portugal. It contains a grant by King Charles the Second of England, of the title of Baron of "Molingaria" to his ancestor Louis Gonçalo de Souza, in remembrance of the services rendered by his father Anthony de Souza, a Portuguese nobleman (minister at this court from John the Fourth, King of Portugal), to the royal cause in the time of Charles the First. Should you think this document worthy of insertion, as a singular instance of conferring a barony, it may perhaps provoke some of your correspondents to give information relative to the circumstances attending the performance of services therein alluded to, and rendered by a foreigner in aid of the royal Martyr's cause, and may thus contribute to elucidate the history of those troublous times.

But the inquiry might not rest here: the very unusual mode at this period of creating a barony by any other means than by patent under the Great Seal, would suggest an investigation why so extraordinary a departure from the usual practice was adopted, if the king's object was to ennoble the son of his father's friend; and whether at that period other individuals who had claims upon his majesty's "honour and gratitude" obtained similar grants. That the document in question is genuine there can exist no doubt. It is engrossed on vellum, and has the royal autograph at the bottom, with a wafer impression of the royal signet at the left hand lower corner. It has no countersignature, nor any endorsement which would indicate its registration in any of the usual public offices through which such an instrument might be supposed to pass, and searches have been made at the Rolls' Chapel and other official depositories without effect, for any docquet or registration of its contents.

This title is granted, "with all rights, privileges, and pre-eminences to the honour and degree of Baron appertaining, in as full, ample, and absolute manner as any other barons enjoy or have enjoyed the same," to Louis Gonçalo de Souza, who was born in England, during his father's residence in this country, in the year 1645; and it is a remarkable fact that this honour

was conceded, not to the father who had rendered such services as is shewn by the document, but to the son, who was a minor at the period, *but born in England.*

It has been suggested that "Molingaria" refers to Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath, in Ireland, and if so, that place was probably in the neighbourhood of some signal exploits effected by Anthony de Souza; and, if through the medium of your excellent periodical, any information could be given on this and other points, it would throw an additional light upon the events of that period alike useful and interesting to the antiquary and the historian.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Urban,
Yours, &c. D'Alte.

Letters under the King's Signet.

Carolus Dei gratia Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, etc. Omnibus et singulis ad quos præsentes Literæ pervenerint, Salutem. Cum Antonius de Souca nobilis Lusitanus, serenissimi ac potentissimi principis Joannis quarti Portugalliæ Regis in Anglia residens, multis abhinc annis (cum maximè flagrarent insani et præcipites regnorum nostrorum motus) Patri nostro beatissimæ memoriæ utilissimam gratissimam operam navaret et difficillimis illis temporibus Regium nomen inter Rebelles (etiam non sine summo capitis periculo) fortiter asserere et vindicare auderet; tam singularia officia constantiæ et affectûs erga Coronam Britannicam præstita sine aliquo honoris et gratitudinis indicio ex parte nostra præterire noluimus, sed paterna merita saltem in persona filii ejus agnoscere, et honestâ aliquâ benignitatis nostræ tessera condecorare æquum duximus. Sciatis igitur quod nos pro regiâ nostra potestate, ex mero motu, certâ scientiâ, et gratiâ nostrâ speciali Ludovicum Gonzalum de Souca prædicti Antonii filium creavimus, constituimus, et fecimus, ac per præsentes Literas creamus, constituemus, et facimus Baronem de Molingaria, ipsumque et heredes masculos ab ipso legitimè progenitos titulo Baronis de Molingaria in perpetuum gaudere volumus, unâ cum omnibus juribus, privilegiis, et præeminentijs ad dictum Baronis honorem gradumque pertinentibus, ità pleno, amplo, et absoluto modo ut ulli alii Barones gaudent vel gavisi sunt. In cujus rei testimonium præsentibus hisce literis sigillum nostrum apponi fecimus. Dat' è palatio nostro Westmonast' vicesimo octauo die Junii, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo sexagesimo primo et regni nostri decimo tertio.

(*Signet.*) Carolus R.

Palimpsest Sepulchral Brass at Norwich.

Mr. Urban,—During the progress of certain important improvements now being carried into effect in the interior of the noble church of St. Peter of Mancroft, in the city of Norwich, it was considered advisable to remove from the pavement at the eastern extremity of the north aisle a monumental brass which yet lingered there, lest this, the sole survivor of a goodly assemblage, should share the fate of its former companions, and leave no other trace of its existence than such as a despoiled slab can signify. The hand of the spoiler had indeed already deprived this memorial of the shields of arms which formed a part of the original composition, so that an armed effigy with a commemorative legend upon a separate plate at its feet were all that remained. In taking up the engraven effigy from the slab the lower part of the figure was accidentally injured, and the workman appears to have heated the plate in order to apply solder for the purpose of making good the damage as well as he might be able. The under side of the plate was thickly covered with pitch, wherewith, in addition to rivets, it had been affixed to the slab. The heat which was applied for the purpose which I have stated entirely melted away this pitch, and then it became apparent that a very remarkable addition was here to be made to the list of *palimpsest brasses* which from time to time have been discovered and observed.

The Reverse of both effigy and inscription shewed that these plates formed portions of another very different and much more magnificent brass which had been wantonly cut to pieces in order to supply materials for second use. The existing fragments shew that the original work comprised a double ogee canopy, having a shaft supporting the central spring of the two arches. Beneath each arch of this canopy there doubtless was an effigy, but of one only are there now any remains. The reverse of the plate with the armed effigy exhibits the upper part of a face, apparently of a Flemish merchant, with the flowing hair and low cap, such as appear upon the effigy of King Henry VII. while the reverse of the inscription-plate shews the upper part of the merchant's person with his uplifted and clasped hands. One of the lower tassels of the merchant's head-cushion is apparent, and below this the field of the plate shews a rich diaper. A portion of the richly embroidered cushion upon which the head of the second figure reposed is also visible on the first plate. Beyond

the canopy-shaft on the dexter side of the head of the deceased is the greater part of an armorial shield, which, with the exception of a narrow line traversing it obliquely from chief to base, is entirely covered with rough hatching cut diagonally for holding the quasi-enamel which should denote the tinctures. By the English heralds this shield would be described as Barry pily, and by the French * as Emmanché. Beneath it is some architectural diaper of an elaborate and bold flamboyant character. The effigies were apparently somewhat more than four feet in height, and consequently the entire brass must have been of large dimensions.

The whole of these remains display a great amount of hatching in the execution; they also are strongly marked with a foreign aspect, and indeed they bear a very decided resemblance, both in the character of the design and in its treatment and execution, to the Flemish relic which is preserved in the Geological Museum, in Jermyn-street.

I must not pass unnoticed the circumstance that the engraving in these fragments is much injured from the use of the hammer to produce an even surface on the other side, when the metal was in preparation for a second use. These marks, though sad obstacles to obtaining a satisfactory rubbing, have not, however, wholly effaced the beauty of the original Flemish work, which may be assigned to about A.D. 1520. The date of Sir Peter Rede's Inscription is 1568, and the circumstances now discovered lead to the conclusion that his effigy was produced at the same time; though the apparent date of the effigy,† (judging from the armour, and from both its design and execution as a Brass,) is about A.D. 1470, or even somewhat earlier. Indeed, heretofore this Brass has been considered to be an example of the second appropriation of an effigy in association with an inscription of later date. Instead of this, we must now consider it a palimpsest of another class, and also as a copy of some earlier engraving—a fac-simile copy in 1568 of some Brass then a century old. The precise and careful accuracy of contemporary portraiture which distinguished the monumental works of an earlier period, had probably ceased to be regarded essential by the artists of the second half of the 16th century: in this instance we find them going so far as to adopt all the properties of a period long passed away, and that when preparing a memorial to commemorate a person of distinguished reputation, and a benefactor to the parish wherein his body rested.

The inscription to Sir Peter Rede is as follows, and it is written in Roman capitals:—

HERE . VNDER . LYETHE . Y^e . CORPS . OF . PETER . REDE . ESQVI
ER . WHO . HATH . WORTHELEY . SERVED . NOT . ONLY . HYS .
PRYNCE . AND . CVNTREY . BVT . ALLSO . THE . EMPEROR . CHAR
LES . THE . 5 . BOTHE . AT . THE . CONQVEST . OF . BARBARIA . AND . AT . THE .
SIEGE . OF . TVNIS . AS . ALSO . IN . OTHER . PLACES . WHO . HAD . GEV
EN . HYM . BY . THE . SAYD . EMPEROVR . FOR . HYS . VALIVNT .
DEDES . THE . ORDER . OF . BARBARIA . WHO . DYED . THE . 29 . OF .
DECEMBER . IN . THE . YEAR . OF . OVRE . LORD . GOD . 1568 .

Sir Peter Rede's knighthood having been conferred by a foreign prince, at home he seems to have been acknowledged only as an esquire. There is a picture of him in the Council Chamber at Norwich with a hawk on his fist.

Blomfield, in his History of Norfolk, describes the bearings of the four shields of arms. Two of them bore Rede alone; the third the same with an impalement of two coats quarterly; and the fourth Rede impaling Blenerhasset with four quarterings. The arms of Rede, which were Azure, on a bend wavy or three morecocks sable, in a bordure engrailed argent pelleté a crescent ermine, were further ensigned with an honourable augmentation given by the Emperor, which is thus blazoned by Blomefield: a canton sinister parted per pale, on the first part two ragged staves in saltire, on the second a man holding a caduceus in his right hand, his left pointing upwards, on his sinister side a sword in pale, with the point downwards, pricked into a Moor's head."

This valiant captain was son of John Rede, esq. mayor of Norwich in 1496, and he gave certain houses "to the ende that the greate bell in the parish of St. Peter of Mancrofte should for ever be runge at fower of the clocke in the morninge, and at eight of the clocke at night, for the helpe and benefit of travillers. He did also give a faire salt double gilt, of the value of twentie poundes, to be used in the maiors houses in Norwich, in time of their maioroltie; and he did further give to the poore of this cittie one hundred

* Caumont, Bulletin Monumentale, vol. xvi. 1850, p. 360.

† It is engraved in Cotman's Norfolk Brasses.

thirtie three poundes six shillinges and eight pence, to be yearelie distributed by six poundes 13*s.* 4*d.* untill the whole summe were runne out."

Duly does the noble bell of St. Peter's Mancroft still toll morning and night, in accordance with the will of the long-departed friend to "travillers:" but now its deep tones serve but to tell of times departed, of manners and customs altogether changed, and of requirements and sources of "helpe and benefit" changed altogether with them. In our days other bells at all hours both of the night and of the day ring for travellers; and no less than these bells differ from the "greate bell" of St. Peter of Mancroft, do both travellers and their mode of travelling now differ from the wayfarers and the journeyings of the time of Sir Peter Rede. And great cause we have, in very many respects, for thankfulness at these differences. Still, perchance, it might even yet prove no small "helpe and benefit" to more than a few of our modern travellers were they to listen to the bells of the church, if only *as* heedfully as they mark the rival ringing of the railway station.

My attention was directed to the recent discovery of the true palimpsest character of this brass by my friend Robert Fitch, esq. of Norwich. Yours, &c.

CHARLES BOUTELL.

ANCIENT TIMBER-HOUSES AT COVENTRY.

Jan. 14, 1852.

MR. URBAN,—Among the interesting series of Ancient Timber-Houses which were represented a few years ago in your Magazine, from the drawings of Mr. John Adey Repton, was one at Coventry (vol. XVII. April 1842), which I could not recognise at the time, but of which I firmly believe I have at last recollected the situation. About thirty or thirty-five years ago many houses were taken down in various parts of the city, in order to widen the streets. This house and six or seven others very considerably projected on the upper part of Jordan Well-street, facing the north, and were totally out of line with the same side lower down. The upper part of this house was like the engraving, so far as I can recollect, but the ground-story was otherwise arranged.* Shortly before it was taken down it was occupied by a cooper, and the entrance to the shop door had five or six steps. A part of the building was used as a warehouse by a grocer, who lived in the adjoining corner house in Much Park-street, and his heavy goods were drawn up by means of a pulley and rope. I do not recollect any other old house in Coventry like it, and there certainly is not one now. As there is some little local history attached to this house, I send you the following particulars, extracted from the books of the Cappers' Company, Coventry:—

1546, April 28.—Thomas Grey, esq. of Whittington, parish of Kinver, Staffordshire, conveyed a house in Jordan Well, Coventry, to Henry Over, mercer (Mayor, 1543), in Coventry, and his heirs in fee, called the Hat and Feather.

1551, June 9.—Henry Over conveyed the house in Jordan Well to Thomas Oken, mercer, of Warwick.

1562, Aug. 20.—Thos. Oken, of Warwick, conveyed the house in Jordan Well to Hugh Hervey, capper, Mayor of Coventry in 1561, and he to pay the Cappers' Company in Coventry the rent, &c. 12*d.* to be paid to poor men, householders of this Company; and that the fellowship, or twelve of them at the least, should yearly, for ever, between July 1 and the last day of August, go into St. Michael's Church, and praise God for his benefits bestowed on them by Thomas Oken; and those that do so to have 2*s.* of the said rent to refresh themselves, and the residue to be given to the fellowship.

1565.—Paid to Master Oken a year's rent, 13*s.* 4*d.* (He thus received the rent during his life.)

Thomas Oken founded almhouses for poor people in Warwick. He was buried there in St. Mary's Church, and against the lobby wall is a brass plate of him and his wife, taken out afterwards from the flames of the church. The following is the inscription: "Of your charyte give thanks for the soules of Thomas Oken & Jone his wyff, on whose souls Jesus hath m'cy; Jesus hath m'cy. Amen. Remember y^e^ charyte for the pore for ever. A° d'ni MCCCCCLXIIJ."

The rent of the house in Jordan Well in 1815 was 15*l.* This house was exchanged by the company for a new one in Bishop-street shortly before its demolition.

Yours, &c. W. READER.

* As the shop-fronts and basement stories of houses occupied by tradesmen are generally liable to frequent alterations, they were but in few cases preserved at the time Mr. Repton made his drawings: and it therefore became necessary to supply them, as well as possible, from such sources of authority as might linger in other situations.—EDIT.

Factitious Monuments of Fictitious Ancestry.

London, Jan. 16.

Mr. Urban,—To you, as the Editor of an antiquarian journal which fostered archæology long before that science became what it now too often is, a mere plaything in the hands of the ignorant, I would address a few lines in exposure of a practice which has, I fear, grown out of the perversion of the prevalent archæological taste, and which bids fair to render that science not a plaything merely, but an instrument for the dissemination of falsehood, and the cause of malversation to a class of evidences which have hitherto been considered as most valuable in all legal tribunals, whether for tracing the descent of dignities or the right to property. Some performances of this nature done at Brougham in Westmorland, have already been discussed in your pages. On the present occasion I would merely point out two instances which came before me in the course of a late excursion made into Cheshire and Lancashire, and leave abler hands to devise some scheme whereby such practices may be checked, and the value of monumental inscriptions still preserved to us. Surely in such cases the clergy are somewhat to blame, when they permit inscriptions to be placed within the sacred edifices, of which they are the guardians, without examination into their truth, merely because the appearance of their churches is to be benefited by a painted window or a sculptured effigy.

The first instance that met my view was in the church of St. Mary at Chester, where, over the recumbent effigy of Philip Oldfield (who died in 1616), I saw suspended a hatchment which erewhile decorated the house of Thomas Brame Oldfield, esq. upon Champion-hill, Camberwell, in the county of Surrey. Looking somewhat further, in order to account for this extraordinary juxta-position (to me more extraordinary than the meeting of the grasshopper of the Exchange with the dragon of Bow, for I knew the pedigrees of both families), I soon discovered that a very handsome memorial window, immediately behind the recumbent figure, had been put up to commemorate the said Thomas Brame Oldfield, a London merchant, and in no way connected with the city of Chester, but the son of an individual, who having come from Yorkshire in early life, resided at Rotherhithe, in the county of Surrey. That no connexion between the two families had ever been established I knew full well, and my experience taught me that to prove it would be next to impossible; nevertheless, my astonishment was to be further increased by reading an inscription (rather obscurely placed to be sure) stating that the said Thomas Brame Oldfield was fifth in descent from one of Philip's sons, in consequence whereof the said monument had been repaired and the window erected, —thus asserting upon sacred walls, as a fact, what ought to have been previously proved to, and admitted by, competent authority, and which, far from being so proved, appears to have had its origin merely in pretence and foolish vanity.

But, sir, this atchievement is completely thrown into shade by the Dearden atchievements at Rochdale, where lives a gentleman of that name of considerable property, but no descent from gentle blood, as is shown by a record of his family in the College of Arms. This gentleman has devoted a portion of the sacred edifice at Rochdale to a long series of "mediæval" mockeries, and surely here the incumbent is as much if not more to blame than the individual whose vanity has led him into so great a folly. A portion of the church has been parted off and called the Dearden Chapel, surrounded with a handsome carved screen, profusely decorated with armorial insignia and other devices, amongst which is conspicuous the arms of the ancient family of Rachdale, which Mr. Dearden appears to have appropriated not only to himself but to all his visionary ancestry. In the centre of this chapel lies the effigy of a cross-legged warrior with the arms of a Rachdale on his shield, but yclept a Derden or Dereden. Close by his side reposes a bishop with crosier and mitre, who has also been pressed into this imaginary race of progenitors; and he, forsooth, is *Walterus Durus Dens*, or Durdent, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry (in the time of King Stephen), of whom it has been reserved for Mr. Dearden to discover that he was of *his* race of Dereden, and buried at Rochdale, whilst other (perhaps less learned) authorities state that he was buried at Coventry, the seat of his own episcopate, a place of sepulture certainly somewhat more probable. Incised slabs and brasses, all inscribed to the memory of Derdens, Duerdens, and Deardens, and in close imitation of the styles of different eras, are placed here as commemorative of ancestors of a man whose own inquiries have failed to carry back those ancestors beyond the time of James I. and they not even of a rank which could obtain for them the notice of the heralds in their visitations. I have since regretted that I did not copy the inscriptions. The disgust which was uppermost in my mind prevented my

doing so; but, if my memory serves me aright, the "Hic jacet" and "Icy gist" were there to render the ecclesiastical masquerade more complete.

Perhaps, after all, the best way of repressing such practices is to expose them to the light of day. It is therefore with that object, in the cause of antiquarian and historical truth, that I trouble you with these observations.

Yours, &c. W. C.

The Epitaph of Olympia Morata.

Mr. Urban,—As there are some slight inaccuracies in the epitaph of Olympia Morata, given in your Magazine for January, p. 8, I take the liberty of sending you the words of the inscription as I copied them from the monument itself, in June 1844.

Yours, &c. F. C. B.

Deo Imor: S.
Et virtuti ac memoriæ Olympiæ Moratæ, Fulvij
Morati Ferrariensis philosophi filiæ, Andreæ Gruntlerj Medicj cōjugis, lectissīæ feminæ, cui' ingeniū ac singularis utriusq: linguæ cognitio, in morib' autē probitas sūmumq: pietatis studiū supra cōmunem modum sēper existimata sunt. Quod de eius vita hominū iudicium beata mors, sanctissime ac pientissime ab ea obita, divino quoq: confirmavit testimonio:
Obiit mutato solo A. salutis d.l.v. sup. milles. ætat. xxix.
hic cu; marito et Æmilio fr'e sepulta Gulielm' Rascalonus M. D.
B. B. M. M. P. P.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Destination of the Crystal Palace—Presents from France to the Commissioners of the Great Exhibition—Fire in the Capitol at Washington—Proposed Midland Counties Observatory—Museum of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society—The Duke of Cornwall's Exhibitions in the Government School of Mines—The Modellers and Engravers of the Royal Mint—Prize Essay on Practical Banking—Archæological Atlas of the North of Europe—Lectures on Chaucer at Copenhagen—Historical and Antiquarian Works announced—Ancient MSS. of the Gospels—Discovery at St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster—Roman architecture at St. Olave's church, Chichester—Recent sales of curious Books and Manuscripts—Miscellaneous works submitted to our Notice.

The Commissioners of the Great Exhibition have been relieved of the responsibility of making any decision as to the fate or future occupation of the Crystal Palace, by the termination of their functions. The building has now returned into the hands of the contractors, and it rests with the House of Commons, which arrested its demolition, to make any further arrangement for its preservation, either in whole or in part. Meanwhile, her Majesty's Government have been collecting information which may guide the decision of Parliament. The inquiry has been intrusted to Lord Seymour, Sir William Cubitt, and Dr Lindley; who are appointed commissioners for the purpose of obtaining information as to the cost of altering, removing, and repairing the building, or portions of it, the purposes to which it is applicable, and the probable expense of maintaining it. In commemoration of the Great Exhibition, the French government have made a magnificent present of tapestry to Her Majesty; one of Sèvres porcelain, in the form of a coffer, to Lord Granville; and one of a tea and coffee service to Mr. Wentworth Dilke.

The United States of America have suffered a loss which can never be more than partially repaired, in the destruction by fire of the library in the Capitol at Washington. Upwards of 35,000 books were destroyed, together with manuscripts, paintings, and maps. Among the art-losses are, an original portrait of Columbus, and another, a copy or composition, of the same great discoverer. An original of Cortez; others of Baron de Kalb, Bolivar, and Judge Hanson; and Stuart's five earliest Presidents of the United States are also destroyed. Mill's bronze statue of Apollo, a bronze head of Washington, a figure of Jefferson, and busts of La Fayette and General Taylor, the late President of the Republic, have also perished.

Mr. Henry Lawson, of Bath, has offered to the Town Council of Nottingham to transfer to that town his collection of astronomical and meteorological instruments, with the view of founding a MIDLAND COUNTIES OBSERVATORY. He requires, as a condition, that a suitable house, with grounds, be purchased, and a sufficient sum raised to keep up the establishment, and pay a resident observer, of competent knowledge. The instruments, which cost above 10,000*l.* Mr. Lawson offers to make over to trustees, and promises also a donation of 1,000*l.* The corporation having no power to vote the necessary funds, a public meeting was held in the Exchange-room on the 13th Jan. at which the Duke of Newcastle presided. Resolutions were adopted to carry into effect Mr. Lawson's munificent offer, and it was proposed that a literary, philosophic, and scientific institute should be formed in connexion with the Observatory, as an essential adjunct. The amount of funds required was stated to be 6,000*l.* A committee was formed to collect provisional subscriptions, and before the close of the meeting the following were announced: Mr. Walter, M.P. 100 guineas; the Duke of Newcastle, 100*l.*; Mr. Barrow, M.P. 50*l.*; Mr. A. Lowe, 50*l.*; Mr. J. Bradley, 50*l.*; Mr. Paget, 50*l.*; Mr. Charles Wright, 50*l.*; Mr. J. E. Denison, M.P. 100*l.*; and other smaller sums,—making about 1000*l.*

An offer has been made to the SOMERSET ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY to secure to its museum an extensive and valuable collection of geological and fossil remains, with many interesting specimens of natural history, belonging to the late Rev. David Williams, of Bleadon. The collection has been carefully inspected by three gentlemen of judgment, and the committee report that the whole may be purchased for 250*l.* In addition, a sum of 100*l.* will be required for placing the same in the Society's museum. The proposal has been approved by several influential gentlemen in the county, and a subscription is in progress for its accomplishment.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has intimated to the GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES the intention of the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, to found at that institution two annual Exhibitions, of 30*l.* each, to be called "The Duke of Cornwall's Exhibitions."

In the memoir which we gave of the late Mr. Wyon in our Magazine for December, we explained how the dependence of Mr. Pistrucci on THE MINT of this country, on a sort of retired or dowager footing, had placed the establishment of engravers and die-sinkers in a very anomalous condition. In consequence of Mr. Wyon's death, a fresh arrangement has been completed by Sir John Herschel, and sanctioned by the Lords of the Treasury. Mr. Pistrucci is to have 400*l.* a-year, and Mr. Leonard Wyon (son of the late chief engraver) 300*l.* a-year. Mr. Pistrucci and Mr. Wyon are to be called "Modellers and Engravers to Her Majesty's Mint," and the grants thus awarded them are to be considered as recognitions of their services and compensation for surrender of claims. The two modellers are not to have residences within the Mint; but are to have additional pay for any work they may execute at the request of the Master. Their successors as "Modellers and Engravers" will have no fixed allowance, it is understood, but will be paid for the making of matrices only. The chief engravers in former times, it will perhaps be remembered, were allowed to undertake private commissions, and it is a notorious fact that the work of the Mint was insufficient to occupy more than a fourth of their time, while they were often called on to execute works which commoner hands could perform as well. This common work will now be executed by a Resident Engraver, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Die Department, and Mr. James Wyon it is said has been nominated to the appointment. In all these arrangements it is understood that Sir John Herschel has had no other object in view than that of obtaining the assistance of "the best artists of the day."

In January 1851 Mr. Gilbart, F.R.S., of the London and Westminster Bank, offered a prize of 100*l.* for the best essay on the Great Exhibition, in connexion with "*Practical Banking.*" It has been awarded to Mr. Granville Sharp, accountant to the East of England Bank at Norwich.

The Society of Antiquaries of Copenhagen is about to publish an *Archæological Atlas of the North*, accompanied by explanatory matter in French and Danish. It will be a valuable addition to the memoirs, papers, and documents already published by the Society. This scientific association is one of the most important in Northern Europe, and its members include many of the most distinguished *savans* of Germany, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. It possesses an excellent library, which contains, amongst other things of great value, about 2,000 Icelandic manuscripts, very ancient, and written in the old Scandinavian tongue.

Mr. *George Stephens*, the translator of Tegner's beautiful epic *Frithiof's Saga*,

and whose intimate acquaintance with the early literature of Sweden has been shown by the collection of legends of that country which he has edited in conjunction with Hylten-Cavallius, and by the various works superintended by him for the *Svenska Fornskrift-Salskapet*, a sort of Stockholm Camden Society, has removed to Copenhagen in consequence of his having been appointed Professor of the English Language and Literature in the University there. The subject of his first course of lectures, delivered during the month of January, was *Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.* After this we may expect to hear of a Danish translation of this masterpiece of the father of English poetry, as a companion to the recently published Swedish translation of Shakspere.

Dr. Neuman, Professor of History in the University of Munich, has completed his long-promised *History of the English Empire in Asia*, and it is on the eve of publication.

The public is already aware that, in conjunction with Mr. Cardwell, Lord Mahon is to assist in the publication of the *Papers of the late Sir Robert Peel.* It is stated in a recent number of the United Service Gazette, by the writer of "A Visit to Apsley House," that the Duke of Wellington has consigned the publication of his papers also to the care of Lord Mahon. If this be true, between the claims of his History of England, and the several memoirs of Wellington and of Peel, the noble lord is likely to have literary work before him for a good portion of his life.

Mr. Akerman, the Resident Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London, is preparing for publication a work to be published in numbers under the title of "*Remains of Pagan Saxondom, principally from Tumuli in England, drawn from the originals.*" The representations are to be in every case, if possible, of the actual size of the objects. The publisher, Mr. Russell Smith, awaits the receipt of the names of two hundred subscribers before producing the First Number.

"*The History and Antiquities of Saint David's,*" which has been prepared for the Cambrian Archæological Association, by the Rev. William Basil Jones, M.A. and Edward A. Freeman, esq. M.A., and was intended to form one or more of the annual volumes of that Society, will now be published by subscription, in quarto, at 2*l.* 8*s.* large paper, and 1*l.* 10*s.* small. The steel engravings will be executed by Le Keux, and the woodcuts by Jewitt. It is to appear in parts, and the first will be ready early in the present year.

Mr. T. Willson, architect, has issued proposals for the publication by subscription of "*Illustrations of the Choir of Lincoln Minster.*" The object of the work is to give a complete view of a Cathedral Choir, as it existed in the middle ages, divested of all the modifications and adaptations of modern times; and an introductory essay, describing the origin, progress, and complete state of a choral establishment, the manner of performing divine service, and the persons whose office it was to assist at it, will be contributed by Mr. T. Willson's father, E. J. Willson, esq. F.S.A. whose attachment to the ancient faith, as well as his zeal as an antiquary, render him peculiarly qualified for the task. The work will consist of twelve folio lithographic plates, and the subscription price is One Guinea.

Mr. Hanke, a learned Bohemian, is publishing at Prague a *fac-simile of the Gospels* on which the Kings of France have always been sworn at their coronation at Rheims. The manuscript volume is in the Sclavonian language, and has been preserved at Rheims ever since the twelfth century; but it has only lately been discovered in what language it was written.

The present Curator of Archbishop Tenison's Library has discovered on its shelves an Ethiopic MS. of St. John's Gospel. Till recently its existence was unknown, and Mr. Hale's first care was to have it put in order, so far as its decayed condition allowed. It is probably of the twelfth or thirteenth century, a small volume, about six inches by five. At present its history is not ascertained.

Since the termination of the last Session of Parliament a great clearance has been made of portions of the former structure of the Houses of Legislature, and of the ancient Palace of Westminster, disclosing to view the beautiful erection of Mr. Barry, partly in its finished attire, and partly in nude portions which have still to receive their rich and varied clothing. One of the most interesting features of the ancient palace has thus been removed—we mean the old House of Lords, which since the conflagration of 1834 had been occupied by the Commons, and which was formerly called the White Hall. This was an apartment of magnificent proportions, and was probably the great hall of the palace before the foundations of Westminster Hall were laid by William Rufus. Three round-headed windows, with zigzag mouldings (represented in Smith's Westminster, and also in one of the series of Billings's Views of the Palace), marked its upper end, and at two of these, in a mutilated state, we the other morning took a last look a few days before their demolition. In pursuing the work of removal at St. Stephen's Chapel, there has been unex-

pectedly found, in its northern wall, a human body, built up in a stone vault. It is wrapped in cere-cloths, and by its side lies a wooden crosier or pastoral staff, evidently denoting some dignitary of this royal and collegiate chapel. This discovery has been visited by many curious persons; but, by the express order of Lord Seymour, nothing further than a look has been permitted to any visitor up to the time of our present writing.

Some interesting discoveries have lately been made in clearing out St. Olave's Church, Chichester, with a view to its restoration. On removing the floor of the chancel, to which there was an ascent of several steps, a circular arch was brought to light in the eastern wall. Both the materials and the structure of this arch are very remarkable. The materials with which the arch is turned are large Roman tiles of almost eighteen inches in length and two in thickness. As to its construction, instead of the usual truncated wedges or voussoirs, closely fitted to each other, it has only the flat tiles aforesaid, placed at intervals of an inch or more from each other, and compacted together by a thick layer of mortar; neither do the tiles radiate or point to the centre, but are piled rudely, almost parallel to each other. The masonry of the wall in other parts of the building is also of Roman tiles of a smaller size, mixed with rough stone. In all these respects the structure exactly corresponds with that of the very ancient church of Brixworth, in Northamptonshire, which, on documentary evidence, is referred to the date 690—700 A.D. The probability of this being about the correct date in the present instance also is greatly confirmed by the consideration that it was in the year 680 A.D. that St. Wilfrid founded the bishopric of this diocese at Selsey, having received a grant of land from Ceadwalla, King of the West Saxons. A church, therefore, might very well have been built here at the date specified, and very probably was, as Chichester had been a post of importance from the time of the Romans. These views, if correct, will place this humble church at the head of all in the diocese, and of all but one or two in the kingdom, in point of antiquity. The church was rebuilt at its present raised level about 1310, and a very elegant piscina has been discovered in the north wall of the nave, also one in the south wall, the former apparently from the same hand as the chapel of St. Mary's Hospital in Chichester.

A second archway, of depressed form, occurring in the north side of the chancel, and at the same low level as that in the eastern wall, already described, has also been found to contain Roman tiles of great size and thickness, laid flatly over the stone voussoirs of the arch. In the south wall of the nave of the present church, and at the present level (which is many feet above the level of the arches we have hitherto been speaking of), has been found, by still more recent examinations, a very narrow doorway, circular-headed, and perfectly plain, formed of a fine chalk-stone, and in the most perfect preservation. A small cross, incised in the interior of the eastern jamb, marks, doubtless, the spot at which it was touched with chrism or oil at the consecration of the church. There can be no doubt that this doorway is also Saxon, though from the great difference of construction, and especially from the far higher finish of the work, it must be referred to a period many ages subsequent to that of the rude remains which the undercroft of the chancel exhibits, most probably to a period shortly anterior to the Norman Conquest.

Saint Olave, Olaf, or Olaus, King of Norway, came over about 1014 to assist Ethelred against the Danes, and on his being canonised after his death in 1028, churches were, out of gratitude, dedicated in his honour in London (Tooley Street takes its name from St. Olave's) and elsewhere, most probably before the date of the Conquest (1066), since the Saxons, not the Normans, owed St. Olave a debt of gratitude. We may conjecture that this arch is a relic of the church as rebuilt by the Saxons and dedicated to St. Olave. Thus we have in this single spot, if the above deductions from the date be correct, three successive churches, one at the old Roman level, of the date about 680-700 A.D. some think even earlier; a second at the present level, at about 1040-1060; a third at the date 1310-1320.

We may properly take the opportunity to add that this case of church restoration is one well deserving of extraneous assistance, for the parishioners, who are not of the wealthiest class, have already made some exertions. A public subscription has been opened, to which the Bishop has contributed 20*l.* and the Dean of Chichester 10*l.*, the total amount required being about 350*l.*

The original Rupert and Fairfax Papers, purchased by Mr. Bentley, and published by him, under the superintendence of Mr. Eliot Warburton, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Robert Bell, have been catalogued for sale by private contract by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. The letters and papers are upwards of fifteen hundred in number, and the price asked is 1,500*l.*

There was a sale of curious *MSS. and*

Autographs at the rooms of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson on the 3d Jan. Some of the most remarkable lots, with the prices they produced, were :—Lot 36, six letters of the Princess Catherine Sophia, sister of Frederic King of Bohemia, 2*l.* 11*s.* Lot 38, forty-seven official letters of Charles I. signed by the King, 19*l.* Lot 40, a letter of Prince Charles Lewis, 2*l.* 11*s.* Lot 69, two pages folio, in the autograph of Sir William Dugdale, relating to a search of records, 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Lot 87, twelve wardrobe warrants of Henry VII. 4*l.* 18*s.* Lot 88, fifty-three wardrobe warrants of Henry VIII. 15*l.* Lot 109, letters of Admiral Keppel, 3*l.* 10*s.* Lot 112, a letter of Colonel Lane, who was instrumental in saving Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, 4*l.* 4*s.* Lot 115, some correspondence of the Rev. John Lewis, historian of Faversham, 7*l.* 15*s.* Lot 143, twelve letters of Lord North, 4*l.* Lot 148, a letter of William Oldys, the bibliographer, with a short autobiography, 4*l.* 6*s.* Lot 176, a parcel of papers relative to the Scotch forfeitures in 1715, 3*l.* Lot 201, some papers by, or addressed to, George Vertue, the engraver, 4*l.* 6*s.*

Two of Blake's extraordinary productions—the Songs of Innocence and the Book of Urigen—engraved and coloured by himself, were sold on the 21st Jan. by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson,—the Songs of Innocence for 4*l.* 14*s.* and the Urigen for 8*l.* 15*s.* The Songs of Innocence was unfortunately imperfect, wanting three plates out of the fifty-four,—but a perfect copy, we may observe, has never occurred for sale at a public auction. The Urigen was bought by Mr. Monckton Milnes.

The sale of the JARVIS LIBRARY at New York has occupied twelve days. It consisted of ten thousand volumes—an extraordinary number, it appears, in America. The collection contained about five hundred volumes with the book-plate, and occasionally the name, of Gibbon the historian, inscribed on a fly-leaf in his own handwriting. Gibbon's library was, we believe, sold in this country by Evans in Pall Mall; but we were not aware that so large a portion of that library as five hundred volumes had been secured by any one person and kept intact. Some of Gibbon's books would realise larger prices in England than they brought on the former occasion,—and even then they were thought to sell beyond their intrinsic value.

The *Catalogue* of the *Library* of the late *Cardinal Mezzofanti* has just been published at Rome, in Latin. It is divided into forty-five sections, and contains the titles of works in more than 400 languages, idioms, or dialects. The library cost the learned Cardinal the labour of a long life, and no small amount of money, and nothing more complete, curious, or valuable of the kind exists in the world. We could wish to see it purchased for some public institution in England.

We conclude by noticing some miscellaneous works we have recently received—

Queen Philippa's Golden Booke will tempt many admirers by its beautiful binding, which is certainly very tasteful and elegant in its design. The contents are poetical. The "Prologue," in easy rhymes, describes a "Gentle Queen" with whom we are well acquainted :—

> By her eye of clearest blue,
> Modest, yet discerning too ;
> By the Teeth in pearly rows
> That her severed Lips disclose ;
> By her youthful, truthful mien,
> May be known our Island Queen ;
> Nearer look, and nearer yet,
> Those sweet Eyes with tears are wet,
> Those soft Lips know how to pray,
> Those light Feet walk wisdom's way,
> That mild Voice and lily Hand
> Scatter blessings o'er the land ;
> Many priceless gifts she bears :
> Best of all, her people's prayers.

We think it a pity that this strain was not pursued beyond the Prologue, for we can scarcely imagine the tales of the courtiers of Queen Philippa will have many readers. Though the writer has a ready turn for versification, their matter is tedious enough, and is rendered less attractive to ordinary or indeed to any eyes, by an operose affectation of imaginary archaisms ; as for example :—

> Her Women an' her Leeches came about,
> And this an' that Remede applied in vain;
> Thereon the ill news straightway issued out,
> And all the City sorrowed amain.
> Just in the acmè of their wail and din,
> Wonneth in sight a Stranger to that place,
> Giant in bulk, yclad in Lion's skin,
> And in his hand a mighty Club or Mace.

If any of our younger friends will read a hundred lines of this and then as many of Chaucer, it is not difficult to predict which they will sooner relish in language as well as matter ; for, though the genuine poet of Philippa's days may at first sight present more apparent difficulties, they disappear as they come to be understood : whereas many of the anomalies of this mock-Gothic poesy can never be reconciled to any rules of grammar or etymology, and must ever continue strange and offensive. The best story is "The Lone Thorp," which is told with much pathos —we might say in the style of Crabbe,

were it not for the disguise of the language.

Alice Learmont, a fairy Tale, by the Author of "Olive" and "The Head of the Family," is for the most part exquisitely beautiful—a series of fairy-land portraits, mixed up with scenes of earthly sorrow and poverty. The author's apparent object is to put in contrast an easy, joyous, *bagatelle* life with one which is as nearly as possible without outward attractions—which is homely, coarse, and forbidding, yet gains the victory at last through the sense of love and truth awakened in the fairy-reared child's heart. There is great skill, we think, in the mother's portrait; it is simply a picture of love, faith, and truth; no grace, no adornments of any kind; and yet she wins her prize at last, and fairy-land is foiled.

Angel Voices; or, Words of Counsel for overcoming the World, edited by the Rev. James Morris, D.D., is a small volume of good maxims and pious reflections which cannot fail to suggest welcome thoughts in the minds of the well-disposed, at whatever page it may be opened. It is derived from an American compilation, and the only objection that we take to it, in a literary point of view, is, that, like many American books, it is made up of other men's labours, without acknowledgment of the sources from which the materials are drawn.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of—

The Church of Christ: two Lectures delivered in the Scotch National Church, Manchester, Dec. 1851, by the Rev. John Cumming, D.D. conveying, in his ever eloquent language, his views of what a Christian Church is and ought to be, both spiritually and materially.

"*Newman's Popular Fallacies*" *considered, in Six Letters, reprinted, with Introduction and Notes, from* "*The Spectator*" *journal. By the Rev.* Arthur B. Rowan, *A.M.* (*Dublin*, 8*vo.*) suggested by Dr. J. H. Newman's audacious attempt to bring Pope, Johnson, Walter Scott, Wordsworth, and Burke into a category of Romanising "Catholics."

A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Marshall, late a clergyman of the Church of England, now a Roman Priest. By the Rev. Edward A. Stopford, *Archdeacon of Meath* (*Rivingtons*, 12*mo.*) the principal subject of which is the assumed religious persecution of the Romish priests who were executed for high treason in the reign of James I.

A Narrative of the Kaffir War of 1850–51. *By* R. Godlonton, *Member of the Legislative Council, and Editor of the Graham Town's Journal, and* Edward Irving. (Pelham Richardson, 8vo.)—Part II. only has come to hand. The pressing interest of such a narrative is undeniable. The book is announced to be "published quarterly;" but our best wish must be that it may be very shortly brought to a satisfactory peroration.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Philip Doddridge; his life and labours. A Centenary Memorial. By John Stoughton. 12*mo. Lond.* 1851.—Anything which tends to keep alive the remembrance of such a man as Philip Doddridge must be welcome. A new marble monument to his memory was erected in 1828, as we rejoice to learn from this little volume, in the burial-ground of the British factory at Lisbon, the place of his earthly resting-place, at the expense of the Rev. Thomas Taylor, the last survivor of his many pupils. We trust it is looked to and kept in repair. That would, indeed, be an evil day amongst us in which the memory of a man so kind, so charitable, and so pious ceased to command universal respect. Centenary Memorials are not a class of books that we admire, but it would be injustice to Mr. Stoughton not to allow that he has treated his subject in an interesting and attractive manner. We regret to find, from what he states, that besides other charges which may be fairly brought against the late publication of Doddridge's Correspondence, the editor of it has to answer for garbling the materials before him. "I feel it my duty here to observe," remarks Mr. Stoughton, "that on comparing the MSS. of Doddridge's letters with the correspondence published, it appears that very great liberties were taken by the editor. The passage containing Mr. Lyttelton's commendation [that is, Mr. afterwards Lord Lyttelton's commendation of Doddridge's 'Christianity not founded on Argument'] is taken out of one letter and connected with another. Letters are thus pieced together. Many passages are left out. Some sentences also are introduced by the editor that have no existence in the originals."

Autobiography of William Stout of Lancaster, wholesale and retail Grocer and Ironmonger, a Member of the Society of Friends, A.D. 1665--1752. *Edited*

from the original Manuscript by J. Harland. *8vo.* 1851.—The curiosity and interest of this autobiography are to be found in the minute information which it occasionally gives upon the state of particular branches of trade and other internal affairs of England during the period to which it relates. In these respects it is in several places extremely communicative and valuable. William Stout was a substantial careful man, strictly attentive to what is termed "the main chance," most sedulous in business, and accurate in account-keeping, but liberal and generous to his relatives;—in a word, a good, worthy man.

He was the second son of a Lancashire yeoman, who lived upon his own freehold of sixteen acres, and out of its produce saved money and brought up a numerous family. Stout's father died in 1680, leaving to his son William some outlying parcels of land and sums of money out on interest, amounting in the whole to about 150*l.* William was apprenticed to a grocer and ironmonger at Lancaster, and on the expiry of his term hired a shop in Lancaster at 5*l.* a-year rent, received 120*l.* ready money from his father's executors, borrowed 22*l.* from friends, and with that capital proceeded to start off in the business to which he had been brought up. Having purchased deals and employed a joiner to make "chests and draw-boxes" for his shop, he himself started off to London to procure his stock in trade. The narrative is curious.

He travelled on horseback in a company consisting of neighbour shopkeepers, with the addition of two lads going to the metropolis "for preferment." He took to London with him the whole of his 120*l.*, and, in order that he might have the security and advantage of travelling with a considerable number of companions, his master kindly released him from a short period of his apprenticeship. "We all," he says, "got well to London in five days, and lodged at the Swan with Two Necks in Lad-lane." He immediately applied to certain wholesale houses to whom he had been recommended, and laid out with them about 200*l.* paying to each of them about half ready money, "as was then usual to do by any young man beginning trade." A coasting vessel was lying in the Thames, taking in goods for Lancaster, and Stout, with all energy, put his purchases on board, and thus occupying himself passed a busy week, which was the extent of his first visit to London. He returned homeward with his neighbour shopkeepers as far as Stoney Stratford, but having left behind him in London all his money save 20*l.* he was no longer so peculiarly careful about travelling in company. He diverged to Northampton, Leicester, Nottingham, and Sheffield, at the last of which places he laid out his remaining 20*l.* "in Sheffield and Birmingham manufactures," and got well home at the end of the week. The ship with his London goods on board had a seven days' passage to Lancaster. Stout spent the remainder of his money in buying "nails and other things of that country's manufacture." He took off his shop "a small room for a bed, table, and a small light;" and agreed with his next-door neighbour, Alderman Thomas Baynes, to pay him 5*l.* a-year for "victuals and washing." Being thus provided with stock in trade, board, and lodging, he started off in business, determined to regulate all his transactions upon the golden rule of doing unto others as he would that others should do unto him. He rose with the sun, walked his two miles before breakfast, lived frugally, never spared labour, and retired to rest early. The result was exactly what it ought to have been. He lived to be eighty-seven years of age; he amassed a comfortable property of several thousand pounds; and seems to have been a man universally trusted and respected.

The following is a curious picture of the consequences of the war between England and France, which ensued after the accession of William III.—

"Before this war with France it was computed that we paid to that nation at least one million of money sterling, for their fashions, products, and manufactures, over and above what they took from us of our products and manufactures; and although it was accident, during the first year of this war they took from us at least 500 of our ships, which were computed at half a million in value more than we took of their ships, which losses were great to particular persons or merchants; yet the nation got or saved yearly one million of money, this year, to carry on the war with France, by being prohibited trade with them, and [this] put us upon the silk, linen, paper, and many other of their manufactures, to the enriching this nation, and particularly in the south of this county, in making canvas in imitation, and as good as their Normandy canvas and Britanny linen. As to wine and salt we now had them from Portugal and Spain, who took from us the double value in goods of what we had from them. Also at this time the salt rock was found in Cheshire, from the brine of which they formerly made fine salt; but now they digged out the rock, and carried it by sea to all parts of England and Ireland, and melted it in sea water, and boiled it up into a strong salt, as good [as] French [and] Spanish salt.

Also abundance of stills were set up for extracting good and strong spirits from malt, molasses, fruit, and other materials, instead of French brandy. Some thousand tons of prunes used to be brought yearly from France to England, and commonly sold 3 lb. for 4*d.* ; and now not to be had at 40*s.* a cwt., which now turned to the butchers' [buyers'?] profit. Resin from France usually sold for 10*s.* a cwt. now advanced to 6*d.* or 8*d.* a lb. till got from New England, where it was in few years extracted in as great plenty, as cheap, and fine as French.

"We had now no carriage from London but by land, and the cheese of Cheshire and Lancashire, which used to employ at least twenty ships yearly, to carry cheese from Liverpool and Chester to London, were now no more employed, but all the cheese sent by waggon to London, and for back-carriage brought groceries and other merchandise into the country; by whom we got our goods to Standish at the rate of 3*s.* to 5*s.* a cwt. in summer, they choosing to bring them thither in order to carry coals or cannel back into Cheshire; and we usually gave 1*s.* 6*d.* a cwt. bringing them from Standish to Lancaster; but all our goods from 20*s.* a cwt. and under we got them elsewhere; iron from the Bloomeries in Cartmel and Furness, there being then no furnaces erected for refining it; and what Swede iron we got it was from York or Leeds by land."

The following is worthy of note as illustrative of funeral ceremonies, as well as for the "Naples biscuits." It occurs under the date of "1691 and 1692."

"I also went to Preston fair, principally to buy cheese; the market for cheese there being mostly at Garstang and Preston fairs, which afterward came to Lancaster, mostly at Michaelmas fair. At this time we sold much cheese to funerals in the country, from 30 lb. to 100 lb. weight, as the deceased was of ability; which was shived into two or three in the lb., and one, with a penny manchet, given to all the attendants. And then it was customary, at Lancaster, to give one or two long, called Naples, biscuits to each attending the funeral; by which 20 lb. to near 100 lb. was given, according to the deceased's ability; I think they were near 1s. a lb."

There are many illustrations in various parts of the book of the terribly debased condition of the coinage, and the disastrous results. At Lancaster guineas were worth 22*s.* or 23*s.*; in London they were taken at the value of 28*s.* or 30*s.* In 1695 Stout, being about to visit the metropolis, gathered up before he left home all the guineas he could lay his hands upon, and gained no less than 14*l.* by exchanging them in London. In the following year the coinage was begun to be reformed, and the author records the result as follows:

"As it [the new money] came out, also the milled money, coined in King Charles and King James's reign, begun to appear, which was supposed to have been melted down and coined in imitation of the diminished old coin; and for some years after this there was as much of that money in all payments as of the old money new coined; by which it appeared that vast sums of that money were concealed, and [showed] the opulency of this nation. And as the new money increased guineas declined in value, and all goods advanced in price, to put off their old money and guineas; and a great trade in the nation and public credit with all nations advanced; which being particularly observed by the King of France, he said if England could maintain a war, and at the same time remedy the ill state of their coin, it was in vain to contend with them any longer; and upon that he inclined to peace."

There are many illustrations of the state of the tobacco trade, the sugar trade, the cotton trade, and the iron trade scattered throughout the book, together with information respecting an influenza in 1737 and the great frost of 1739, mention of prices in good and bad times, a few personal notices of memorable individuals, besides many other things which are very well worth looking at by all persons who would compare the England at the beginning of the 18th century with the state of the same country at the present day.

Michael Angelo, considered as a Philosophic Poet, with translations by John Edward Taylor. *2nd Edition.*—We are well acquainted with this work, and rejoice to find it has reached a second edition. Mr. J. E. Taylor should, however, have expunged the date of the Preface. Unhappily, no trick is more common than to print a new title-page and call the book a Second Edition. That *this* is veritably what the title-page declares a moment's comparison shows, and the marks of revising care are visible throughout. As a matter of taste, we have always felt very sorry to see "great Angelo" placed so incontestably among the philosophers. We would rather deem him warmed by the universal fire, than fixed in the frost of Platonism, pure and bright though it be. We revere his genius—his generous nobility; but if Mr. Taylor is right,—and we believe he is—he must pardon us if we turn from the mighty

mind, the pure worshipper of the ideal alone, to the more human and beloved and loving Raphael. The devotional poems however of Michael Angelo appear to us exquisitely beautiful. We think Mr. J. E. Taylor's translations give their meaning extremely well, but cannot be reconciled to the absence of rhyme. Surely Wordsworth is literal enough;—and how harmonious!

Causeries du Lundi. Par M. Sainte Beuve. *Paris.* 3 *Tomes.* — These are delightful volumes. M. Sainte Beuve has done more than deserve well of the French reader;—the world's public has to thank him. The "Causeries du Lundi" were written for the "Constitutionnel," to which their author engaged to contribute a paper, critical, literary, or biographical, every Monday. Perhaps few "bespeaks" of the kind have ever produced such fine results. Most of the articles are distinguished by acuteness; by a clear, generally a very correct, judgment, and a good humour, which forbids offence-taking even when the criticism is not very favourable. Some one talks of there being two natures in the world, "one, human nature in general, the other, French nature in particular." Certain it is, when we are in the calm and refined retreat of a good French library, putting aside the monstrosities which the world knows of but too well, and looking at the rare sense, the felicitous expression, the logical arrangement of many of the best French critics, we cannot forbear inquiring what, in certain times and seasons, they contrive to do with all this perfection of talent and perfection of right reasoning? But we may not pursue the inquiry. Let us thank them, as indeed we ought, for what they give us, and wish them the grace to listen more attentively to much of their own written and spoken wisdom!

In dipping here and there into the volumes before us, we are at a loss which articles to specify as being of the best. Some are biographical,—such as that on La grande Mademoiselle; some critical chiefly, as on Madame de Genlis.—This last is extremely clever—slightly satirical, but fair and good-natured. No writer like a Frenchman for avoiding the absurdity of fetching in a huge torturing apparatus to crush an insect. The rule of proportion is far better observed, in general, than with us. The light touch-and-go style is most fascinating as applied to belles-lettres. More serious sentiment is not absent from M. Sainte Beuve's writings; but in the present state of the French literary mind we too well know that the real and earnest religionists of that country are but a small minority, and that even among those we should be obliged to make large allowance for the prevalence of what is evil in Catholicism. We are therefore rather thankful that the articles do not put our deeper judgments to the proof; there is a large margin left for very useful ideas, and for strong and beautiful thoughts, while the general tone is at least that of respect for the sanctities of religion.

Among the numerous personages brought under review we find room for much exercise of moral liking and disliking. Of some of the distinguished names we have heard enough, and too much; nor is there, nor can there well be, anything new to learn of those men and women steeped in iniquity, who made the reign of Louis XIV. infamous. The most interesting notices therefore are those of books, or of persons contemporary, or nearly so, with the author; contemporary, at all events, with those who immediately preceded him, such as Chateaubriand, Beranger, Madame Recamier, Guizot, Joubert, Chênedollé, the Duke de Broglie;—a capital notice on periodical criticism in the time of the empire; also one on the Eloges Académiques, by M. Pariset; and another, better still, on the question "What is a Classic?" There is a very interesting piece of criticism on the works of M. Villemain and of M. Cousin; and an article on which we should like to say a good deal, "Des Lectures publiques du Soir, de ce qu'elles sont, et de ce qu'elles pourraient être." Let the reader take these "Lectures publiques" for what they are, not deceived by a sound—they are "Readings" which were established in various quarters of Paris about three years ago for the benefit of the working classes. They are conscientiously planned for the purpose of promoting acquaintance, *not* with the thoughts of the men who merely conduct them, but with those of the great and useful minds of France. They include only just so much of commentary as is necessary to explain the subject and the writer's aim; but the object is to give specimens of thought and style—such as do not easily fall into the way of the working classes. The idea seems to us an admirable one; and M. Sainte Beuve has taken great pains to ascertain the manner in which it works. He tells us that it is generally thought to have succeeded well, even though the experiment was first made at an unfortunate time. He went one evening to the Lyceum Charlemagne, where he heard one of Molière's plays and some passages from Rousseau read; to the Palais Royal,

where also a comedy was read; to the Conservatoire de Musique, where M. Emile de Souvestre read "The Battle of the Franks," from Chateaubriand's "Martyrs;" two other readings also took place—all in one week. Struck by what he saw and heard, he made inquiries about the experience of others, and he himself seems to have had an experience of his own on the subject. He is quite convinced that as a means of bringing practical truths in a pleasant manner home to the working classes this plan of evening readings may be made invaluable; but he suggests that, to be fully effective, there ought to be two little parallel courses carried on together. First, he says, there ought to be a course of history, general and national,— touching only marked points, but making those very interesting. Secondly, there should be a very simple, clear course on general and national literature. It should be shown how the language was formed—great writers and great works should be sketched. After this a greater variety of reading is admissible—perhaps even at different stages of the progress. M. Saint Beuve then recounts what has already been done by M. Souvestre. A large number of those who attended were workmen. He made choice for one of his first readings of portions of the Memoirs of Madame de la Rochejaquelain; wishing to give something forcible on the horrors of civil war. The applause and satisfaction were great. When the weather was tolerably good the numbers were about 300; in severe evenings they decreased from 100 to 80. Some of the readings were far more popular than others, as is shown by notes made by the readers. Molière, Michelet, Corneille, Racine, Voltaire, St. Pierre, were all taken in turn.

M. Sainte Beuve strongly recommends more biographical reading. It is not easy, however. Most of the lives already written are too prolix, and it is difficult to abridge them for the purpose. We had once the pleasure of reading a volume of admirably written "Lives of Great Men," which were all prepared and delivered in this manner to an auditory chiefly of working people, by an excellent clergyman of the North of England, since deceased,* and we believe that no greater kindness could be done by the clergy generally than, whenever practicable, to afford these pleasant and useful evening entertainments to their parishioners. We cannot see why a few portions of English history might not be illustrated by a scene from Walter Scott. The effort can only succeed by being made really attractive. Of one thing M. Saint Beuve seems quite persuaded: he says, writing in January 1850, "L'esprit de la classe ouvriere à Paris *s'améliore;*" and he explains his phrase, by adding, "S'améliorer, pour la classe laborieuse, ce n'est pas, selon moi, avoir telle ou telle idée politique, incliner vers tel ou tel point de vue social (j'admets à cet egard bien des dissidences), c'est tout simplement comprendre qu'on s'est trompé en comptant sur d'autres voies que cette de travail regulier; c'est rentrer dans cette voie en désirant tout ce qui peut la raffermir et la féconder. Quand la majeure partie d'une population en est là, et que les violents sont avertis peu à peu de s'isoler de la masses et de s'en séparer, je dis que la masse s'améliore, et c'est le moment pour les politiques prevoyants d'agir sur elle des moyens honnêtes, moraux, sympathiques. Les Lectures du Soir, dans leur cadre modeste, sont tout cela."

He concludes by congratulating the readers on seeing labouring men from Safny and Neuilly coming in to hear these readings at eight o'clock in the evening, and urges upon them to continue their good and useful work.

The Household of Sir Thos. More. Libellus a Margareta More, quindecim annos nata, Chelseiæ inceptus. Post 8vo.—We have never admired these fabrications of contemporary memoirs, and we think the public must be now pretty well tired of them. There is too much sameness in the strain in which they are composed, so that they can scarcely deceive any readers but those who imagine that the manners and language of all past ages were alike, and can never please any who are conversant with the true literary relics of the past. In the composition before us the domestic life of the reign of Henry the Eighth is represented in the language of Charles the First's time and in the printing of George the First's. What a mixture of mock antiquity! The tolerably successful Diary of Lady Willoughby has been badly imitated in "The Maiden and Married Life of Mistress Milton," and is now worse parodied in "The Household of Sir Thos. More." Whatever ingenuity and whatever charm there was in the first idea has evaporated in these frequent repetitions; and though it is possible that even the present book may be read with pleasure by some persons—particularly if they have *not* read its precur-

* We hope we may be allowed to mention the name—every where beloved and honoured—that of the late Rev. Frederick Myers, vicar of St. John's, Keswick.

sors, and though it must be admitted that the contemplation of Sir Thomas More's domestic life is delightful, even if the medium through which it is viewed may somewhat vary the colours, still we have no wish to see more of these masquerades of imaginary innocence and elaborate quaintness all cast out of one mould. A considerable portion of their encouragement arises from the taste for gift-books, "got up in the olden style," and that taste, we imagine, is more suitably catered for by such pretty tomes as the History of Sir Roger de Coverley which Messrs. Longman have extracted from the Spectator. Thus, for the period of Henry the Eighth, what could be preferable to that most graphic and picturesque mirror of the times, Cavendish's Life of Wolsey, or even some of the genuine writings of the characters here introduced to us, Erasmus, More, and his accomplished daughters?

Amboglanna. By H. Glasford Potter, *F.L.S. &c.*—We are glad to find that the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle are resuming the long-suspended publication of their proceedings. Our readers have lately been supplied with a considerable amount of novel information respecting the Roman wall and its stations, including Amboglanna, or Birdoswald as it is now called. (See our Magazine for Feb. 1851.) They will therefore the more gratefully accept the details of researches made in 1850-1, by Mr. Potter, on the site of this important castrum. It appears that the exhumation of the southern gateway is entirely due to Mr. Potter's zeal and liberality. Horsley had spoken of a gate flanked with turrets, but nothing was visible to countenance the assertion. After more than a month's labour of three or four men, Mr. Potter's judgment was rewarded by the discovery, under rubbish in some places ten feet deep, of a gateway with a double entrance, and two turrets or watchtowers. One of the entrances had been walled up by the Romans themselves; a significant fact which has also been noticed at other stations on the line of the wall. Mr. Potter's account of the construction of the gateway, and of discoveries made in the interior of the castrum, is interesting and useful; but we doubt if the Roman camps in Britain are to be explained by rules laid down by the ancient writers on castrametation; in fact, they are found of all shapes and dimensions, and, although they usually take a regular figure approaching a square, it is seldom they are not influenced by the natural features of the sites.—Mr. Potter refers to our Magazine of November last (p. 506) respecting the fine seated statue, the body of which it now appears Mr. Potter dug up. He thinks it is intended to represent an emperor; but we incline towards Mr. Roach Smith's opinion given in our Magazine, and since repeated in his "Collectanea Antiqua," that it is a female figure, and probably a *Dea Mater*.

Reliquiæ Antiquæ Eboracenses, or Remains of Antiquity relating to the County of York; illustrated by plates and woodcuts. By William Bowman, *Antiquarian Draftsman, Leeds. Part* I. *4to.*—In drawing attention to the first part of this local serial we at once offer the editor our best wishes for the success of his laudable attempt to aid the study of the archæology of Yorkshire, a wide and fertile field, in which, though much has been collected, much yet remains to be gathered. From the character of the part before us it appears the work will be chiefly devoted to the record of discoveries of local antiquities, and to the illustration of remains not generally known, or imperfectly described. Mr. Bowman's skill as a draftsman, and the experience he has acquired in exploring the barrows of this and some of the neighbouring counties, contribute to qualify him for the task he has imposed upon his pen and pencil. The chief difficulty he will have to encounter will be that of selecting and presenting subjects which shall be of real use to the general as well as local antiquary. In almost every department of archæology Yorkshire contains a rich mine of materials, and it is in the comprehensive exposition of the objects themselves, and the close and full detail of facts, that such a work as this, necessarily of limited bounds, must prove itself indispensable, or at least useful, to the archæologist. In such a periodical too much space should not be devoted to theories, unless they rise obviously and clearly from authenticated and reiterated facts; but no one will find fault with numerous illustrations and plain straightforward statements of things as they are. These essentials are not lost sight of in this the first number of Mr. Bowman's work, which does him much credit, and promises well for the future. It contains, among other articles, a paper by Mr. Bateman on the sepulchral antiquities of various ancient nations, a prelude, we infer, to the more especial remains of the primeval period of Yorkshire; an account of earthworks at Killingbeck, near Leeds, by Mr. W. Boyne; and the first part of an illustrated catalogue of Yorkshire Tradesmen's Tokens, by Mr. Wardell.

The Peerage, Knightage, and Baronetage for 1852. *By* Charles R. Dod, esq.

12*mo.*—This *multum in parvo*—a book that contains probably more facts within its limited compass than any other previous book of its size, appears this year for the twelfth time with more extensive accessions than those who are best acquainted with it, and with the previous exertions of its author, would have believed possible. Not only does it contain some ninety additional biographies, originating in the accessions or creations to titles of honour that have occurred during the past year, and all the numberless alterations occasioned by births, deaths, marriages, promotions, and a recent extensive brevet; but it has also received the three following entirely new features: 1. the *birth-place* of every person either the possessor of a title or its next heir; 2. notices of the surviving widows of Baronets and Knights, to the number of 180; and 3. an account of some eighteen ladies who were possessed of a courtesy title in right of a first marriage, but have now, strictly speaking, lost the same by contracting a second alliance; to whom, however, it is still usual to continue the style "Honourable" in general society. These features increase, of course, the completeness of Mr. Dod's work, which, for facility of reference as well as general accuracy, is already known to be perfectly unrivalled.

Antiquarian Gleanings in the North of England, being Examples of Antique Furniture, Plate, Church Decorations, Objects of Historical Interest, etc. Drawn and Etched by William B. Scott, *Government School of Design, Newcastle.* 4to. 38 Plates.—In these thirty-eight plates are represented some seventy objects of curiosity within the range of the artist's observation. On their merits in an artistic point of view we will at once say that they are drawn with accuracy, arranged with taste and good effect, and etched with great spirit: and if in the following remarks we take any exceptions, it will be without disparaging the book as one of much interest, and considerable beauty, and which may for many years to come be allowed to lie on drawing-room tables in the North, as well as take its place on the shelves of the curious. As a book it is wholly without arrangement, a mere artist's portfolio; and the subjects are as diversified in point of age as in character. The most important in an archæological view are those which we may regard as real historical monuments, such as the frith-stool at Hexham, and the structure there called the shrine of prior Richard, Bede's chair at Jarrow, Ulphus's horn and the Cordwainers' mazar at York, the Sanctuary knocker at Durham cathedral, and the Luck of Eden Hall. These have all been engraved and published before, and some of them more effectively: the Luck of Eden Hall, particularly, in Lysons's Cumberland. Of the horn of Ulphus an antiquary would have desired a detailed representation, rather than a mere sketch. From the historical class we must except what is termed "the Grace Cup of Thomas a Becket," the property of Mr. Howard of Corby: a name which has been given to it from its bearing the initials T. B. with a mitre: but the form of this cup, its ornamentation, and the character of its inscriptions all alike shew it to be undeniably of the time of Henry the Eighth. Round the handle of its lid "is the name GOD * FERARE, probably (as we are told) the name of the goldsmith:" but should not this inscription be read FEARE GOD, the superfluous letter having been inserted by mistake? To the antiquary the most valuable plates are perhaps the two which represent the Norman wall-paintings in the Galilee at Durham, if we are right in supposing that no former prints have appeared of them. The specimen of Norman book-binding from the library at Durham is also very curious. The articles of furniture represented are, many of them, strikingly handsome, particularly some in the possession of Dr. Charlton at Newcastle. The most interesting of all (after the very ancient chairs first mentioned) is perhaps one at Corby castle, called *My Lady's chair*, which is ensigned with the armorial shield of the Ratcliffes Earls of Derwentwater surmounted by a coronet. To "the Privy-purse of Catharine of Braganza at Sizergh" we are inclined to attach a query, notwithstanding that Sir Thomas Strickland is asserted to have been keeper of the privy purse to queen Catharine, and that Miss Strickland has thus described the relic in her life of that queen: "The privy purse, the badge of his office, is still preserved among the heir-looms of the family at Sizergh. It is of crimson velvet, the size and shape of a reticule, richly embroidered with the royal arms, and the initials C. R. in gold and silver twist and coloured silk twist." If Miss Strickland be correct in her notion that the officer bore such a purse as "the badge of his office," we assent to her designation of the relic; otherwise it appears to answer in all respects to the bags made to carry the great seal, and which appear in almost every portrait of a lord chancellor, and its style of workmanship and the initials C. R. point to Charles the Second. If made for the queen, it would surely not have exhibited the king's arms alone.

Of some articles the connexion with the North of England is probably very recent, and of no higher date than their present ownership. This observation will apply to some of the articles of furniture, and unquestionably to the subjects of plates 21, 23, and 37. The first is an ivory pyx, or cup, with cover, in the museum of the Natural History Society of Newcastle. Parts of its ornamentation, if of this country's workmanship, would be assigned to our Norman era; but others, and particularly the Laplandish Virgin and Child which crowns its summit, point to the art of the North of Europe, and it may not be of very remote antiquity, although interesting as an example how the same knot-work, serpents, and foliage, which characterise the Norman period of English art, have been handed down unaltered in the countries we allude to. Plate 23 is an enameled brass tablet, unequivocally of the Greek church, as shewn by its inscriptions. Plate 37 represents some of the foreign carving with which the chapel at Brougham hall has been recently fitted up. As a prelude to the meeting of the Archæological Institute this year at Newcastle, we cannot but regard this publication as one of good omen: for it will point out the existence of many objects of interest, and probably lead to the discovery of others, which may contribute to furnish the stores of that temporary museum which customarily forms one of the best features of those annual festivals of archæology.

Women of Christianity, exemplary for acts of piety and charity. By Julia Kavanagh. *Author of "Woman in France, &c." 8vo.*—We are not surprised at the complaint made by Miss Kavanagh in her preface—"Biography after biography I have read, and, with some interesting exceptions, I have been struck with their painful and wearisome similarity." "Now this need not be," she adds. "The good are not alike: they differ from one another as much as other people. The fault must lie with the biographers, who praised when they should have painted, and suppressed characteristic touches as undignified." It would have been surely far more astonishing had the fact been generally otherwise. They who have written the lives of women have chiefly been men; and nothing is more rare, in a masculine mind, even when there is a most generous appreciation of the leading points of character, than discrimination of womanly peculiarities. If even now we feel this, how much more likely does it seem that in periods of time when the virtues of women were hedged about with closer restrictions, men should limit themselves to a broad outline of certain performances in harmony with the then favourite notions of female perfection? Looking back to the biography of our earliest Christian women, we have soon a proof of the readiness of man to select a virtue for them, and judge them according to this standard only. For instance, St. Paul, writing to the Greeks, among whom all maids and matrons of good character appeared when in public veiled, urges conformity to the same established observance among the Christian converts, and with great judgment and propriety; but when Tertullian, in the third century, insists on the use of veils as a matter of *perpetual obligation*, we can all see the difference and even absurdity of such a claim.

Beautiful as are many of the portraits of self-denying piety and love which are brought forward in this volume, we rise from its perusal with a strengthened admiration for larger, purer, more religious ideals still. By far the greater number of these excellent women seem to us to have been well-intentioned in their aims, but cruelly mistaken in their deeds. We love them, but we regard them very often as martyrs (not quite in the sense in which the term is usually applied) to the errors of their time. False views of life and duty—blindness to some sacred claims—an agonising self-inspection—a tendency to pass from holy awe of God's all-seeing eye into absolute and unworthy forgetfulness of his fatherly love,—were, in many cases theirs.

Our less profound, less concentrated age, turns away with impatience from some of these consistent, if mistaken, women. Did we allow ourselves more time to dwell on the facts of their lives and minds, we should perhaps obtain a conviction worth having, if only for our own guidance, of human proneness to adopt the form rather than the reality of virtue. But we should not stop here: in the women of whom Miss Kavanagh speaks, error is not neutralised by the holy intentions of the victims, but the suffering it brings certainly appears to have purified some part of the character which needed chastening. Is it not fair to ask, will our modern notions do this for women? Not surely while they are negations. They must pass very far beyond the region of abjuring what is false in past ideas of Christian virtue before they reach Christian virtue itself.

Intellect glorifies itself for seeing more clearly; but as the ages move onward, as "day after day uttereth speech," the positive part of human life comes forward, and it becomes more impossible and unworthy to correct errors otherwise than by

substituting truths. They who accept an enlightened judgment instead of a career of hard self-sacrifice mistake the matter, and the fact is they do not even obtain the former while shunning the latter; for earnest following out of every separate truth to its plain results seems to be ever the way by which more light is attainable. "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them."

We miss the names of some excellent and distinguished Christian women in Miss Kavanagh's work; among others, that of the excellent, the earnest Olympia Morata—and in modern times that of Lady Grisell Baillie. So far as we are able to judge, the characters she has selected are pleasingly though sometimes hesitatingly drawn. It would have been been better to have spoken more boldly of their lights and shades. The feeling love of Christian excellence is however never wanting, and this will render the book acceptable and dear to every good and pious mind.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Dec. 11. Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., V.P.

Sir Benjamin Outram presented from the residuary legatee of the late Dr. Bromet a large quantity of rubbings from monumental and other inscriptions, taken on the continent, principally in Italy. Some of them were exhibited; among which were an Agnus Dei from an antique sarcophagus in the Palazzo Ricardi at Florence, and others from the tomb of Cardinal Bainbridge in the cloister of the English college at Rome, and from tombs in the Museum Kircherianum, taken from the early Christian catacombs at Rome.

The Rev. R. Exton exhibited an original copy of the Solemn League and Covenant, as subscribed by Robert Sayer, Vicar of Cretingham in Suffolk, and upwards of forty of his flock, seventeen of whom affixed their "mark," or cross, instead of their names.

C. Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A. exhibited three sketches of some mural paintings recently discovered in Gawsworth church, Cheshire (further noticed in our report of the Archæological Institute).

Thomas Wright, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a drawing of a Roman Urn, a sample of three or four of the same kind preserved in the Museum at York, and dug up in that neighbourhood, of a fine texture and of a dusky grey colour, ornamented in a peculiar manner with what may be described as a frill pattern.

Mr. John Evans, of Nash Mills, communicated, through the Director, an interesting account of discoveries of Roman remains at Boxmoor, Herts. Sepulchral remains were found near this spot in the year 1837, and are described in the 27th vol. of Archæologia. The articles now found were evidently of a domestic character. They were buried in one of those well-shaped pits which are so often met with in the vicinity of Roman stations, and consist of fragments of Samian ware, pieces of glass, the tusks of a boar, and a denarius of Nero. Mr. Evans appended to this notice a list of Roman coins which had, from time to time, been found in the neighbourhood of Hemel Hempstead. They were principally family or consular coins, with a few of the earlier emperors, from which it may be inferred that the spot was occupied by the Romans at an early period. The writer concluded his account by showing that a tessellated pavement is for the present buried beneath the railway embankment about one hundred and fifty yards distant.

Mr. S. Baring Gould, of Tavistock, exhibited some sketches of a remarkable camp near Cambo, about twelve miles from Bayonne. It has been variously assigned to the Romans and the Saracens, but there is much reason to suppose it to have formed the fortress of the primitive inhabitants of the country when assailed by the Romans. The writer gave some quotations from a poem in the dialect of the district, passages in which are supposed to allude to events contemporary with the formation of this very singular fortress.

Dec. 18. Sir Robt. H. Inglis, Bart. V.P.

Mr. Wright presented a drawing of the mutilated Roman altar in Tretire church, near Ross, which was engraved in our last Magazine, p. 39.

George Roberts, esq. communicated some interesting particulars as to the mode of transportation of prisoners taken in the rebellion under Monmouth. It appears that offenders of the humbler grade were conveyed to the plantations, and there sold as slaves, while those of better rank were heavily fined and banished the country for a period of ten years. The price obtained by the traffickers in their countrymen was 1550 pounds weight of sugar per man! Among those of the first-mentioned class was a carpenter named John Coad, whose narrative has

been recently published, and is reviewed in our Magazine for April 1850, p. 403. Among the latter was Mr. Azariah Pinney, the son of the Rev. John Pinney, the parson of Broadwinsor. This gentleman joined the Duke of Monmouth, and being among the numerous prisoners taken by the king's troops, was sentenced to death, but was subsequently given to Jerome Nipho, esq. the Queen's secretary, who received the sum of 65*l.* for his ransom. In the island of Nevis, to which he was shipped, Mr. Pinney, being his own master, joined a mercantile firm, and became a prosperous merchant. His son was subsequently Chief Justice of Nevis. The Revolution, four years afterwards, changed the fate of all the exiles. Coad returned to his native country, and Mr. Pinney died in London in the early part of the last century.

Jan. 8. J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.

William Hepworth Dixon, esq. and the Rev. Edward Kell were elected Fellows.

W. R. Hamilton, esq. late Vice-President, presented a MS. volume in the handwriting of the Rev. John Brand, formerly secretary to the Society, containing collections for the illustration of the Rosetta Stone, now preserved in the British Museum.

Edward Hawkins, esq. exhibited a collection of silver ornaments purchased by him from the Tunis Gallery in the Great Exhibition,—previously brought before the notice of the Archæological Institute. (See our last number, p. 72.)

The Secretary then read the first portion of a Memoir by the Astronomer Royal, on the place of Cæsar's departure from Gaul, and the locality of his landing in Britain.

Jan. 15. Lord Viscount Mahon, Pres.

M. L. de Lisle of Paris was elected an honorary member.

Dr. Roots exhibited a very perfect Roman leaf-shaped sword-blade of bronze, found in the bed of the Thames near Kingston, where Cæsar passed the river with his army. It was buried a short distance under the blue-clay, and nine feet under the gravel. Mr. Willson, of Lincoln, exhibited another Roman sword-blade, of the same material, and even in a more perfect condition, for all the ornamental devices upon it were plainly visible. It had been dug up in one of the fens, and was not quite so long as the sword-blade of Dr. Roots. A third weapon, of a later period, and of iron, was transmitted by a member whose name did not transpire. It was so corroded by rust that it was in two or three fragments.

The Hon. R. C. Neville covered the table with Anglo-Saxon remains discovered by him in his recent excavations in Cambridgeshire, especially at Little Wilbraham. They were all of bronze; but some of them had been gilt, and the gilding was as bright as when first put on. They consisted of fibulæ of various sizes and of many forms, several of them, especially the largest, being cruciform. The uses of some of the instruments did not appear to be known; but there was a separate case filled with small tweezers and other similar implements. In the whole, they were some hundreds in number. Mr. Neville also communicated several interesting details of facts connected with his discovery, which has been already partially noticed in our last volume, pp. 521, 640, and in the letter of Mr. Oldham, in our Jan. number, p. 53. The smaller fibulæ and most of the pairs of tweezers were contained in the urns; and many of the skeletons were evidently those of poor persons who possessed no ornaments. About 1,100 beads of different sizes and colour were met with, together with weapons and the umbos of shields. There were no signs of barrows in the field where these graves existed—time and the plough having worn down all distinctive elevations. To Mr. Neville's paper the resident secretary added some observations applying to the general character of the relics, and to similar remains found in other parts of our island. Mr. Neville, at the instance of several members, undertook on a future evening to furnish specimens of the urns and weapons exhumed by him, and now in his museum at Audley End.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited drawings of Roman-Gaulish pottery and Frankish pottery, and weapons, discovered by the Abbé Cochet at Envermeu, and now preserved in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy, at Caen. Mr. C. R. Smith also exhibited a drawing of the head of a female seated figure, excavated by Mr. H. G. Potter at Birdoswald. The head is draped and crowned with a wreath, and the body enveloped in ample vestments. Mr. C. R. Smith considers the figure to represent one of the *Deæ Matres*, or possibly the *Magna Mater*.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Jan. 9. James Yates, esq. F.R.S., in the chair.

The Rev. W. Gunner, of Winchester College, read a memoir on the history of the Cistercian Priory of Andwell, near Basing, and of the family of its founders, named de Portu, who held ample possessions in the counties of Hants and Dorset. This monastery is barely mentioned in the Monasticon; it was a cell to the great abbey of Tyrone, and founded about the time of Henry I. Recent researches amongst the muniments at Win-

chester College had brought to light numerous evidences connected with this priory, which was ultimately purchased by William of Wykeham, and given to his college at Winchester. Mr. Gunner produced a supposed autograph letter from that prelate, and stated that only one letter of Wykeham's was known to exist, now preserved in France. The newly found charters of Andwell have cleared up certain obscure points of genealogical inquiry, which Dugdale and the late Sir Harris Nicolas had in vain endeavoured to elucidate. An impression of the conventual seal was exhibited, in excellent preservation; an interesting addition to the series of monastic seals, no example having hitherto been noticed.

Mr. Burt produced a copy of a paper found amongst the records of the Court of Requests. It described an outbreak of puritanical prejudices at Salisbury, early in the reign of James I., and the attempt made by the mayor to suppress the gaieties and processions which accompanied the celebrations of ancient fraternities or guilds at that place, especially the morrice dances, in which they indulged on the Lord's Day. The recusant wardens were thrown into prison by the mayor, whose harsh measures proved displeasing to his fellow-citizens; and this recital, curiously illustrative of the spirit of the times, had doubtless accompanied a petition from the aggrieved parties to the Court of Requests.

The Rev. E. Massie sent an account of several paintings lately found in Gawsworth Church, Cheshire, and exhibited copies, evincing more than ordinary merit in their design. He considered these ancient works of art to be of the time of Henry VI. One of them is a spirited picture of St. George and the deliverance of the Princess of Berytus. Another represents St. Christopher, with the anchorite, his companion; and the principal subject hitherto brought to light is the Last Judgment, presenting various remarkable details in its composition. The figure of the Saviour enthroned on the rainbow is seen, with the Virgin and St. John, one on either side; whilst beneath are groups of the blessed, and the condemned, with most grotesque exhibitions of the infernal torments. Mr. Massie has in preparation lithographs, on a large scale, representations of these paintings, to be sold in aid of the restoration of the church.

Mr. Lucas produced a collection of examples of painted glass, displaying the styles of almost every period. It comprised several royal achievements and devices, supposed to have been formerly at Nonesuch Palace.—Mr. Winston observed that, with the exception of the collection in the Rouen Museum, he had not examined any series equally instructive in the variety of examples of all ages and countries. The collection had been formed many years since, and was partly brought from an ancient mansion in Surrey.

Mr. Willson, of Lincoln, sent two mediæval seals, formed of jet, found near that city, remarkable both on account of the material and the ancient character of the devices and legends. One of them appeared to be of the thirteenth century.

The Rev. E. Wilton communicated some inscriptions of the twelfth century, preserved at Lacock Abbey, considered by Mr. Westwood to be of unusual interest as examples of palæography, of a character often found in Anglo-Saxon MSS. but very rare on inscribed stones. These inscriptions have been given, but incorrectly, by Gough, in the "Britannia," and in Bowles's History of Lacock Abbey.

Mr. Nesbitt exhibited rubbings of several engraved monumental figures of striking dimensions, lately found by him in Prussia.

Mr. Farrer brought twelve choice enamels, the work of Leonard Limosin, the most skilful painter of the times of Francis I. They formed a curious series of representations of the Sibyls, each bearing one of the emblems of the Passion. He produced also several fine pieces of grès de Flandres, from the Huyvetter collection, the best examples probably in existence of that noted manufacture, so highly esteemed in England in the days of Elizabeth. One of these vases is ornamented with her arms. Amongst antiquities exhibited were numerous vessels of glass, Roman pottery, and ornaments of bronze, from Colchester; and several Irish antiquities, from Mr. Brackstone's Museum, bronze weapons of uncommon forms, and a ring, found in Limerick Cathedral, bearing an inscription in Greek characters. Mr. Franks brought a rarity of much interest in connexion with the early history of "ceramic" manufactures in England—a specimen of the vessels made about 1700, by Francis Place, at the Manor House, York, as related by Walpole in his Catalogue of Engravers. No other production of this early endeavour to fabricate imitations of porcelain in England is now known to exist.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Jan. 12. The Rev. Wm. Stevenson, D.D. in the Chair.

Among the donations were a marble head of Trajan, brought from Cartama, plain of Malaga, Spain, and a brass candlestick, used in the cathedral of St. Magnus at Kirkwall, from Professor T. S. Traill,

M.D.; an antique brass candlestick, formerly belonging to the Corporation of Glovers of Perth, from James Johnstone, esq.; a bronze finger ring, inscribed in Anglo-Saxon Runes, found in the Abbey Park, St. Andrew's, in 1849; and a jewelled finger ring of pure gold, found on the Priory Land, near St. Andrew's, from W. W. Hay Newton, Esq. F.S.A. Scot.; three fine silver brooches, one of them inscribed IHESVS NAZARENVS REX JUDE. all found in the ruins of the parish church of Middlebie, Annandale, in 1839, from the Rev. Æneas M'Donald Dawson; a rude amulet, set in silver, marked I^{K}_{M}, formerly in the possession of the Garth family, and a coronation medal of the Queen of Bohemia, from Mrs. Maclaren, of Edinburgh; a bronze figure of Priapus, believed to have been found near Kelso, from James Drummond, esq. F.S.A. Scot.; two fine specimens of Samian ware, found in the railway cutting east of Newstead, Roxburghshire, 1846, from J. A. Smith, M.D., Sec. S.A. Scot.; and a rubbing of the monumental brass of the Regent Murray, formerly in St. Giles's Church, Edinburgh, from George Seton, esq. F.S.A. Scot.

Three communications were read:—

1. Notice of various ancient bronze vessels and other objects discovered in draining the loch of Leys, in the parish of Banchory Ternan, Kincardineshire, by J. H. Burnett, esq. This lake, which covered about 140 acres, was drained last year, and in the midst of it was an artificial island, on which stood in ancient times a fortified dwelling, which has been long destroyed. The foundation of the island was formed of oak and birch trees, laid alternately, and filled up with stones and earth. Two oak trees were extracted on the 23d of July, one of which was nine feet long and five feet in circumference. Their bark was still quite fresh. The island was surrounded by oak piles, which now project about two or three feet above the ground. Five kettles or cooking vessels were found about three feet below the surface, all of bronze, three of them larger than the other two (one of each size was presented to the Society by Sir Alexander Burnett, of Crathes, Bart.); and also a rude boat, about nine feet long, made without nails, and its bottom formed of one piece of oak. The only other relics mentioned are an old mill-stone and some coins, which were carried off by a workman.

2. Notices of various discoveries of Roman coins found at the Red Abbeystead and adjoining fields, to the east of the village of Newstead, Roxburghshire, by John Alexr. Smith, M.D., Sec. S.A. Scot. The coins enumerated are four of gold, ten of silver, and twelve of brass; extending over the period from Augustus Cæsar to Constantine the Great. It was not until a still later æra, namely in the time of the emperor Valentinian, that the south of Scotland was added to the Roman province of Britain, under the distinctive appellation of Valentia. Dr. Wilson, in his Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland, has referred to the Roman remains discovered near Newstead as probably belonging to this later period; but Dr. Smith states his opinion that the nearly consecutive list of coins which he has now furnished offers a positive argument in favour of a much more ancient occupation of the site by the Romans.

3. Notice of the discovery of iron keys, deposited in the foundation of the ancient bridge over the Clyde at Glasgow, built by Bishop William Rae, in 1345, and demolished in 1851: by John Buchanan, esq. Cor. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Dr. Wilson also presented the bronze matrix of a small round seal, said to have been found last spring, in ploughing a field on the eastern slope of Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh. It represents a turbaned head in profile, and has a Hebrew legend, apparently beginning with the name of Solomon bar Isaac. It is very unaccountable, if it was found as stated, that it is identical both in device and legend with the seal engraved in our Magazine for June 1787, plate II. fig. 8, but which was unaccompanied by description or explanation.

EXCAVATIONS AT ROME.

Extensive excavations have been recently in progress in and near Rome, under the superintendence of the Secretary of State, M. Jacobini, assisted by the architect Canina. Besides the works on the Via Appia, where many interesting researches are in progress, the Forum Romanum also is matter of thorough examination. The pavement of the Basilica Julia has been so far uncovered that the plan of this edifice lies now clear before the eyes of the modern beholder. Its longitudinal front was turned towards the Forum, and consisted of five naves, of which, however, only the foundations of the pillars have remained intact. The next research will be proceeded with in the direction of the three columns (now called the temple of Castor) which lie very close to the walls of the Basilica Julia.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On the 31st Dec. the Consultative Commission presented the result of the plebiscitum: Voters, 8,116,773; Votes favourable to the President, 7,439,216; Against, 640,737; Votes annulled as irregular, 36,820. The Moniteur of the 1st Jan. contained a decree by which the Imperial Eagle is "restored to the army, as the emblem of its hundred victories." The same day Louis Napoleon was installed in Nôtre Dame; and the day after he took possession of the palace of the Tuileries. The Moniteur of the 3rd published a decree ordering that all coins in gold, silver, and bronze, shall henceforth bear on the face the effigy of the President of the Republic, with the words "Louis Napoleon Bonaparte," and on the reverse the words "Republique Française," in the middle of a border of oak and laurel leaves, together with the value of the piece and the year of its fabrication. On the outer edge the five-franc and twenty-franc pieces are to have the motto "Dieu protège la France." On the 12th appeared a decree for the dissolution of the National Guard throughout France, and its re-organization upon a basis more dependent on the state. Sixty-six ex-representatives are banished from all the French territories, as a measure of general safety; and eighteen (including Lamoriciere, Changarnier, Bedeau, Thiers, and Emile de Girardin,) are sentenced to temporary banishment. Five are transported to French Guiana; and the total number of political prisoners to be sent to Cayenne amounts to 2500.

The Constitution was promulgated on the 8th Jan., preceded by a proclamation. —The President is to preserve his present title; he is responsible before the people, to whom he can always appeal. He commands the land and sea forces. He alone has the initiative of the laws; and has a right to declare the state of siege. He is to present one message every year. No accusation can be brought against the ministers but by the Senate. They are only responsible for their respective duties.— In case of the death of the President the Senate calls upon the nation for a new election.—The number of Senators not to exceed one hundred and fifty. It is fixed at eighty for the first year. They are named for life by the President. Their functions are performed gratuitously; but the President may grant a salary not exceeding thirty thousand francs.—There will be a deputy to the Legislative Body for every thirty-five thousand electors, elected by universal suffrage for ten years, and receiving no emolument. The sittings will last three months.—Reports by newspapers will be confined to the official reports of the proceedings drawn up by the bureau. The president and vice-president are nominated by the President of the Republic for a year.—Ministers cannot be deputies. —The President of the Republic convokes, adjourns, prorogues, and dissolves the Legislative Body.—In case of dissolution, a new one to be convoked within six months. —The Council of State, composed of 40 or 50 members, is nominated and presided over by the President, who may dismiss its members. They receive an annual salary of twenty-five thousand francs. They draw up the project of laws, and discuss them before the legislature.—There will be a High Court of Justice, without appeal, before which will be tried all attempts against the State or its Chief.— The mayors are appointed by the executive power.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna Gazette has published an imperial decree, declaring the total and complete abolition, as "utterly impracticable," of the Constitution of the 4th March, 1849 (which was described in our vol. XXXI. 413). The unity of the empire is declared. The judges are to depend on the crown. Trial by jury is to be abolished. The army and finances are, of course, completely under the control of the Emperor. The liberty of the subject, or sanctity of private houses, is not recognised. There will be no liberty of the press. Every facility is to be given for the establishment of entails or *majorats* among the nobles. The privileges of the nobility are to be in a great measure restored, though this will not apply to the forced labour of the peasants. The proceedings of the law courts are not to be public, though the prisoner may, with the consent of the judge, allow a few of his friends to be present, and the judge has himself the same privilege. There is no control whatever over the expenses of the court or the government. The chief published regulations besides refer to the government of the communes. Everything, however, is ultimately referred to the

supreme power. There are to be three courts of appeal in criminal law. The sentences are to be "Guilty," "Not guilty," "Acquittal of the charge," the last leaving opportunity for a new trial.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The state of affairs in Kaffirland is in no way improved. The Kaffirs continue their depredations in the lifting of cattle and burning houses, and occasionally killing the colonists, and in this they are generally assisted by the rebel Hottentots. On the 1st Dec. Major-General Somerset's division again sustained very heavy loss, both in officers and men. A movement was made against the united forces of the enemy in Waterkloof. The 74th Regiment, led by Colonel Fordyce, had gained the heights, and were proceeding to dislodge a body of rebels from a belt of bush. They were most determinedly met by the enemy, who, sheltered by bush and rocks, sustained the fire almost with impunity, and inflicted severe loss. The Colonel was shot from a tree by a rebel Hottentot, and did not survive more than ten minutes. Subsequently, Lieut. Carey, of the same regiment, fell, and Lieut. Gordon was mortally wounded. Captain Devenish, of the Beaufort (West) Levy, was shot in the head. Casualties in the ranks, to the extent of ten killed and nine wounded, are reported. Sir Harry Smith has been recalled, and Major-General the Hon. George Cathcart is appointed Governor in his room. About 450 revolving pistols, upon Col. Colt's principle, for the use of the officers and the lancers, and a supply of Mignet's rifles, to be distributed among the best marksmen of each corps, have been despatched to the seat of war.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Preferments.

Dec. 22. Major Edward Frome, R. Eng. to be Surveyor-General of Mauritius.—Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, esq. to be Postmaster-General of New South Wales; Michael Fitzpatrick, esq. to be Clerk of the Executive Council of that colony; Hutchinson Hothersell Browne, esq. to be Agent for Immigration; and John O'Neil Brenan, esq. to be Water Police Magistrate at Sydney.

Dec. 26. Earl Granville, to be one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (for the Foreign Department).

Dec. 29. Corps of Royal Engineers, brevet Major A. Gordon to be Lieut.-Col. *vice* Hore, retired on full pay.

Jan. 1. Lord Augustus Loftus, now Paid Attaché to Her Majesty's Legation at Stuttgardt, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at that Court.—George Frederick Herman, esq., now British Vice-Consul at Bengazi, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Tripoli.

Jan. 2. To be Inspectors of Coal Mines in Great Britain: Thomas Wynne, esq. William Lancaster, esq. — 72d Foot, Lieut.-Gen. J. Aitchison to be Colonel.—78th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir N. Douglas, K.C.B. to be Colonel.

Jan. 10. Royal Marines, Col. Second Commandant R. Mercer to be Colonel Commandant; Lieut.-Col. G. B. Bury to be Colonel Second Commandant; brevet Major E. Hearle to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Jan. 13. Major H. Brown, of the East India Company's Service, employed upon the Recruiting Service of that Company in London, to have the local and temporary rank of Lieut.-Colonel while so employed.

Jan. 16. George Hammond Whalley, esq. to be Collector of Customs for Trinidad.—74th Foot, Major A. Seton to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. G. Monkland to be Major.

Jan. 19. James Hudson, esq., now Envoy Extr. to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, to be Envoy Extr. and Minister Plenip. to the King of Sardinia; Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, G.C.B., now Envoy Extr. to the United States of America, to be Envoy Extr. and Minister Plenip. to the Grand Duke of Tuscany; and John Fiennes Crampton, esq., now Secretary of Legation at Washington, to be Envoy Extr. and Minister Plenip. to the United States of America.

Jan. 20. Major-General the Hon. George Cathcart to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies, and to be Her Majesty's High Commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the affairs of the territories adjacent or contiguous to the eastern and north-eastern frontier.

H. Baldwin, esq. Q.C. to be one of the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests in Ireland.

Thomas Falconer, esq. to be Judge of the Glamorganshire, Breconshire, and Radnorshire County Courts.

G. R. Waterhouse, esq. to be Curator of Mineralogy and Geology in the British Museum.

Naval Preferments.

E. K. Barnard to be Commander.—R. Lloyd, to reserved list of Commanders.

Appointments: Capt. A. Lowe to Impregnable; Commander R. Maguire to Plover; Lieut. and Comm. J. S. Rundle to Hercules.

Coast Guard: Commander W. B. Oliver (Inspecting Commander at Yarmouth, I. W.) to the rank of Captain; Lieuts. J. Scudamore, C. Simmonds, and T. Brewer, to the rank of Commander.

Jan. 19. Vice-Adm. John Dick to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. Sir Edw. C. Strode, K.C.B. to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. W. Walpole to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—To be retired Rear-Admirals (on the terms of 1st Sept. 1846): Hugh Patton, Hon. C. O. Bridgman, Sir Henry Shiffner, Bart., and Henry Forbes.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Hon. and Rev. E. P. A. Talbot, Evercreech V. w. Chesterblade C. Somerset.

Rev. H. Addington, Langford V. Beds.

Rev. J. Bardsley, Evening Lectureship, St. Nicholas, Liverpool.
Rev. W. Barlow, Creggan V. archdio. Armagh.
Rev. L. A. Beck, St. James P.C. Clapton, Middx.
Rev. D. Bell, M.D. Admarsh P.C. Lancashire.
Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, Frome-Selwood, St. Peter V. w. Woodlands C. Somerset.
Rev. A. P. Birrell, Oving V. Sussex.
Rev. F. G. Blomfield, St. Alphage R. London.
Rev. H. A. Bowles, Merrow R. Surrey.
Rev. R. S. Bryan, East-Worlington R. Devon.
Rev. W. Buckle, Oakridge P.C. Gloucestersh.
Rev. E. J. Carter, Kingston V. Somerset.
Rev. M. A. C. Collis, Clondulane V. dio. Cloyne.
Rev. J. H. Coward, St. Benet R. and St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, London.
Rev. C. Crossle, Baleek P.C. dio. Armagh.
Rev. G. W. Darby, Fersfield R. Norfolk.
Rev. F. W. Darwall, Shoulden P.C. Kent.
Rev. G. H. Dashwood, Stow-Bardolph V. w. Wimbotsham R. Norfolk.
Rev. T. Davis, Queenborough P.C. Kent.
Rev. J. H. F. Day, Molahiffe R. and V. dio. Ardfert and Aghadoe.
Rev. T. P. Fenner, Christ Church, Glasgow.
Rev. J. F. Flavell, Loughgall R. archdiocese Armagh.
Rev. E. Gray, St. Thomas P.C. Scarborough, Yorkshire.
Rev. E. Griffiths, Oaks P.C. Leicestershire.
Rev. L. R. C. Griffiths, Swindon R. Glouc.
Rev. R. Hake, Priest-Vicar of Exeter Cathedral.
Rev. G. G. Hayter, Woodford V. Northampton.
Rev. W. W. C. Hayward, Hillesly P.C. Glouc.
Rev. J. Hull (V. of Poulton-le-Fylde), Hon. Canon of Manchester.
Rev. A. Hyde, Kilmactranny R. and V. dio. Elphin.
Rev. J. Jenkins, Bowness R. Cumberland.
Rev. W. O. Jenkyn, All Saints' P.C. Charlton, Wilts.
Rev. W. Jennings, Ballymacelligott R. and V. dio. Ardfert and Aghadoe.
Rev. T. W. Johnes, All Saints' V. and St. Leonard V. Leicester.
Rev. J. Joynes, St. James P.C. Gravesend, Kent.
Rev. W. Kendall, Wool P.C. Dorset.
Rev. W. S. Kennedy, St. Doolagh's P.C. Dublin.
Rev. O. R. La Font, Hinxworth R. Essex.
Rev. B. Lodge, St. Martin R. Colchester, Essex.
Rev. T. G. Luard, Stansted-Mountfitchet V. Essex.
Rev. W. H. Lucas, Lectureship, Rodborough, Gloucestershire.
Rev. J. Maude, Chirk V. Denbighshire.
Rev. J. Mayor, Scorbrough R. Yorkshire.
Rev. J. Menet, Hockerhill All Saints' P C. Herts.
Rev. J. P. Mills, Hockerton R. Notts.
Rev. C. Moody, St. Cuthbert P.C. Carlisle.
Rev. C. Mortlock, Pennington V. Lancashire.
Rev. E. Muckleston, Ford (or Foord) P.C. Salop.
Rev. J. O'Brien, Henfield V. Sussex.
Rev. J. Paley, Swinnerton R. Staffordshire.
Rev. G. H. Parminter, St. John R. w. St. George R. Exeter.
Rev. W. J. Percy, Silton R. Dorset.
Rev. J. C. Poole, Clay-Coton R. Northampton.
Rev. P. Price, Erbistock R. Flintshire.
Rev. R. Pugh, Llanycil R. Merionethshire.
Rev. F. Quarrington, St. Peter P.C. Walthamstow, Essex.
Rev. T. Rankin, North Dalton P.C. Yorkshire.
Rev. C. T. Richmond, Send w. Ripley V. Surrey.
Rev. W. Ridley (senior incumb.) St. John's, Anderston, Glasgow.
Rev. J. Roberts, Hamilton and Smith, Bermuda.
Rev. J. Rogers, Aymestrey V. Herefordshire.
Rev. T. P. Rogers, Bath-Easton V. w. St. Catharine, Somerset.
Rev. W. R. Sharpe, St. Gregory P.C. Norwich.
Rev. J. D. Simpson, Stoulton P.C. Worc.
Rev. E. J. Smyth, Glenavy V. dio. Down and Connor.
Rev. H. W. Sullivan, Yoxall R. Staffordshire.
Rev. J. Trevitt, St. Philip P.C. Bethnal Green, London.
Rev. M. Valentiner, Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem.
Rev. W. T. Vernon, Hope-under-Dinmore P.C. Herefordshire.
Rev. R. Verschoyle, Carlingford V. dio. Armagh.
Rev. J. Waltham, Scredington V. Lincolnsh.
Rev. E. B. Warren, St. Mary V. Marlborough, Wilts.
Rev. M. E. Welby, St. Paul P.C. Sketty, Glam.
Rev. J. Whittaker, D.D. (V. of Blackburn) Hon. Canon of Manchester.
Rev. W. M. Whittemore, St. James R. Duke's Place, London.
Rev. D. Wilson, Camerton P.C. Cumberland.
Rev. R. Woods, Lisgenan V. Ireland.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. L. G. F. Broome, to Lord Southampton.
Rev. J. L. Brown, of the Castle of Norwich.
Rev. W. Davies, of the Asylum, Abergavenny.
Rev. W. L. Feilden, to Marquess Cholmondeley.
Rev. T. U. Gibson, of Eamont Bridge Workhouse.
Rev. P. G. Hill, of Westminster Hospital.
Rev. I. Hill, of Landguard Fort.
Rev. E. Metcalfe (assist.) Limerick Cathedral.
Rev. E. B. Procter, at Bathurst, Australia.
Rev. J. S. Robson, of H.M. ship Hercules.
Rev. T. G. Smith, of the Penitentiary, Bath.
Rev. F. F. Thomson, of the Gaol, Dover.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. J. Chambers (Head Master of the High School, James Town), to be Inspector and Superintendent of Government Schools in the Island of St. Helena.
Rev. G. F. Lacey, Head Mastership, Drogheda Grammar School.
Rev. W. Lee, Donnellan Lecturer, University of Dublin, 1852.
Rev. J. G. Lonsdale, Readership, Temple Church, London.
Rev. Richard Macdonnell, D.D. Provostship of Trinity College, Dublin.
Rev. G. Sheffield, Mastership, Deytheur School, Montgomeryshire.
Rev. J. G. Sheppard, Head Mastership, Kidderminster Grammar School.
Rev. W. A. White, Head Mastership, Peterborough Cathedral Grammar School.
Rev. J. Wilson, Head Mastership, St. Peter's Collegiate School, Eaton Square, London.
Rev. J. Woolley, D.C.L. Principal of University College, and Professor of Classical Literature in the University of Sydney, N. S. W.

Rev. H. Bailey (Warden of St. Augustine's college, Canterbury), Secretary to the Incorporated Society "for the Advancement of the Christian Faith in the West India Islands and in the Mauritius."
Rev. W. Marrable (C. of St. Michael, Dublin), Clerical Secretary to the Society for Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 5. The wife of Adam Dickey, esq. of Lowpark, Ballymena, co. Antrim, a son.

Nov. 5. At Cape Town, the wife of Capt. Wellesley, a dau.——6. At Bombay, Lady Yardley, a dau.——28. At Greystoke castle, Mrs. Howard, a son.

Dec. 5. In New street, Spring gardens, the wife of J. Bonham Carter, esq. M.P. a son.——14. At Elmore Court, Gloucestershire, the wife of William Vernon Guise, esq. a son.——16. At Ilam hall, the wife of D. W. Russell,

esq. a dau.——17. At Cheltenham, the wife of Col. Slade, 90th Regt. a son.——At Radborne, Lady Anna Chandos Pole, a son.——18. The wife of John Murray, esq. Albemarle street, a son.——21. At Lichfield, the wife of the Rev. W. E. Jelf, Vicar of Carlton in Craven, a son.——22. At Wilton Place, Ledbury, Heref. the wife of John Cam Thackwell, esq. a son.——At Manor lodge, near Bognor, the wife of Alexander B. C. Dixie, esq. M.D. eldest son of Sir Alexander Dixie, Bart. a son and heir.——In Dublin, the wife of Col. J. Blomfield Gough, a son.——23. In Welbeck street, the wife of Wadham Locke, esq. of Stourcliffe, Hampshire, a son.——At Brompton, Mrs. H. B. Sheridan, a son.——At Lychett house, Wilts, the wife of H. L. S. Dillon Trenchard, esq. a dau.——At Westbourne terrace, the wife of Charles Lyall, esq. a dau.——25. At Chicheley hall, Bucks, the wife of Robert Hobson, esq. a son.——28. In France, the wife of Wm. John Fenwick, esq. of Warblington house, Hants, a dau.——At Hayleyford, the seat of her father Major-Gen. Sir W. R. Clayton, Bart. the wife of Capt. Bishop-Culpeper, a dau.——At Naples, the wife of James Graham Domville, a dau.——29. At Waterstock, Oxon, the wife of John Henry Ashurst, esq. a son and heir.——At Osberton, near Retford, Lady Milton, wife of George Saville Foljambe, esq. a son.——30. At Granby street, Mornington crescent, London, the wife of Augustus Dillon, esq. a son and heir.——The wife of the Rev. E. J. Treffry, M.A. of Place, Fowey, Cornwall, a son.

Jan. 1. At Walton-on-Thames, Lady Thompson, a son and heir.——3. At Weir house, near Exeter, the wife of Sir John T. Buller Duckworth, Bart. M.P. a dau.——At Cranley rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Sapte, a dau.——6. In Stanhope st. Lady Cremorne, a dau.——7. In Carlton gardens, Lady Lyttelton, a son.——In Eaton pl. the Hon. Mrs. George Cadogan, a dau.——8. At Bert house, Kildare, the seat of Lord Downes, the Hon. Mrs. Colborne, a son and heir.——At Government House, Isle of Man, Lady Isabella Hope, a dau.——9. At Hintlesham hall, Suffolk, the Hon. Mrs. H. Lloyd Anstruther, a son.——At Binfield, the wife of A. Casswall, esq. barrister, a dau.——10. At Worthing, Lady Marcus Hill, a dau.——At Wing, Bucks, the wife of Rev. P. T. Ouvry, a dau.——At Wensley rectory, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. T. Orde Powlett, a dau.——11. At Kensington, the wife of John Thos. Longman, esq. a dau.——At Melbury Abbas, the wife of the Rev. Henry T. Glyn, a son.——12. In Lowndes square, the wife of Peter FitzGerald, Knight of Kerry, a son.——At Wimpole rectory, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. H. R. Yorke, a son.——At Wicken park, Lady Louisa Douglas Pennant, a dau.——At Browsholme hall, Yorkshire, Mrs. Thomas Goulburne Parker, a dau.——13. In Upper Harley-st. the wife of the Rev. John Horner, a dau.——At Bodmin, the lady of Sir C. Rashleigh, Bart. a son and a dau.——14. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald, of Rossie castle, a son and heir.——15. At Southsea, the Hon. Mrs. Fred. Pelham, a son.——At Frankfort sur Main, Mrs. Horace Marryat, a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 12. At Auckland, New Zealand, Wm. *Young*, esq. Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Richard Tomes, esq. of Warwick.

31. At Adelaide, South Australia, Robert, second son of R. L. *Carr*, esq. of Clifton park, Birkenhead, barrister-at-law, to Frances, only dau. of Thomas Deare, esq.

Aug. 9. At Port Natal, G. W. P. *Sparrow* esq. Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, and formerly of Deal, to Catherine-Maria, eldest dau. of the Hon. Henry Cleote, LL.D. Recorder of Natal.

13. At Cawnpore, Capt. D. S. *Dodgson*, Brigade Major Bengal Army, to Anna-Maria, dau. of the late Sir Francis Ford, Bart.

28. At Auckland, New Zealand, William *Fairburn*, esq. to Jane, second dau. of the late Richard Tomes, esq. of Warwick.

Sept. 2. At Mussouri, Richard Wm. *Faithfull*, esq. surgeon Bengal Med. Est. only son of the late Major-Gen. W. Conrad Faithfull, C.B. to Ellen-Blair-Mervyn, eldest dau. of Major Kirke, 12th Bengal N. Inf. and granddau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Kirke, 24th Light Dragoons, of Markham hall, Notts.

13. At Byrne, Port Natal, Robert William *Dickenson*, esq. of D'Urban and Pietermaritzburg, eldest son of the late R. W. Dickenson, esq. Ilfracombe, to Sarah-Crumb, youngest dau. of Robert Rolfe, esq. late of London.

18. At Waltair, Lieut. and Adj. John Grey *Touch*, 26th M.N.I. second son of the Rev. John E. Touch, Kinnoull, to Fanny, fourth dau. of James Watson, esq. of London.

Oct. 1. At Bytown, Canada, Reginald Onslow *Farmer*, esq. R. Art. youngest son of the late W. M. Farmer, esq. of Nonsuch park, Surrey, to Geraldine, dau. of Capt. J. S. Farrell, R. Art.

4. At Hull, Mr. Charles *Dotesio*, Proprietor of the Railway Hotel, Hull, and Royal Hotel, Slough, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Mr. Edw. Paynter, Norwich.

11. At Inch Church, co. Cork, William Oliver *Jackson*, esq. of Ahanesk, to Cherry, sister of Mountifort Longfield, esq. of Castle Mary.

13. At St. Marylebone, John, eldest son of John George *Hammack*, esq. of Essex house, Bow road, to Priscilla, only dau. of W. E. Snow, esq. of Tredegar square.

14. At Simla, Theophilus John *Metcalfe*, esq. Civil service, eldest son of Sir T. Metcalfe, Bart. to Charlotte-Herbert, eldest dau. of Col. J. Low, C.B. of Clatto, Fifeshire.——At St. Pancras, William *Hopkinson*, jun. esq. of Mecklenburg street, to Eliza, dau. of the late Major John Hamilton, 77th Regt.——At Eastry, Kent, Francis *Crosse*, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Emily-Grant, second dau. of the late James Rae, esq.

21. At Calcutta, Lieut. R. C. *Germon*, Adjutant 13th B.N.I. to Maria-Vincent, youngest dau. of the late John Garratt, esq. of Ely.

22. At Jersey, the Rev. Nowell *Twopeny*, Rector of Little Casterton, Rutland, to Mathilde-Anaise, youngest dau. of Capt. Marcus Louis, of Avranches, France, late 5th R.V.B.

23. At St. George's, Catesby *Paget*, esq. to Adelaide, dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Miles Stapleton.——At Buckingham, Robert *Dewes*, esq. only son of Maj. Dewes, of Buckingham, to Sarah-Anne, dau. of the late Philip Bartlett, esq.

25. At Bedfont, Middx. Alexander *Hamilton*, esq. of Inistioge, Kilkenny, to Emma, fourth dau. of the Lord Chief Baron.

27. At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. John *Rogers*, Vicar of Aymestry, Heref. to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the Rev. F. S. Newbold, D.D.

28. At Fredericton, Philip *Bedingfield*, esq. R.A. to Arabella-Gertrude, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Payne, Aide-de-Camp to his Exc. Sir E. Head, Bart.

29. At Llandeveilog, Carm. John *Thirlwall*, esq. of Lincoln's inn, nephew to the Bishop of St. David's, to Anne D'Arcy, only dau. of John Wilson, esq. Recorder of Carmarthen.

30. At Camberwell, Thos.-Crosdill, youngest son of the late Lieut. F. W. *Le Neve*, Cav. Staff

Corps, to Hannah-Ann, youngest dau. of the late A. W. H. Le Neve, esq. R.N.

31. At St. George's Hanover square, Major Frederic *Brownlow*, to Mary, widow of Wm. Essington, esq. of Great Malvern.

Nov. 1. At Gibraltar, Sir George Henry Scott *Douglas*, Bart. of Springwood park and Longnewton, late Capt. 34th Regt. to Maria-Juana-Petronda, eldest dau. of Francisco Sanchez di Pina, esq. of Gibraltar.

5. At Croydon, Surrey, Charles Lachlan *Harris*, esq. to Sarah-Sophia, only dau. of Thos. Howell Merridew, esq. both of Coventry.

6. At St. George's, Hanover sq. Charles William *Watkins*, esq. of Badby House, Northamptonsh. late 38th Regt. to Mary-Mitchell, only surviving dau. of the late R. J. Uniacke, esq. Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.——At Leamington Prior's, Lieut.-Col. Lord James *Murray*, brother of the Duke of Atholl, to Elizabeth-Margery, only dau. of the Hon. Mrs. Fairholme, and niece of Lord Forbes. ——At Highworth, John Duggan *Patterson*, esq. of the General Register Office, Somerset House, to Fanny, second dau. of the Rev. Edward Rowden, Vicar of Highworth, Wilts.—— At Scarborough, John *Audland*, esq. of Tintern, to Jane-Damaris, second dau. of the late Rev. J. Heslop, Rector of Langton-on-the-Wold. ——At Tamworth, J. *Willington*, esq. eldest son of J. Willington, esq. of Balsall, to Dorothy-Cave, eldest dau. of R. C. Browne, esq.

7. At St. Mary Cray, Kent, Octavius, third son of the late W. *Wastell*, esq. to Laura, youngest dau. of Charles Thompson, esq. M.D. of Rochester.

8. At St. George's, Hanover sq. Peter *Cracroft*, esq. Comm. R.N. second son of Colonel Cracroft, of Hackthorn, Linc. to Caroline, second dau. of the late Sir Samuel Scott, Bart. ——At Kurachee, Scinde, John Archibald *Pym*, esq. of 2d Bombay Cav. third surviving son of Francis Pym, esq. of the Hasells, Beds, to Cecilia-Harriott-Theophila, second dau. of Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B.

9. At St. Pancras, John Joseph *Whiting*, esq. surgeon, eldest son of Joseph Bridgewell Whiting, esq. King's Lynn, to Mary-Jane, only dau. of the late Joseph Farnden, esq. staff surgeon, first class.

10. At Mehidpore, Bombay, the Rev. C. W. *Cahusac*, Chaplain E.I.C.S. to Eliza-Caroline, second dau. of the late R. C. Walker, esq. surgeon 3d Light Dragoons.

11. At Liskeard, William *Spry*, esq. son of the Rev. W. Spry, late Rector of Botusfleming, Cornwall, to Mary-Helen, dau. of the late Robert Brown, esq. of Barton-upon-Humber. ——At Southmolton, the Rev. H. A. *Gilbert*, B.A. of Holwell, Devon, and of Tiverton, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late E. Dougan, esq. and niece to W. Hole, esq. of Southmolton, and Rear-Adm. Hole, of Bath.—— At St. Pancras, Robert-Henry, third son of the late Thomas Whitty *Hallett*, esq. of Axminster, to Sarah-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Robert Manley, esq. of Sidbury, Devonshire.——At Bampton, Oxon. Cabel *Roope*, esq. of Oporto, to Elizabeth-Frederick-Maria, youngest dau. of Frederick Whitaker, esq. of Bampton, Oxon.——At Stoke Damerel, the Rev. Richard *Gardner*, M.A. Minister of St. Michael's Church, Stoke, to Mary, dau. of the late W.C. Badcock, esq. of Buckby Hall, Northamptonsh.——William *Lister*, of Dunsa bank, near Richmond, Yorksh. esq. to Louisa-Esther, only dau. of Otto Frederick Bichner, esq. of Lincoln's inn, barrister at law.——At Askham Richard, the Rev. Robert *Hale*, M.A. Curate of Alkborough, Lincolnsh. to Henriana-Annabella, youngest dau. of the late Henry Dixon, esq. of York.——At Iver, Bucks, Henry *Rudyerd*, son of the late Col. Rudyerd, R.E. to Susan-Frances, second dau. of the late Rev. Edward Ward.

12. Robert *Lambert*, esq. of Beddington, Surrey, to Mary-Jane, only dau. of Thomas Barton, esq. of Prospect House, Wadhurst, Sussex.——At Puttenham, Surrey, William-Thomas, eldest son of Thomas *Hustler*, esq. of Acklam Hall, Yorksh. to Anna-Maria-Watkyn, only child of the Rev. T. W. Richards, Rector of Puttenham.——At Piddington, Philip, second son of the Rev. John *Grove*, D.D. Rector of Strensham, Worc. to Laura, youngest dau. of Thomas Lynes, esq. of Hackleton house, Northamptonshire. —— At Gringley-on-the-Hill, Notts, the Rev. Herbert Napleton *Beaver*, Vicar of Gringley, eldest son of the late Major Beaver, 19th Foot, to Martha, widow of John Dossor, esq. of Hull, and eldest dau. of the late Robert Corringham, esq. Misterton, Notts. —— At Stoke-next-Guildford, James *D'Archy*. esq. son of the late John D'Archy, esq. of Clifden castle, co. Galway, to Mary, second dau. of the late John Andrews, esq. Inspecting Commander of Coast Guard, Dundalk.

13. At Moretonhampstead, Devon, William *Bragg*, esq. of Okehampton, to Laura-Mary, fifth dau. of the Rev. W. C. Clack, Rector of Moretonhampstead and Woolborough.——At Battle, William Kenward *Newberry*, esq. of Honiton, to Hannah-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Kenward, esq. of Battle, Sussex.——At St. Clement Danes, W. T. *Kime*, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Mary, youngest dau. of Mr. R. J. Martin, of Palsgrave place, and granddau. of the late A. Hatfield, esq. of Endcliffe grange, near Sheffield. ——At Ickenham, the Rev. J. S. *Hilliard*, B.A. of St. John's college, Oxford, to Georgina H. Hamilton, eldest adopted dau. of John Henry Gell, esq. of Ickenham, and the Cloisters, Westminster Abbey.——At Ripley, Henry *Wormald*, esq. of Sawley hall, Yorkshire, to Caroline, second dau. of William George Pigou, esq. formerly of the Queen's Bays.—— At Colyton, Harry De Spencer *Kingdon*, esq. of Elm Grove, to Sarah-Jane, eldest dau. of the late James Withycombe, esq. of Withycombe, Somerset.——At Tintwistle, Cheshire, Thomas *Harrison*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Mary-Agnes, dau. of William Sidebottom, esq. of Etherow house, Cheshire.

16. At Quarnborough, H. B. *Forbes*, esq. of Frith Gill house, to Henrietta-Harriett, niece of the late C. Gale, esq. of Acomb, York.

17. At St. James's Kensington, Henry R. *Percy*, esq. eldest son of the Rev. W. A. Percy, Rector of Carrick-on-Shannon, to Emma, youngest surviving dau. of John Bertram Orde, esq. Weetwood hall, Northumberland. ——At Jellunder, Chas. Manners *Smith*, esq. Assistant-Surgeon Bengal Horse Art. to Lydia-Mary, third dau. of S. Davies, esq. M.D. of Cheltenham, formerly of Bengal Med. Service.

18. At Thorpe, near Norwich, Berkeley Augustus Macdonald *Macpherson*, esq. only son of the late Major Macpherson, and Lady Barton, of Montagu pl. London, to Charlotte-Rebecca-Brooksbank, youngest dau. of Sir George Stracey, Bart.——At Newtown, Drumachose, Ireland, Capt. J. R. *Norton*, Hants Light Inf. to Julia, youngest dau. of Marcus Gage, esq. of Newton Limavady, co. of Derry. ——At St. Margaret's Westminster, the Rev. James *Pulling*, B.D. Master of Corpus Christi college, Camb. to Elizabeth-Mary, youngest dau. of Christopher Hodgson, esq. of Dean's yard.——At Plymouth, the Rev. William *Ross*, Incumbent of Dungiven, co. Derry, to Caroline-Matilda, second dau. of the late Arthur Luce Trelawny Collins, esq. R. Art. of Ham, Devon.——At Torquay, the Rev. Wm. Fountaine *Addison*, Incumbent of Dorchester, Oxon, eldest son of the late Rev. W. A. Foun-

taine, of Middleton St. George, Durham, to Sarah-Ellen-Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Rev. T. Grylls, Rector of Cardynham.——At Bredgar, the Rev. W. J. *Brewer*, M.A. of Queen's college, Camb. to Marianne, eldest dau. of George Cobb, esq. of Bredgar house, Kent.——At Ridgeway, T. Hordern *Whitaker*, esq. of the Holme, Lanc. to Margaret-Nowell, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. Robinson, M.A. Rector of Alresford, Essex, and of Mrs. Nowell of Netherside and Linton in Craven.

19. At Yately, Robert *Finch*, esq. B.A. of Trin. coll. Camb. eldest son of the late Robert Finch, esq. of the Royal Mint, and Willisden, Middlesex, to Elizabeth-Ann, only dau. of Jonathan Miles, esq. of Frogmore house, Blackwater, Hants.——At St. George's Bloomsbury, William Curteis *Whelan*, esq. of Heronden hall, Kent, to Katherine-Frances, eldest dau. of J. R. Planché, esq. F.S.A.

20. At Cuthbert Church, Cornwall, T. F. *Fernandez*, esq. M.D. to Anna, youngest dau. of Richard Hosken, esq. of Carevick.——At Bruton, Leonard-John, son of the Rev. J. W. *Birch*, Vicar of the All Saints, Hertford, to Mary, dau. of the late Thomas White, esq. R.N. of Coombe hill, Bruton.——At St. Marylebone, Edward-Walter, youngest son of the late Sir Vyell *Vyvyan*, Bart. of Trelowarren, to Agnes-Margaret, eldest dau. of Joseph Reid, esq. of Cornwall terrace.——At St. Marylebone, Rodolph Henry *Scully*, esq. late of Warley lodge, Essex, to Mary-Rebecca, elder dau. of J. G. Lough, esq. of Harewood square.——At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. Thomas *Woolley*, B.A. Curate of South Hackney, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of Robert Hugh Hamilton, esq. youngest son of the late Robert Hamilton, esq. of Navan, co. Meath.——At Richmond, Lieut. Charles Arthur *Lodder*, R.N. to Elizabeth-Harriotte, eldest dau. of Capt. Ronald, late of 6th Regt.

21. At Calcutta, Lieut. R. C. *Germon*, Adjutant 13th M.I. to Maria-Vincent, youngest dau. of the late John Garratt, esq. of Ely.

24. At St. George's Hanover sq. the Earl of *Lanesborough*, to Frederica-Emma, relict of Sir Richard Hunter, of Dulany house, Sussex.

25. At Taxall, the Rev. George Henry *Spurrier*, B.A. St. John's college, Camb. Incumbent of Edale, Derb. to Sarah, fourth dau. of the late John Robinson, esq. of Bothomes hall, Cheshire.——At St. George's Bloomsbury, Robert-Jacomb, eldest son of Robert Jacomb *Hood*, esq. of Bardon park, Leic. to Jane Stothert, eldest dau. of George Littlewood, esq. of London Wall.——At Whitehaugh, Robert William Rickart *Hepburn*, esq. of Rickarton, N.B. to Helen-Maria, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. James John Forbes Leith.

26. At St. George's Hanover sq. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of *Saxe-Weimar*, and Lady Augusta Katharine Gordon Lennox, dau. of the Duke of Richmond.——At Walmer, the Rev. J. Adolphus *Wright*, of Ickham, to Anne-Alicia-Wellond, youngest dau. of the late Capt. D. Ross, R.N.——At Fulham, Wm. *Stephens*, esq. eldest son of the late John Stephens, esq. of Caversham rise, Oxon, to Elizabeth-Croker, second dau. of the late Thos. Lyons Walcott, esq. of Highnam Court, Glouc.——At Richmond, George *Scotland*, jun. esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Philippa-Augusta, eldest dau. of Henry Fuller, esq. late Attorney-General of Trinidad.——At Leamington, the Rev. Henry John *Maddock*, M.A. Fellow of Worc. coll. Oxford, to Sarah, second dau. of the late John Wilkinson, esq. of Ringwood, Chorley, of Kenilworth.——At Lazayre, Isle of Man, the Rev. Henry George Nassau *Bishop*, Vicar of Great Clacton, to Isabella-Curphey, eldest dau. of William Farrant, esq.——At St. Helier's, Jersey, E. F. *Tranchell*, esq. Ceylon Rifles, to Eliza-Isabella, only dau. of late Major Blake, 45th Mad. N.I.

27. At Great Barr, Staff. William *Jessop*, jun. esq. eldest son of Major Jessop, C.B. of Butterlay hall, Derb. to Elizabeth-Lydia, second dau. of the late Rev. Edmund Robinson, of Thorp green.——At St. Michael's Pimlico, George, eldest son of George *Atherley*, esq. of Southampton, to Ellen, youngest dau. of Arthur Frederick, esq. of Chester sq. and niece of Col. Lloyd Watkins, M.P. of Pennoyre, Lord Lieutenant of Brecon.——At Lyndhurst, Hants, Charles Spencer March *Phillips*, esq. to Georgiana-Theophila, dau. of Rear-Adm. Dashwood.——At St. George's Hanover sq. James *Morrell*, jun. esq. to Alicia-Harriet, only dau. of the late Rev. William Everett, B.D. Vicar of Romford, Essex.——At Heddon-on-the-Wall, Northd. Hill *Wallace*, esq. Bombay Horse Art. to Harriet-Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Fred. W. Burgoyne, R.N.——At Lower Hardres, near Canterbury, Richard T. *Hunt*, esq. eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Hunt, C.B. of Walmer, Kent, and late of the 11th Foot, to Jane-Ann, eldest dau. of Jacob Chandler, esq.

28. At St. Peter's Pimlico, Philip *Kemp*, esq. to Susan, widow of R. R. Preston, esq. and dau. of Thos. Sheppard, esq. of Folkington, Sussex.

29. At St. Peter's Islington, Grantham R. *Dodd*, jun. esq. F.L.S. of Magdalen hall, Oxford, and New Broad st. London, to Eliza, second dau. of Edmund Leonard Snee, esq.——At St. James's, the Hon. Frederick *Cadogan*, youngest son of the Earl Cadogan, to the Lady Adelaide Paget, youngest dau. of the Marquess of Anglesey.——At Dudley, Edward *Kenealy*, esq. LL.D. of Gray's inn, to Miss Nicklin, of Upper green, Tipton, Staffordshire.

Dec. 2. At Mitcham, Surrey, the Rev. D. *de Boudry*, to Jemima, dau. of the late James Moore, esq.——At Penn, the Rev. David *Mapleton*, Vicar of Meanwood, Leeds, to Mary, fifth dau. of W. H. Sparrow, esq. of Penn, near Wolverhampton.——At Dunsby, the Rev. Geo. *Carter*, of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, and of Saxby, Linc. to Elizabeth, only dau. of T. M. Lawrence, esq. of Dunsby hall, near Bourne.——At Plymouth, S. *Fowell*, esq. Lieut. R.N. to Cordelia, youngest dau. of the late Commissioner Shortland.

3. At Winster, near Bowness, the Rev. John Winstanley *Hull*, incumbent of Grimsargh, and eldest son of W. W. Hull, esq. of Tickwood, to Charlotte-Augusta, youngest dau. of the late Sir Wm. Rawson.——At Reynoldstone, Glam. Pollet *Cardew*, youngest son of the Rev. J. H. Cardew, Rector of Curry Malet, Som. to Louisa-Mary, third dau. of Henry Lucas, esq. of Uplands, Glam.——At Trinity church, Marylebone, Alex. Atherton *Park*, esq. to Henrietta, only dau. of the late Major B. P. W. Wallop.

9. At Coleshill, Warwicksh. the Hon. James *Hewitt*, to Lydia-Lucy, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Digby Wingfield, and widow of Charles Purdon Coote, esq. 3rd Dragoon Guards.——At Bath, Robert Thomson *Pattison*, esq. of Glasgow, to Delia, second dau. of Chris. Saltmarshe, esq. of Bath.

10. At Ilfracombe, his Excellency Charles Henry *Darling*, esq. Lieut.-Gov. of St. Lucia, to Elizabeth-Isabella-Caroline, only dau. of the late Chris. Salter, esq. of West End house, Stoke Poges, Bucks.——At Dublin, the Rev. Francis Osborn *Giffard*, Vicar of Hartley, Hants, to Anna-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Richard Ryan, Vicar of Rathcore, Meath.

11. At Cheltenham, M. H. *Donald*, esq. of Blaithwaite house, Cumberland, to Henrietta-Maria-Roper Curzon, eldest dau. of the Hon. John Henry Roper Curzon.

OBITUARY.

Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.

Dec. 4. At Charlton House, Wiltshire, aged 75, the Right Hon. Thomas Howard, sixteenth Earl of Suffolk (1603), tenth Earl of Berkshire (1626), Viscount Andover and Baron Howard of Charleton (1622), Colonel of the Wiltshire Militia, and F.S.A.

His Lordship was born on the 18th August, 1776, the younger son of John fifteenth Earl of Suffolk, by Julia, daughter of John Gaskarth, esq. of Penrith.

He became heir apparent to the peerage in Jan. 1800, on the death of his elder brother Charles-Nevinson Viscount Andover, who was killed by the accidental discharge of his fowling-piece while mounting his horse. He had married Lady Jane Elizabeth Coke (afterwards married to Admiral Sir Henry Digby, K.C.B.), but had no issue.

In 1802 Lord Andover was returned to parliament for the borough of Arundel, but we believe he finally quitted the House of Commons at the dissolution of 1806.

He was appointed Major-Commandant of the Malmesbury Volunteers by commission dated 15 Dec. 1803.

He succeeded to the two united Earldoms of Suffolk and Berkshire on the death of his father, Jan. 23, 1820.

In politics his Lordship was a liberal Whig, and he voted for the Reform Bill on the decisive division of the 14th April, 1832. He was not a Protectionist, though a distinguished agriculturist. His appearance and usual costume was that of an ordinary farmer.

His Lordship married, Jan. 3, 1803, the Hon. Elizabeth Jane Dutton, eldest daughter of James first Lord Sherborne, and by that lady, who died April 18, 1836, he had issue five sons and five daughters, of whom three sons and four daughters survive him. Their names were as follow: 1. Lady Elizabeth, married in 1826 to her cousin the Hon. James Henry Legge Dutton, eldest son of Lord Sherborne, and died in 1845, leaving a numerous family; 2. Charles-John, now Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire; 3. Lady Julia-Catharine, unmarried; 4. the Hon. Henry Thomas Howard, who died on the 29th Jan. last year, leaving issue by Georgiana-Maria, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Wright Guise, Bart. two sons and one daughter; 5. Lady Jane-Elizabeth, married in 1836 to Sir John Ogilvie, Bart. who had previously married Juliana-Barbara, daughter of Lord Henry Molyneux-Howard, and sister to the present Countess of Suffolk and Berkshire; 6. the Hon. John Howard, who died in 1823, aged twelve; 7. the Hon. Richard Edward Howard; 8. the Hon. James Kenneth Howard, M.P. for Malmesbury, who married in 1845 Lady Louisa Petty FitzMaurice, daughter of the Marquess of Lansdowne, and has issue two sons and a daughter; 9. Lady Mary-Rose; and 10. Lady Florence-Margaret.

The present Earl was born in 1804, and married in 1829 Isabella, second daughter of the late Lord Henry Molyneux-Howard, and has issue a numerous family, of whom Henry-Charles, now Viscount Andover, was born in 1833. The Earl was M.P. for Malmesbury from 1832 to 1841.

Right Hon. Henry Manvers Pierrepont.

Nov. 10. At Thoresby Park, Notts. the seat of his brother Earl Manvers, aged 71, the Right Hon. Henry Manvers Pierrepont, of Conholt Park, Hampshire.

He was born on the 18th March, 1780, the third but second surviving son of Charles first Earl Manvers, by Anne-Orton, youngest daughter of John Mills, esq. He was a member of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. June 12, 1800. He was formerly Envoy to Stockholm, and he enjoyed a diplomatic pension of 1,200*l.*

Mr. Pierrepont married, May 12, 1818, Lady Sophia Cecil, only daughter of Henry first Marquess of Exeter; and her ladyship died on the 2nd Nov. 1823, leaving an only daughter, Augusta-Sophia-Anne, married in 1844 to Lord Charles Wellesley, younger son of the Duke of Wellington, by whom she has issue.

Sir John Cope, Bart.

Nov. 18. At Bramshill Park, Hampshire, aged 83, Sir John Cope, the 11th Bart. (1611).

He was the second son of William Cope, esq. of Bridgen Place, Kent, chapter-clerk to the Dean and Chapter of St. Peter's, Westminster, by Anne, daughter of Benjamin Greenwood, esq. of St. Mary's Cray, and heiress of her brother George Greenwood, esq.

He was born on the 22d July, 1768, and in early life followed his father's profession of a solicitor; but on the death of his uncle, the Reverend Sir Richard Cope, Bart. Sub-Dean of Westminster, in 1806, inheriting by bequest from him a con-

siderable fortune, he ceased to practise, and entered on the sporting pursuits for which he was afterwards well known.

On the decease of his elder brother, Sir Denzill, in 1812, he succeeded to the title and estates of the family. Soon afterwards he established his excellent and celebrated pack of fox-hounds, and for many years was one of the staunchest supporters of the chase. He had also at one time some horses on the turf, and was considered a true specimen of the old English sporting gentleman. All who were in the position of friend, guest, acquaintance, or domestic bear testimony to his free and hospitable disposition, his hearty welcome, his kind protection, and his attentive care.

About two years ago, being from increasing age unable to follow the sports of the field, he presented his hounds to his neighbour, J. J. Wheble, esq. of Bulmarsh Court, and broke up his large hunting establishment at Bramshill.

Sir John Cope had married, but his wife died some years before him, without issue.

He is succeeded in his title by his relative, the Reverend William H. Cope, minor canon and librarian of St. Peter's Westminster (son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Cope, the descendant and male representative of the second son of the first Baronet,) to whom he has bequeathed his magnificent seat of Bramshill, and the rest of his estates in Hampshire, Berkshire, and Oxfordshire.

The remains of the late Baronet were deposited in the family vault at Eversley church, in Hampshire, on the 26th November. Pursuant to the express directions of his will, the funeral was strictly private. His body was (according to his own directions) borne from Bramshill house to the vault by his tenants and labourers, and attended by the present Baronet, Sir William Cope, with the executor and medical attendant of the late Baronet, followed by a large number of his tenantry and dependants.

Sir Thomas S. Gooch, Bart.

Dec. 18. At Benacre hall, Suffolk, in his 85th year, Sir Thomas Sherlock Gooch, the fifth Baronet (1746), a deputy lieutenant and magistrate, and formerly M.P. for that county.

He was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Gooch the fourth Baronet, by Anne-Maria daughter of William Hayward, esq. of Surrey. He succeeded his father on the 7th April 1826; and served the office of sheriff of that county in 183–.

He was first returned to parliament for Suffolk at the general election of 1806, without opposition, for the Tory party; and sat in six parliaments without a contest until the year 1830; when, on the retirement of Sir William Rowley, Bart. the other and the Whig member, two Whigs were proposed to succeed him, and both were successful, to the exclusion of Sir Thomas Gooch. The numbers at the close of the poll were

Sir H. C. Banbury, Bart.	1097
Charles Tyrrell, esq. .	1044
Sir T. S. Gooch, Bart. .	627

Sir Thomas was for many years chairman of the quarter sessions, which office he resigned in 1843; and he took an active interest in all the duties of an English country gentleman.

He married in 1796 Mariana, daughter of Abraham Whitaker, of Lyster house, co. Hereford, esq. (sister to Charlotte-Marian Countess of Stradbroke and to Lady Williams,) and by that lady he has left issue three sons and three daughters: the former are, 1. Sir Edward Sherlock Gooch, who has succeeded to the title; 2. the Rev. Charles John Gooch, Rector of South Cove and Toppesfield, Essex, who married in 1832 Agatha, youngest daughter of Charles Hanbury, esq. of Halstead, Essex; and 3. Thomas Lewis Gooch, Capt. R.N. who married in 1829 Anne-Europa, eldest daughter of Colonel the Hon. W. G. Gardner, and became a widower in 1839. The daughters are, 1. Anna-Maria, married in 1823 to Andrew Lawson, esq. of Aldborough Lodge, co. York; 2. Charlotte-Matilda, married in 1824 to Stephen Clissold, esq. of Hill House, co. Glouc.; and 3. Georgiana-Anne, married in 1838 to the Rev. Philip Scholfield, M.A. Curate of Meriden, near Coventry.

The present Baronet has been one of the members for the Eastern Division of Suffolk from Feb. 1846. He married in 1828 Louisa, second daughter of Sir George Beeston Prescott, Bart. and secondly in 1839 Harriet, third daughter of the late James Joseph Hope-Vere, esq. of Craigie hall, co. Linlithgow; and has issue.

Sir W. B. Cooke, Bart.

Dec. 24. At Wheatley Hall, near Doncaster, in his 70th year, Sir William Bryan Cooke, the eighth Bart. of that place (1661), a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

He was born on the 3d March 1782, the younger but only surviving son of Sir George the seventh Baronet, by Frances-Jory, daughter of Sir John Lambert Middleton, of Belsay Castle, co. Northumberland, Bart.

He entered the Guards early in life, and served with them in Sicily. He was for

some time aide-de-camp to the Hon. General Fitzroy; and in 1808 had received the like appointment from General Ferguson, with the intention of proceeding to Canada, when the death of his elder brother induced him to retire from the army. He was afterwards Major in the 1st West York Militia. On the 26th October, 1811, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd West York Militia, then lying at Sheerness, and shortly afterwards he proceeded with that regiment to Ireland. On the 23rd Feb. 1812, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel. He served in Ireland until June, 1814, when the regiment was ordered home. On the 7th Dec. 1819, he resigned his command from sentiments of indignation on the occasion of Earl Fitzwilliam being removed by the ministry from the Lord-Lieutenancy of the West Riding.

About this period the deceased took an active part in political movements, and in 1818 he unsuccessfully contested the representation of the city of York against the late Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. This was a battle of principle, in which, so far as the candidates were concerned, no personal ill-will was permitted to intrude—in evidence whereof it may be stated that Colonel Cooke accompanied his successful opponent to Sledmere on a visit, after the fatigue of the election. Col. Cooke polled 1055 votes, and in the following November was presented by his supporters with a handsome cup, valued at 150 guineas.

On the decease of his relative, the late George Cooke Yarborough, esq. of Campsmount, Sir William joined and became the senior partner in the banks at Doncaster, Retford, and Worksop, on the 1st Jan. 1819. In the same year he qualified as a magistrate of the West Riding. He succeeded his father on the 2d of June, 1823. In 1836 he was the first Mayor of Doncaster under the Municipal Act, and in 1837 and 1838 he was elected alderman, but retired at the close of the latter year, because he was then contemplating to spend the next season at Madeira, on account of his daughter's health. His portrait was painted at the expense of the corporation, by Mr. Beetham, a native artist. In Aug. 1837, he was elected a trustee of the public charities of Doncaster. He was also chairman of the Doncaster Poor Law Union; and in various other ways he took an active part in the public business of the district. In 1845 he served as High Sheriff of Yorkshire.

Sir William was a Whig of the old school, but he refused to go with his party in their free-trade policy. He was chairman of the Doncaster Protection Society, and gave it his hearty and zealous co-operation. For many years before, he had been the President of an Agricultural Society established at Doncaster in 1812.

In demeanour he was affable and courteous; in benevolence warm and active; in hospitality hearty and unostentatious.

On the 8th of April, 1823, he married his cousin Isabella-Cecilia-Viviana, daughter of Sir William Middleton, of Belsay Castle, Bart., who survives him. By this marriage he had issue Sir William Ridley Charles Cooke, the 9th and present Baronet, a captain in the 7th Hussars, born 1827; Charles-Edward-Stephen, of St. John's college, Cambridge, born 1829; and two daughters, Louisa-Janetta, who died July 12, 1838; and Isabella-Cecilia, who is unmarried.

Sir William Pratt Call, Bart.

Dec. 3. At Whiteford House, Callington, Cornwall, aged 70, Sir William Pratt Call, the second Bart. (1791).

He was the elder son of Sir John Call, the first Baronet, Accountant-general in Madras, and M.P. for Callington, by Philadelphia, third daughter and coheir of William Battie, esq. M.D.

He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father March 1, 1801, and served as Sheriff of Cornwall in 1807. He was a partner in the banking-house of Call, Marten, and Co. Old Bond-street. Latterly he resided wholly on his property, where he was a kind landlord, and will be much regretted by a large number of relatives and friends.

Sir William P. Call married June 19, 1806, Lady Louisa-Georgiana Forbes, fourth daughter of George fifth Earl of Granard (by Lady Georgiana-Augusta, daughter of Augustus fourth Earl of Berkeley,) and by her ladyship, who died Jan. 25, 1830, he had issue one son and three daughters: 1. Phillida-Elizabeth, married in 1835 to the Rev. George Henry Somerset, Vicar of St. Mabyn, Cornwall, elder son of the late Lord Arthur Somerset; 2. Georgiana-Mary, who died in 1837; 3. Sir William Berkeley Call, who has succeeded to the title; and 4. Augusta, married in 1838 to Capt. George D. Patterson, of the 98th regt.

The present Baronet was born in 1815, and married in 1841 Laura-Emma, youngest daughter of the late Charles Wright Gardiner, esq. of Coombe Lodge, Oxon.

Sir Frederick William Dunbar, Bt.

Jan. ... Aged , Sir Frederick William Dunbar, the second Bart. of Boath, co. Nairn (1814).

He was the son and heir of Sir James

Dunbar, the first Baronet, a Captain R.N. by Helen, daughter of James Coull, of Ashgrove, co. Elgin, esq. niece to Sir Archibald Dunbar, of Northfield, Bart. and cousin to John Viscount Arbuthnott.

He succeeded his father on the 5th Jan. 1836. He held a commission in the army.

He married, in 1842, Caroline-Maria, daughter of William Gordon, esq.; but, having died without male issue, is succeeded by his brother, James Alexander, a Lieut. R.N.

Sir Bruce Chichester, Bart.

Dec. 20. In Eaton-square, aged 60, Sir John Palmer Bruce Chichester, Bart. of Arlington Court, Devonshire, a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of that county, and a Lieutenant R.N.

He was the son and heir of John Palmer Bruce Chichester, esq. Colonel of the Royal Cardigan Rifle corps, by his second wife Agnes, eldest daughter of James Hamilton, esq. of Bangour, and niece to James Bruce, esq. of Kinnaird, the celebrated traveller. He entered the navy Feb. 7, 1810, as first-class volunteer on board the Implacable 74, Capt. George Cockburn; and, attaining soon afterwards the rating of midshipman, continued to serve with the same officer in the Alfred 74, Grampus 50, and Marlborough and Sceptre 74's, at the defence of Cadiz, and on the American station, until Aug. 1813. He then joined the Lacedemonian 38, Capt. Sam. Jackson; and until the conclusion of the war with the United States was very arduously employed in blockading the enemy's ports and rivers; and on one occasion, 5 Oct. 1814, served with the boats, and was wounded at the capture of a gun-vessel and four merchantmen. He was attached for a few months to the Royal Charlotte yacht, lying at Weymouth, and to the Iris 36, receiving-ship in the river Thames, bearing the flag of Sir Home Popham; and was then promoted to the rank of Lieutenant March 11, 1816. From the 29 Oct. following to June 1820 he served in the Helicon 10 and Harlequin 18 on the Irish station; and from the latter date he had been on half-pay.

He was first returned to parliament after a contested election for the borough of Barnstaple in 1831, on the eve of the Reform bill, of which he was an advocate; and he afterwards encountered four other contests for the same borough; in three of which, in 1832, 1835, and 1837, he was placed at the head of the poll; but in 1841 he was defeated by Montague Gore, esq. He professed extreme Whig politics, voting in favour of the ballot and other liberal measures.

He was created a Baronet by patent dated 1840. He has left behind him the character of a kind landlord, a promoter of trade and employment, and the uncompromising friend of the poor.

Sir Bruce Chichester married, in 1838, Caroline, daughter of Thomas Thistlethwayte, esq. of Southwick Park, Hampshire; by whom he has left issue. His son and successor, now Sir John Chichester, was born at Malta in 1843.

Sir John Gladstone, Bart.

Dec. 7. At his residence, Fasque, in Kincardineshire, aged 87, Sir John Gladstone, Bart.

Sir John Gladstone was a native of Leith, the son of Mr. Thomas Gladstones, for many years a thriving merchant in that place. He went to Liverpool at the age of twenty-two, with letters to the firm of Messrs Corrie and Co., corn-merchants, with whose house he became associated in partnership for fourteen years. "At the termination of his copartnery (says the *Liverpool Courier*) he engaged in the general commerce of the town, and became one of the most eminent and successful merchants either of this or any other community. He was one of those master spirits which are no less quick to conceive than prompt and energetic in carrying out a design. To a bold self-reliance he added an indomitable perseverance in the pursuit of his object, and by his regular and systematic habits of business, combined with untiring activity and great physical strength, he was enabled to go through an amount of labour that would have overwhelmed most other men. If he was fortunate in trade, his fortune was not the result of an accidental concurrence of circumstances, or the sucsess that sometimes follows blind adventure; it was the reward that usually, if not invariably, attends well-directed energy and enterprise. He led the way into many of the new openings for the commerce of the town, particularly in the trade to the East, when it was thrown open to the country at large. The very first vessel that sailed from Liverpool for Calcutta, the Kingsmill, was sent out by Sir John Gladstone. He was foremost in all the great movements connected with its public institutions, and in the furtherance of every political or other object calculated to promote the general interest." He was greatly instrumental at an incipient stage of the proceedings, in bringing about the connexion between Liverpool and Mr. Canning, which proved so important an era in that great man's history. Sir John Gladstone dropped the final *s* of his name by royal license dated Feb. 10, 1835; and he was created a

Baronet in June 1846. Since that time he has resided partly in London and partly at Fasque, an estate of six or seven thousand acres, which he purchased a few years ago, in Kincardineshire, on the east coast of Scotland, about seventy miles north of Edinburgh.

He always entertained a strong attachment for the town of Leith; and among his more valuable contributions to its welfare, were the erection and endowment of a church, and the endowment, in 1840, of an asylum for the support of females labouring under incurable diseases, and which maintains ten inmates at the annual cost of 300*l*. Sir John was one of the chief promoters of the ferry between Granton and Burntisland.

He married, in 1792, Jane, daughter of Joseph Hall, esq. of Liverpool, who died, without issue, in 1798. He next married, in April 1800, Anne, daughter of Andrew Robertson, esq. Provost of Dingwall, Ross-shire, and by her (who died 23d Sept. 1835) had issue, two daughters—Anne-Mackenzie, who died unmarried in 1820; and Helen-Jane, who survives—and four sons, viz., Thomas, born 25th July, 1804, who succeeds to the estate and to the baronetcy; Robertson, of Courthey, co. Lancaster, an eminent Liverpool merchant, who married in 1836 Mary-Ellen, daughter of Hugh Jones, esq. of Liverpool, and has issue; John-Neilson, Commander R.N. who married in 1839 Elizabeth-Honoria, daughter of Sir Robert Bateson, of Belvoir, co. Belfast, Bart. and has issue; and William-Ewart, one of her Majesty's Privy Council, M.P. for the University of Oxford, the distinguished statesman, who was Secretary of State for the Colonies under Sir Robert Peel's Government, who married in 1839 Catharine, eldest daughter of Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart. and has issue.

Sir John, owing to his advanced years, had been for some time in a precarious state of health, and his decease came not unexpectedly upon the members of his attached family, by whom he was surrounded in his last moments.

The present Baronet married in 1835 Louisa, daughter of Robert Fellowes, esq. of Shobsham Park, co. Norfolk, and has issue a son born in 1843, and other children.

GENERAL SIR F. P. ROBINSON, G.C.B.

Jan. 1. At Brighton, aged 88, General Sir Frederick Philipse Robinson, G.C.B. Colonel of the 39th Regiment of Foot.

He was the fourth son of Colonel Beverley Robinson, son of John Robinson, President of the Council at Virginia, North America. The Robinsons were in point of property and family the leading men in that province. John Robinson was nephew to Dr. John Robinson, Bishop of London, and went to America as secretary to government. He resided at Williamsburg, and married Catherine Beverley, daughter of Robert Beverley, esq. of Beverley, Yorkshire. Dr. John Robinson, bishop of London, was distinguished both as a statesman and divine. He was ambassador to the court of Sweden from the year 1683 to 1708. In the year 1710 he was made Bishop of Bristol, in the following year Lord Privy Seal. In 1712 he was first Plenipotentiary at the Treaty of Utrecht, and soon after his return was translated to the see of London. He lies buried in the churchyard at Fulham.

Colonel Beverley Robinson arrived in New York in 1745, as Captain of an Independent company, raised in Virginia, for the purpose of defending the frontier against the Indians, which company was disbanded in 1748. He soon afterwards married Susannah Philipse, daughter of Frederick Philipse, esq. with whom he obtained large landed property in New York. He died at Bath in March 1792, leaving a numerous family, of which the subject of this memoir was the fourth son, having been born in the Highlands, near New York, in September, 1763. At the earliest commencement of the American war Colonel Beverley Robinson raised the Loyal American Regiment, which performed signal service to the royal cause until the peace in 1783. In this regiment young Frederick Philipse Robinson received an ensigncy in Feb. 1777, and on the 1st Sept. 1778 he was appointed to the 17th Foot, which he joined in October following. In March, 1779, he commanded a company, in the absence of his captain, at the battle of Horseneck, under General Tryon. In July, 1779, being in garrison at the post of Stoneypoint, on the Hudson river, the place was stormed at midnight by a strong force of the Americans under General Wayne, and after a sharp and close conflict of more than an hour, during which the young ensign was wounded in the shoulder by a musket ball, he found himself a prisoner of war. Whilst detained as such at Lancaster, he was promoted to be Lieutenant in the 60th regiment 1st Sept. 1779, removed to the 38th regiment 4th November following, and, being released by order of General Washington, joined that regiment the end of November at Brooklyn, Long Island.

The year 1783, which gave peace to Europe and America, destroyed the hopes of the American loyalists. They were involved in one general proscription, and

were obliged to abandon their property, which was declared forfeited for their attachment to the royal cause. The Robinsons were amongst these sufferers.

The evacuation of New York took place in 1783—the 38th formed one of the six regiments which remained until the final embarcation, and arrived at Portsmouth January 1784.

After serving in England and Ireland during the following nine years, Lieut. Robinson embarked with his regiment at Cork on the 24th Nov. 1793, forming part of Sir Charles Grey's expedition to the West Indies. He was present at the capture of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe, including the storming of Fleur-de-l'Epée, and the heights of Palmonte. He was promoted to a company, 3rd July, 1794, and commanded the Grenadiers until after the capture of Guadaloupe, when, his health having suffered severely from the climate, he returned to England on sick certificate. On the 1st Sept. 1794, Capt. Robinson was gazetted Major of the 127th regiment, and removed to the 32nd regiment 1st Sept. 1795. Some time afterwards he was appointed Inspecting Field Officer at Bedford, received the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the army 1st Jan. 1800, and the command of the London Recruiting District, in Feb. 1802. He was actively employed in organising and drilling the Volunteers in the metropolis. In Dec. 1803, the Bank of England Supplementary Volunteer Corps presented Lieut.-Colonel Robinson with a splendid piece of plate, "as a testimony of their respect and esteem, and the high sense they entertain of his great attention in bringing them to their present state of discipline."

On the 25th July, 1810, he became Colonel in the army, and having from the commencement of the war in the Peninsula most earnestly desired permission to serve with the force under Wellington, his request was at length granted, and in Sept. 1812, Colonel Robinson joined the army in Spain as a Brigadier-General. On the 4th June, 1813, he became a Major-General. No opportunity occurred of distinguishing himself until the action at Osona on 18th June, 1813, on which occasion his conduct was especially noticed. On the 21st of that month the memorable battle of Vittoria took place, in which General Robinson commanded the brigade which carried the village of Gamarra-Mayor at the point of the bayonet under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, repulsing the numerous desperate efforts of the enemy to recover it. Sir Thomas Graham (Lord Lynedoch), in his order thanking the column, states—"The attack of the village of Gamarra by Major-General Robinson's brigade was justly admired by all who witnessed it. Too much praise cannot be given to Major-General Robinson and the troops of his brigade for their persevering defence of a post so gallantly won, against numerous artillery and great masses of infantry, the enemy employed to retake it, in repeated attacks."

On the 21st July, 1813, General Robinson took part in the first assault of St. Sebastian, and on the 31st August he commanded the attacking column at the second and successful assault, and was severely wounded. On the 7th October following the Major-General was at the head of the leading column at the passage of the Bidassoa; on the 9th November was at the attack of Secoa and the Heights of Cibour; on the 10th December, at the battle of the Nive, was again severely wounded. He recovered to take part in the operations at the blockade of Bayonne and the repulse of the sortie on 14th April, 1814, when he succeeded to the command of the fifth division.

In June, 1814, the Duke of Wellington selected General Robinson to proceed in command of a brigade to North America, and he accordingly embarked at Bordeaux with battalions of the 27th, 39th, 76th, and 88th regiments, and arrived at Brandypots, 100 miles below Quebec, on the 9th Aug. 1814. In September he commanded two brigades intended to attack the works of Plattsburg, but after having gallantly forced the passage of the Saranac, received orders from Sir George Prevost to retire. In November following, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief and Provisional Governor of the Upper Provinces in Canada, which he held until June, 1816, when he returned to England. He afterwards became Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Tobago, fulfilling the duties to the entire satisfaction of the home government and the inhabitants of the colony.

On the 2nd Jan. 1815, General Robinton was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, and he was advanced to be a Grand Cross in 1838. He attained the rank of Lieut.-General 27th May, 1825, and that of General 23rd Nov. 1841; and was appointed to the command of the 39th regiment on the 15th June, 1840.

Sir Frederick was twice married, 1st. to Grace, daughter of Thomas Boles, esq. of Charleville, who died in 1806, and 2ndly in 1811 to Ann, daughter of — Fernyhough, esq. of Stafford, who died at Tobago. By the former lady he had a numerous family.

Sir Frederick Philipse Robinson lived to become the oldest soldier in the British service, his first commission being of earlier date than those of the few general officers whose names preceded his in the Army List. For the last seven years he resided at Brighton, Sussex, in the possession of good health and in the exercise of all his mental faculties, enjoying the affectionate attendance of a beloved daughter and niece, and the society of an attached circle of friends, to whom he had endeared himself by his noble and amiable qualities. He died after a very few days illness on the first day of this present year, and on the 7th Jan. his honoured remains were consigned to their last resting-place in the churchyard of Hove, near Brighton.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR G. A. QUENTIN.

Dec. 7. At his residence in Great Cumberland-street, in his 92nd year, Lieutenant-General Sir George Augustus Quentin, C.B. K.C.H. formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the 10th Royal Hussars, Aide-de-Camp to George IV. and Crown Equerry to Her Majesty and their late Majesties George IV. and William IV.

This veteran soldier was the eldest son of George Quentin, esq. of Gottingen. Previously to entering the British service, he served for five years in the Gards du Corps in Hanover. He afterwards entered the British Army, in 1793, as Cornet in the 10th Hussars, the favourite regiment of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. With that corps he served during the Peninsular war, and on several occasions distinguished himself. He was in Sir John Moore's campaign, and was present at Corunna. He subsequently served under the Duke of Wellington, during the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, commanding the 10th Hussars. He likewise served in Flanders, and during the Waterloo campaign, and was severely wounded in the engagement of the 18th of June. He received a medal and one clasp for his conduct at Orthes and Toulouse. Sir George was Aide-de-Camp to George the Fourth from 1811 to 1825, when he was appointed Equerry to the Crown Stables. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1814, that of Major-General in 1825, and Lieut.-General in 1838. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1815, and knighted in 1821.

He married in 1811 the daughter of James Lawrell, esq. of Eastwick Park, and of Frimley, Surrey. His son, George Augustus Frederick Quentin, was made Captain in the 10th Hussars in 1836.

REAR-ADMIRAL DALY.

Dec. 6. In Hayes-place, Lisson-grove, Cuthbert Featherstone Daly, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, and C.B.

He was the second son of the late Denis Daly, esq. of Castle Daly, co. Westmeath, by Miss Harriet King. He entered the navy Feb. 17, 1794, as first-class volunteer on board the Andromache 38, Captain Theophilus Jones; whom he accompanied into the Trident 64, Glory 98, Prince George 98, Defiance 74, and Atlas 98. In the last ship he was Lieutenant, by commission dated 30th Sept. 1800, and so continued until April, 1802. On the 1st March, 1802, he was appointed senior Lieutenant of the Arrow 28; in whose boats he boarded and destroyed the French privateer l'Actif of 4 guns, at the entrance of the Adriatic, in June, 1804. On the 4th Feb. 1805, the Arrow and her consort, the Acheron bomb, were both captured by the French 40 and 38-gun frigates Hortense and Incorruptible, after a noble resistance of several hours, in which the Arrow lost 13 men killed and 27 wounded, and was so shattered that she immediately after went down. Lieut. Daly was detained a prisoner at Carthagena until the following July.

He next became First Lieutenant of the Diadem 64, Commodore Sir Home Popham; and was present at the surrender of the Cape of Good Hope to the British forces in Jan. 1806. He was then sent home with the despatches in the Seahorse transport, and on his arrival was promoted to the rank of Commander, 10th April, 1806.

Having been appointed on the 8th June following to the Comet 18, Captain Daly cruized with great activity on the coast of Spain; and on the 23rd June, 1808, landed and spiked all the guns of two forts near the town of St. Andero. On the 11th August following he very gallantly chased three of the enemy's corvettes; one of which, the Sylphe, of 18 guns, he ultimately brought to close action, and in twenty minutes compelled to surrender. For this achievement he was rewarded with a post commission, dated on the 18th of the same month. For two months in 1814 he commanded the Barham 74, in the North Sea; after which he remained on half-pay. His advancement to flag-rank took place in 1846. He received rewards, both honorary and pecuniary, from the Patriotic Fund; was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1838; and awarded the good-service pension in 1842.

He was left a widower, with several children, 14th Aug. 1841.—*O'Byrne's Royal Naval Biography.*

Chief Justice Ward Chipman.

Nov. 26. At St. John's, New Brunswick, in his 65th year, the Hon. Ward Chipman, late Chief Justice of that province.

He was grandson of the Hon. William Hazen, one of the earliest settlers of the colony, and the only son of the Hon. Ward Chipman, a Massachusetts Loyalist, the first Recorder of St. John's (nominated in the Charter), afterwards for many years a Judge of the Supreme Court and Member of Council, and at the time of his death administering the Provincial Government, which devolved on him upon the decease of Lieut.-Governor Smythe. He himself held various important public offices, being successively Advocate-General and Clerk of the Circuits, Recorder of the City, Solicitor General, and Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1834 he was appointed Chief Justice, which office he held until the close of the last year. He faithfully discharged his various duties, as a zealous and able advocate, a learned, upright, and patient judge, and a discreet and diligent legislator, holding not merely the position of a member, but presiding in each branch, first as Speaker of the Assembly, and afterwards as President of the Legislative Council. He was a pious and consistent member of the Church of England, and ever a liberal benefactor to her support. Among other bequests of a public character, he has directed the interest of 10,000*l.* to be paid annually to the Diocesan Church Society, and has appropriated a very liberal amount towards the permanent maintenance of the Madras schools. He has also left a considerable sum towards the endowment of St. John's Church. He has left no children; but his wife survives him, as does his aged mother.

Charles Hoare, Esq.

Nov. 16. At Luscombe House, near Dawlish, in his 85th year, Charles Hoare, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A.

This amiable gentleman was the senior partner in the banking-house of Messrs. Hoare, 37, Fleet Street. He was uncle to the present Sir Hugh Richard Hoare, of Stourhead, Bart. and of Henry-Charles Hoare, esq. whose death is also recorded in our present Magazine; being the second son of the second marriage of Sir Richard Hoare, of Barn-Elms, Surrey (created a Baronet in 1786), with Frances-Anne, daughter of Richard Acland, of London, merchant, son of Sir Hugh Acland, of Columb-John, co. Devon, Bart. He was born on the 25th Aug. 1767.

It is now fifty-three years since Mr. Hoare purchased the Luscombe estate, then a wild: he built the splendid mansion, the grounds were laid out and planted with considerable taste, and under his fostering care Luscombe has become one of the most beautiful domains on the southern coast. With a frank and generous spirit, Mr. Hoare ever permitted the public to participate in his enjoyment, and the romantic and picturesque grounds were at all times accessible to strangers. Possessed of a princely fortune he left the bustle of active life at an early period, and for 50 years (with occasional intervals) resided in comparative retirement at Dawlish. Here, surrounded by all the comforts incident to the well-regulated home of the English country-gentleman, and possessed of wealth sufficient to procure all the luxuries that money can purchase, he, and his amiable wife, lived an unostentatious life. In politics Mr. Hoare was moderate. In his early days he called himself a Tory, but he might have been more accurately designated as a conservative Whig. He took a warm interest in the success of his nephew, Sir Thomas Acland, in his strenuous contests for the county, in 1818 and 1820, and was, we believe, on one of these occasions, chairman of Sir Thomas's committee; but since that period Mr. Hoare has taken but little interest in the political world.

It is, however, for his unbounded benevolence that Mr. Hoare will be best remembered: he had a hand open as day to the tale of woe, and the destitute were never sent empty away. Some thirty or forty families have been daily recipients of his bounty. To be poor, especially if the poverty was the result of misfortune, and not of misconduct, was sufficient to claim his generosity. Many persons who had seen better days, whose means had failed them, and who had been indebted to Mr. Hoare's benevolence to keep them from destitution, will bitterly feel his loss. Nor was his charity confined to the mere relief of bodily destitution, or the alleviation of physical want. He was always anxious to contribute to the spread of knowledge, and the advance of religion. The church, the school, the literary institution, the hospital, the dispensary, all were participators of his bounty.

In 1822 he gave a considerable portion of land to the parish of Dawlish for the enlargement of the churchyard, and he gave also 100*l.* for a piece of ground on which to build the vestry-room. The Chapel of Ease was built principally at his cost, and he endowed it for ever. Within two months of his death he made a munificent endowment of the sick-wards in the Dawlish and Teignmouth Dispensary, to the amount of 2,750*l.* He

was also one of the largest contributors to the Devon and Exeter Hospital, the Exeter Dispensary, and the London Orphan Asylum. These are only a few of the many gifts which he made for the fatherless, the widow, and the necessitous. During the long period that he has resided at Luscombe, he was never known to have one person brought before a court of justice. The poor were at liberty to go to any part of his grounds and gather fuel or any of the produce of his extensive land, and such was the universal respect in which he was held that the liberty was not often abused.

There is a lithographic portrait of Mr. Charles Hoare, from a drawing by Mr. Catterson Smith, in a group with his two brothers, the late Sir Henry Hugh Hoare, Bart. and the present Henry Merrik Hoare, Esq. It is inscribed "Adelphi," and was copied in lithography for the gratification of his half-brother the late Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. the distinguished Wiltshire antiquary.

Mr. Charles Hoare was himself a man of some literary taste, and a patron of literature and the arts. He was one of the oldest members of the Society of Antiquaries, having been elected into that body in Jan. 1792, and he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1809.

He married Frances-Dorothea, daughter of Sir George Robinson, of Cranford, co. Northampton, Bart. This amiable lady, his coadjutor in all his works of beneficence, is still living, but without issue.

The landed property descends by Mr. Hoare's will to his nephew, Mr. Peter Richard Hoare, of Beckenham, co. Kent, one of the firm in Fleet-street.

His body was deposited in the family vault at Dawlish Church, attended by P. R. Hoare, esq. Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. P. B. Blincowe, esq. Henry Fortescue, esq. H. Frampton, esq. Sir George Robinson, Bart. A. D. Acland, esq. and Herman Merivale, esq. The pall-bearers were the Rev. William Hoare, the Rev. M. Burney, Rev. Nutcombe Gould, J. Blincowe, esq. T. D. Acland, esq. and Henry Jenkins, esq.

MATTHIAS ATTWOOD, ESQ.

Nov. 11. At his residence on Dulwich-hill, in his 72d year, Matthias Attwood, esq. late M.P. for Whitehaven.

He was the eldest son of Matthias Attwood, esq. of Hales Owen,* who realised a large fortune by a monopoly of Swedish iron, and founded the house of Attwoods, bankers, in Birmingham, and in Gracechurch-street, London.

Mr. Matthias Attwood joined the banking business at the commencement of active life, and at once entered with ardour into the financial and political questions of his profession. The sentiments which chiefly occupied his mind and influenced his conduct were the strong objections he conceived and retained against the resumption of cash payments. He wrote pamphlets on this subject in 1810 and 1811, and his arguments converted Mr. Cobbett.

When Mr. Peel was about to introduce his Bill in 1819 Mr. Attwood called a meeting of the merchants, bankers, and traders of the City to petition parliament against the change; and on the evening before he was surprised by a visit from the first Sir Robert Peel, suspecting at the first moment that he came to dissuade him from opposition to his son, but in fact Sir Robert Peel was as earnestly opposed to the change as Mr. Attwood himself. He not only attended the meeting, but presented the petition, which contained the name of every London banker but one, and was most numerously and influentially signed.

Mr. Attwood took the earliest opportunity after this to pursue his financial conflict within the walls of the senate. At the general election of 1820 he procured a seat as one of the members for the now disfranchised borough of Callington in Cornwall; the representation of which he contested, in conjunction with Mr. Alderman Thompson, against its former members Sir Christopher Robinson and the Hon. Edward P. Lygon. The two latter were returned by 68 votes, to 51 polled for their competitors; but on a petition Mr. Attwood and Alderman Thompson were seated.

In 1826 Mr. Attwood was re-elected for Callington, after a contest in which he polled 98 votes, Mr. A. Baring 121, and Mr. Badnall 49.

In 1830 Mr. Attwood contested with Sir Charles Wetherell the now equally extinct borough of Boroughbridge. They polled 38 votes, and Mr. Andrew Lawson and Mr. W. A. Mackinnon each 20: and in 1831 they were both re-elected without opposition, to be the last representatives of Boroughbridge.

The new borough of Whitehaven was ready to receive Mr. Attwood; he was returned without opposition as its first representative in 1832, and equally so at

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* Mr. Attwood had five sons: 1. Matthias; 2. George, banker at Birmingham; 3. Thomas, M.P. for Birmingham, who has also written largely on the subject of currency; 4. a banker in London; 5. a Russian merchant.

the subsequent elections in 1835, 1837, and 1841. At the last dissolution in 1847 he retired from parliament.

Mr. Attwood was considered by his friends to make one of his most successful efforts during the debates on the currency in the session of 1830, and his speech on that occasion is still referred to as a clear and able exposition of the history and merits of the question.

Besides this leading object of his attention, Mr. Attwood took an active part in the formation and direction of many public companies, among which was the Provincial Bank of Ireland, an institution which has exercised a very beneficial influence on the affairs of the sister kingdom. He also contributed to the establishment of the General Steam Navigation Company, of which he was for some years chairman, until succeeded by his son, Mr. Wolverley Attwood, late M.P. for Greenwich. He was a director of the Pelican and Phœnix Assurance Companies, and of the Imperial and Continental Gas Association. He had served the offices of the Merchant-Taylors' Company, in whose charitable business he at all times took a lively interest.

He has left the whole of his property to his only son Mr. Wolverley Attwood, together with his share in the bank of Spooner, Attwood and Co.

His body was privately interred in the cemetery at Norwood, attended by his immediate relations and friends; and the only carriages in attendance were those of the Earl of Lonsdale, Mr. Wilkin, and Mr. Pearse.

William Farnworth Handley, Esq.

Dec. 4. At Newark, aged 71, William Farnworth Handley, esq. a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of Nottinghamshire.

He was descended of a family seated for some generations at Newark, and was the eldest son of William Handley, esq. of that place, by Miss Anne Marshall, of Pickering, co. York. The late Henry Handley, esq. of Culverthorpe hall, co. Lincoln, M.P. for Lincolnshire, was his cousin-german.

Mr. Handley served as sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1822. He was returned to Parliament for Newark in Feb. 1831 on the resignation of H. Willoughby, esq. polling 833 votes, and defeating Mr. Serjeant Wilde, who polled 547. At the general election in the same year he was elected with Mr. Serjeant Wilde, the numbers being

Thomas Wilde, esq. . . .	849
W. F. Handley, esq. . .	746
Sir Roger Gresley, Bart. . .	678

In 1832 Mr. Handley was again returned with Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Serjeant Wilde excluded—

W. E. Gladstone, esq. . .	887
W. F. Handley, esq. . . .	798
Thomas Wilde, esq. . . .	726

In 1835 Mr. Handley retired, and was replaced by Mr. Serjeant Wilde without a contest.

Mr. Handley voted in favour of the Reform Act. He was the senior partner of the firm of Handley, Peacock, and Co. bankers at Newark, Sleaford, and other places; and is reported to have left very large real and personal estates, which, as he died unmarried, devolve on his nephews and nieces.

Rev. Franc Sadleir, D.D.

Dec. 14. At Castle Knock Glebe, co. Dublin, in his 77th year, the Rev. Franc Sadleir, D.D. Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

Dr. Sadleir was lineally descended from Sir Ralph Sadleir, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster and privy councillor to Queen Elizabeth, whose State Papers were edited by Sir Walter Scott. The Irish branch settled in the county Tipperary in the time of Cromwell.

The Provost was the only brother of the late Thomas Sadleir, esq. of Ballinderry and Castletown, co. Tipperary, who died in 1842; being the younger son of Thomas Sadleir, esq. barrister-at-law, by his first wife Rebecca, eldest daughter of William Woodward, esq. of Clough Prior, in the same county.

Dr. Sadleir succeeded Dr. Lloyd in the office of provost of Trinity College, in the year 1837. He was a Whig in politics, and received his appointment during the Vice-royalty of the Marquess of Normanby. He was an accomplished scholar, and a most benevolent and kind-hearted man. On more than one occasion he declined a mitre, preferring to remain in the position of Provost. He was one of the first commissioners selected for administering the funds for the education of the poor of Ireland, having been appointed jointly with the Duke of Leinster, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Most Rev. Doctor Murray, the Rev. James Carlile, Anthony Richard Blake, LL.D. and Robert Holmes, a commission which he continued to hold until within some few months of his decease. In 1833 he was appointed, with the primate, the Lord Chancellor, and other high dignitaries and officials, to alter and amend the laws relating to the temporalities of the Church of Ireland, but resigned that trust on being raised to the provostship. He was subsequently an upholder of the

Queen's Colleges system in Ireland, now so heartily condemned by the Roman Catholic bishops.

Dr. Sadleir married Letitia, daughter of Joseph Grave, esq. of Ballycommon, King's County; and, besides three daughters who died in infancy, he has left four sons and one daughter. The sons are, 1. Randal-Cæsar; 2. the Rev. Franc-Ralph Sadleir, rector of Kilnagross, in the diocese of Cork, who married Flora-Harriette, daughter of Ferdinand M'Veagh, esq. of Drewston, co. Meath, and has issue a very numerous family; 3. the Rev. William Digby Sadleir, D.D. who has succeeded to a Senior Fellowship of Trinity college, Dublin, vacated by the promotion of Dr. M'Donnell to the office of Provost; he has married Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. Cæsar Otway; and 4. Thomas. The late Provost's daughter, Letitia-Sarah-Georgiana, is married to her cousin-german the Rev. Ralph Sadleir, Rector of Castle Knock, co. Dublin.

REV. JAMES ENDELL TYLER, B.D.

Oct. 5. At his house in Bedford-square, aged 62, the Rev. James Endell Tyler, B.D. Rector of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, and Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's.

Mr. Tyler was born at Monmouth, on the 30th Jan. 1789, and was the son of James Tyler, esq. a highly respected solicitor of that town, where he was succeeded by Mr. Tyler's brother Charles, recently deceased (see our June Magazine, p. 684). He was educated at the grammar school of Monmouth; and thence proceeded to Oriel college, Oxford. He graduated B.A. Dec. 7, 1809, having been placed (with only three others) in the first class *In Literis Humanioribus* and (with only one other) in the second class *In Disciplinis Math. et Phys.* Obtaining a Michel Scholarship at Queen's College, he, after a short interval, offered himself again at his original college, and being elected became Fellow, and, subsequently, Dean and Tutor of Oriel, where he continued for some years to take a prominent part in the management of that college; and in 1816 and 1824 officiated as one of the public examiners of the university. He proceeded to the degree of M.A. Jan. 9, 1813; and to that of B.D. Dec. 17, 1823.

His removal to another sphere of usefulness was owing to an incident in some measure fortuitous. He had been appointed one of the Whitehall preachers, and on his officiating in that capacity the Earl of Liverpool, then Prime Minister, happening to be present, was so much struck with his earnest eloquence and the practical usefulness of his sermon, that he immediately made diligent inquiry about him, and was so well satisfied with the result that, wholly without solicitation, his lordship applied to Lord Eldon, then Lord Chancellor, who appointed him to the living of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. This occurred in 1826. At the suggestion and interference of his old friend Dr. Copleston, who had been created Bishop of Llandaff and Dean of St. Paul's, Sir Robert Peel afterwards presented him, in 1845, to a stall in St. Paul's cathedral.

Mr. Tyler preached the sermons at the consecration of Dr. Copleston Bishop of Llandaff, and at that of Dr. Denison Bishop of Salisbury, both which were printed, as well as a Visitation sermon in 1830, and one before the Corporation of the Trinity House in 1834. He also published the following works:—

Oaths, their origin, nature, and history. 1834. Second edition, 1835.

Henry of Monmouth; or, Memoirs of the Life and Character of Henry the Fifth, as Prince of Wales and King of England. 1838. Two vols. 8vo. (Reviewed in our vol. x. p. 281.)

Primitive Christian Worship; or, the Evidence of Holy Scripture and the Church concerning the Invocation of Saints and Angels and the Blessed Virgin Mary. 1840. 8vo. (Reviewed in vol. xv. p. 165.)

A Father's Letters to his Son on the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation, as administered by the Church of England. 1843. 12mo.

The Worship of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the Church of Rome contrary to Holy Scripture, and to the faith and practice of the Church of Christ during the first five centuries. 1844. 8vo.

The Image-Worship of the Church of Rome proved to be contrary to Holy Scripture and the faith and discipline of the Primitive Church, and to involve contradictory and irreconcilable doctrines within the Church of Rome itself. 1847. 8vo. (Reviewed in our vol. xxx. p. 390.)

Meditations from the Fathers of the First Five Centuries, arranged as Devotional Exercises on the Book of Common Prayer, and intended to promote soundness in the Faith and Holiness of Life. 1849. In two vols 12mo.

He published also, Conversations of a Father with his Children, 2 vols. 12mo.; Devotional Exercises on the Book of Common Prayer, 2 vols. 8vo.; and other books, it is believed, without his name, in the Supplemental Catalogue of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

With his very laborious cure it was not easy to find leisure for so many publications; but he was very industrious. As

early as 1824 he printed a little work to assist his pupils, entitled "Indices Attici, or a guide to the quantity of the Greek Penultima, chiefly with reference to Attic writers." And almost on his death-bed, when he could no longer officiate in his parish, he printed a pious and affectionate address to his parishioners.

He was always a person of a warm heart and a cheerful temper, of a blameless deportment, active, earnest, charitable, and pious. The Christian Knowledge Society, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, have, in his loss, to lament one of the most active and able of their members.

Mr. Tyler was twice married; first, April 18, 1827, to Elizabeth-Ann, dau. of George Griffin, esq. of Newton House, co. Monmouth, one of the three sisters owners of Goderich Castle in Herefordshire; she died Nov. 25, 1830; and, secondly, March 6, 1834, to Jane, daughter of Divie Robertson, esq. of Bedford square. He has left six children; by his first marriage two sons and one daughter; and by the second one son and two daughters. His eldest son is at this time a student of Christchurch, Oxford, and his second a commoner of Oriel college.

REV. EDWARD ELLERTON, D.D.

Dec. 26. At his curacy, Theale, near Reading, aged 81, the Rev. Edward Ellerton, D.D. senior Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, and Perpetual Delegate of Privileges in that university.

Dr. Ellerton was the son of Richard Ellerton, of Downholm, Yorkshire. He was educated at Richmond school; matriculated at Oxford as a member of University college; graduated B.A. Feb. 21, 1792; M.A. Jan. 26, 1795; appointed usher of Magdalen college school in 1795, and master of the same in 1799; was afterwards elected Fellow of Magdalen, as a native of the diocese of York, and proceeded B.D. April 29, 1805, D.D. Jan. 24, 1815.

He was presented by the President and Fellows of Magdalen to the perpetual curacy of Horspath in Oxfordshire in 1814; and in 1825 to the perpetual curacy of Sevenhampton in Gloucestershire, by W. Morris and F. Craven, esqrs. The latter he resigned early in 1851. He was also curate to the venerable Dr. Routh, the President of Magdalen at Theale, a chapelry attached to the rectory of Tylehurst.

In 1825 Dr. Ellerton founded an annual prize of twenty guineas, open to all members of the university who have passed examination for their first degree, (having commenced their sixteenth and not exceeded their twenty-eighth term from matriculation,) in order to encourage theological learning; the prize to be given for the best English essay on some doctrine or duty of the Christian religion, or on some points on which we differ from the Romish Church, or on any other subject which shall be deemed meet and useful.

He also joined with Dr. Pusey, Canon of Christ Church, and his brother Philip Pusey, esq. in 1832, in founding the Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarships, which are three in number, open to all members of the university, and of the annual value of 30*l.* each.

Nor was he unmindful of his own college, in which for many years he had been sole tutor, and very frequently bursar; for, besides other benefactions, in 1835 he founded an annual exhibition for the best reader of the lessons in the college chapel; in 1849 an annual exhibition for the best scholar amongst the choristers; and by his will he has now founded in Magdalen college two annual exhibitions for students in Hebrew.

Dr. Ellerton also established a few years ago an exhibition for boys educated at Richmond school.

One short polemical tract was published by him in 1845. He was buried on the south side of Theale church.

PROFESSOR DUNBAR.

Dec. 6. At his residence, Rose Park, Trinity, Edinburgh, in his 78th year, George Dunbar, M.A. Professor of Greek Literature in the university of Edinburgh, and F.R.S.E.

Mr. Dunbar was born at Coldingham, in Berwickshire. He was of humble parentage, and was designed in early life for a gardener; but, having received serious injury by a fall from a tree, he was thus incapacitated for the humble occupation to which he had been destined. While still suffering from the immediate effects of his injury, he attracted the notice of a neighbouring proprietor, who aided him in pursuing a liberal education, and was ultimately rewarded by seeing him appointed Professor of Greek in the university of Edinburgh in 1805. His publications in connection with the language and literature to which he had devoted himself were numerous, as will be perceived by the following list:—

Exercises on the Syntax, and Observations on some peculiar Idioms of the Greek Language. 1812. 8vo.

Analysis of the formation of the Tenses of the Greek Verbs. 1813. 8vo.

Prosodia Græca. 1815. 8vo.

An Inquiry into the structure and affinity of the Greek and Latin Languages;

with occasional comparisons of the Sanskrit and Gothic. 1827. 8vo.

Introductory Exercises on the Greek Language. 1829. 8vo. Key to the same. 1830.

Elements of the Greek Language. 1834. 12mo. 2nd edit. 1846.

A Greek-English Lexicon; with Addenda, and Critical Remarks on various passages in the Classic Authors and the New Testament. To which is added an Appendix of Scientific Terms, &c. 1840. Third edit. 1850. 8vo.

An attempt to ascertain the positions of the Athenian Lines and the Syracusan Defences, as described by Thucydides. 1842. 8vo.

Greek Prosody, containing Rules for the structure of Iambic, Trochaic, Anapæstic, and Dactylic verse. With two Dissertations: 1. On the Versification of Homer and use of the Digamma. 2. On Metrical Time in Iambic, Trochaic, and Anapæstic verse. 1843. 8vo.

Extracts from Greek Authors, with copious notes, and a Greek and English Lexicon. 1844. 8vo.

His most important work is the Lexicon of the Greek Language. The author in his preface tells us he was engaged on it for a period of eight years, and of his assiduous industry and unwearied research it is an enduring memorial.

The natural decay attending an otherwise green old age, had been for some years aggravated by a virulent internal malady, which at the commencement of the present session compelled him to abandon his academic duties, and the functions of the chair were discharged by Mr. Kirkpatrick, from Oxford. A series of spasmodic attacks ultimately proved fatal.

Mr. Dunbar was twice married.

Professor G. S. Pattison.

Nov. 12. At New York, in his 60th year, Granville Sharpe Pattison, M.D. Professor of Anatomy in the university of that city, and formerly in the London University.

He was the youngest son of the late John Pattison, esq. of Kelvin Grove, and a native of Glasgow, where he was educated at the university, and began his career as a public lecturer, forty years ago, in the Andersonian Institution. Having emigrated to the United States, he was for some years Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College at Baltimore, but returned to Europe, and became the first Professor of Anatomy in the London University. After a few years he again repaired to America, where he became Professor of Anatomy in the Jeffreson Medical College of Philadelphia; and in 1840, on the opening of the New York university, was appointed in the same capacity to that institution, where he remained until his death.

He has left a widow, but no children.

James Arthur, M.D.

Dec. 20. At Cheltenham, aged 71, James Arthur, M.D., K.H., Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals.

He received his appointment as assistant-surgeon in the army in 1801, exactly half a century ago. His services extended to North and South America, Gibraltar, Cadiz, West Indies, and four campaigns in the Peninsula,—two as surgeon to the 88th regiment, two as superintending medical officer of the Third Division of the army under Sir Thomas Picton. He was present and professionally employed at the assault of Buenos Ayres, the sieges of Cadiz, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajos, and in the general actions of Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, as well as with the Third Division in the minor affairs of Sabugal, Elbador, and Vic Bagoria. In recognition of these services, Dr. Arthur was nominated a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1837; and had awarded him, two years ago, a medal with ten clasps. He was appointed a Deputy Inspector General in 1830.

After the termination of the war he served five years in the Windward and Leeward Islands, as physician to the forces in that extensive and often unhealthy command. After his return, during the prevalence of the fatal and alarming epidemic cholera in Scotland, he was employed in the counties of Stirling, Dumbarton, Renfrew, Lanark, and Ayr, but more especially in the city of Glasgow, under the orders and instructions of the Central Board of Health in London.

His remains were removed to Scotland to be interred in the family vault in the island of Cumbrays, Buteshire.

James Russell, Esq.

Dec. 24. At Birmingham, aged 65, James Russell, esq. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and a member of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society.

Mr. Russell was the son of an eminent Birmingham merchant, whose family being Unitarian Dissenters, were greatly attached to, and connected with, Dr. Priestley. He was a pupil of the late Mr. Blunt, an eminent surgeon of Birmingham, from whom he imbibed a decided taste for general scientific pursuits, in addition to the groundwork of a sound medical education. About the year 1806 he proceeded to Lon-

don to pursue his professional studies at Guy's Hospital, under the late Sir Astley Cooper and other distinguished professors. Soon after his return, he became connected with the Birmingham Dispensary, first as resident surgeon, and afterwards as one of the surgeons of that institution, the duties of which offices he discharged with great ability and humanity. He succeeded to the practice of the late Mr. Lardner, and subsequently became the partner of the late Mr. Vickers. For many years he held the office of surgeon to the Town Infirmary, the opportunities afforded by which enabled him to mature a practical knowledge of his profession, and to exercise a cordial interest in the condition of the poor. In this subject, indeed, he ever afterwards manifested a lively solicitude, and when sanatory inspectors were appointed for the borough, he was selected, together with his friend Mr. Joseph Hodgson, to discharge the duties of that important office, which he continued to hold to the period of his decease. Many of the most important improvements in the sanatory condition of Birmingham originated with him, especially in relation to drainage and ventilation.

Though he cultivated with unswerving industry every department of medical science, there was one to which he devoted special attention, namely, that of the accoucheur ; and few men have possessed a larger amount of experience, or displayed more talent in the discharge of the duties connected with it. He was surgeon to the Protestant Dissenters' Charity School, and to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, having maintained an uninterrupted connection with the last-mentioned institution from its foundation by his esteemed friend, Dr. De Lys, to the day of his death. He also took an active part in the establishment of the Medical Benevolent Society.

The literary and scientific bodies of Birmingham, moreover, derived from Mr. Russell much assistance. He was warmly interested in the prosperity of the Old Library, and of the Medical Library. To the Philosophical Institution, of which he was for many years the treasurer, his services during the greater part of his life were constant and of great value. He was mainly instrumental in establishing the beautiful Geological Museum, and was one of the trustees of the Lecture Endowment Fund of that institution. On the occasion of both visits to the town of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, he devoted all his energies to promote the success of those meetings. He was also the zealous supporter of various benevolent institutions connected with the religious denomination to which he belonged. He was one of the trustees of Lench's charity, of which he was the bailiff about three years ago. He took an especial interest in the New Meeting Ministry to the poor, and in the Provident Institutions connected with that congregation. Notwithstanding his undeviating attachment to the faith in which he was brought up, he cherished so unfeigned a regard for the liberty of opinion in others, that he established his warmest and most lasting friendships with gentlemen of widely differing religious persuasions. Indeed, toleration of opinion was one of the leading characteristics of his mind. His friendships, it may be added, were of the most sincere and lasting description. Strongly attached to his native town, and taking a lively concern in all that was likely to promote its material well-being or add to its reputation, he was engaged during the last few months of his life in preparing memoranda of the principal gentlemen who have from time practised the medical profession in Birmingham, portions of which have been communicated to the Social Medical Society, of which he was a member; and the fruits of his labours in this direction will not, we hope, be lost to the public.

The remains of Mr. Russell were interred in the vault of his family, under the Old Meeting House. The funeral was strictly private ; but a large number of his friends and of the medical profession of the town had previously assembled in the edifice, together with a considerable assemblage of poorer persons, who, by their expressions of feeling, manifested their regard for the deceased. The funeral service was read by the Rev. S. Bache, who delivered an eloquent address on the character and virtues of his departed friend.

HERR PRIESSNITZ.

Nov. 26. At Graefenberg, aged 52, Herr Priessnitz, the founder of Hydropathy.

The circumstance which first induced him to turn his attention to the cold-water system is thus related by Claridge: —Whilst engaged in hay-making he was kicked in the face by a horse, which knocked him down, and the cart passing over his body broke two of his ribs. A surgeon being called in, declared he would never be fit for work again. Possessed of great presence of mind and unusual firmness, young Priessnitz, being somewhat acquainted with the treatment of trifling wounds by means of cold water, determined on curing himself. To effect this, his first care was to replace his ribs,

and this he did by leaning with his abdomen with all his might against a table or a chair, and holding his breath so as to swell out the chest. This painful operation was attended with the success he expected. The ribs being thus replaced, he applied wet cloths to the parts affected, drank plentifully of water, ate sparingly, and remained in perfect repose. In ten days he was able to go out, and at the end of a year resumed his usual occupations in the fields. The fame of this extraordinary cure soon spread, and after a time he was induced to open an establishment for the reception of patients, and during the first fourteen years of its existence he effected 7000 cures, and has died possessed of a very large fortune.

On the morning of his death Priessnitz was up and stirring at an early hour, but complained of the cold, and had wood brought in to make a large fire. His friends had for some time believed him to be suffering from dropsy of the chest, and at their earnest entreaty he consented to take a little medicine, exclaiming all the while, "It is of no use." He would see no physician, but remained to the last true to his profession. About four o'clock in the afternoon he asked to be carried to bed, and, upon being laid down, he expired.

J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.

Dec. 19. At Chelsea, aged 76, Joseph Mallord William Turner, R.A. our great English landscape-painter.

He was born at No. 26, Maiden-lane, Covent Garden, on the north side of the lane, at the corner of Hand-court. His father, William Turner, dressed wigs, shaved beards, and in the days of queues, top-knots, and hair-powder waited on the gentlemen of "the Garden," as the locality still continues to be called, at their own houses, and made money by his trade, then a more flourishing profession than that of a hair-dresser in the present day. The mother's name no one has told us; but the father lived to see his son famous, dying, in 1829, in the painter's house in Queen Anne-street, at the age of eighty-four. He was buried, by his own request, in the church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, where a small tablet to his memory, erected by his son, is still to be seen.

The first occasion on which Turner is remembered to have manifested a taste for art is peculiarly characteristic of his love of resplendent colours. One day, when a little boy, he accompanied his father to see him dress a gentleman's hair. It happened that an emblazoned drawing of a coat of arms was on the table, and the boy's fancy being impressed with the design, on his return home he made a spirited sketch of a lion that formed part of it. After this he took to drawing, and his first ambition was, not to copy, but to go into the fields and make sketches. About this time he fell in with Girtin, who was the first to draw with water-colours on cartridge paper, and is usually called the father of our present high school in that department. Girtin was, however, only two years older than Turner, and died, poor fellow, at the early age of 29, from the effects of dissipation. At the time of their early companionship, Turner and Girtin were employed, as boys, to colour prints for Mr. John R. Smith, of Maiden Lane, a mezzotinto engraver and portrait-painter in crayons of some celebrity. Subsequently they were engaged by Mr. Powden, an architect, to put skies and foregrounds into his architectural drawings, and a friend of the barber recommended that he should apprentice his son to him. The father had, however, formed a confidence in the lad's powers of landscape-sketching, and allowed him to follow his own way. Turner now began to teach water-colour drawing at schools, and was engaged to make views for the "Oxford Almanack. In 1789 he entered as a student in the Royal Academy, and in the following year exhibited his first picture, a View of the Archbishop's Palace at Lambeth. After working assiduously as an Academy student for five years, in his father's house in Maiden Lane, and for five more years in apartments of his own in Hand Court, during which decennial period he exhibited at the Academy no less than fifty-nine pictures, he was elected, in 1800, an Associate. In the two following years he exhibited fourteen pictures, and in 1802 was elected an Academician. His reputation to this date was acquired mainly as a water-colour painter. He now turned his attention more to oil, and during the half century since elapsed he exhibited on the walls of the Academy more than two hundred pictures. His architectural experience led to his being selected, in 1808, for the professorship of Perspective. His disjointed and diffuse manner of conversation rendered him, however, little qualified for the lecture-room; and, although he retained the office until 1837, he did not lecture more than two or three years out of the thirty, which raised occasional manifestations of dissatisfaction. The science has since been taught at the Academy by means better suited to promote it than lecturing.

The number of water-colour drawings made by Turner, during his long career, for engravings to illustrate books, is truly

wonderful, and all are now of the most precious value.

In 1808 he published his "Liber Studiorum," in imitation of Claude's "Liber Veritatis." Most of the plates of this work were engraved by his own hand. Many were finished in mezzotinto by his oldest friend and companion from boyhood, Charles Turner, A.R.A. Other engraved series of his productions are contained in Dr. Whitaker's "History of Richmondshire," "The Rivers of England," "The Rivers of France," "England and Wales," "The Southern Coast," Sir Walter Scott's Poems, and some of Finden's beautiful works.

The great secret of Turner's fame was his constant recourse to nature, and his wonderful activity and power of memory. He would walk twenty to twenty-five miles a day, with his little modicum of baggage at the end of a stick, sketching rapidly on his way all good pieces of composition, and marking effects with a power that fixed them in his mind with unerring truth at the happiest moment. He was always on the alert for any remarkable phenomena of nature. He could not walk London streets without seeing effects of light and shade and composition, whether in the smoke issuing from a chimney-pot, or in the shadows upon a brick wall, and storing them in his memory for future use. In 1792, when he was eighteen years of age, the Pantheon in Oxford-street was burnt down. It happened to be a hard frost at the time, and huge icicles were seen the next morning depending from different parts of the ruins. The young artist quickly repaired to the spot, and his picture, "The Pantheon on the Morning after the Fire," exhibited at the Royal Academy in the following May, witnessed the force with which the scene was impressed upon him. In like manner, the burning of the Houses of Parliament forty years afterwards was an event that could not escape the pencil of Turner. He repaired to the spot to make sketches of the fire at different points, and produced two pictures, one for the Academy, and another for the British Institution. The latter was almost entirely painted on the walls of the exhibition. Such was his facility at this period of his life, that he would send his canvass with nothing upon it but a gray groundwork of vague indistinguishable forms, and finish it up on the varnishing days into a work of great splendour. At the Academy also, where, as an Academician, he was allowed four such days to touch and varnish his pictures, he was always the first that came on these occasions; arriving there frequently at five o'clock, and never later than six, and he was invariably the last to quit in the evening. He might be seen standing all day before his pictures, and, though he worked so long, he appeared to be doing little or nothing. His touches were almost imperceptible, yet his pictures were seen in the end to have advanced wonderfully. He had acquired such a mastery in early life that he painted with a certainty that was almost miraculous. Although his effects were imperceptible on a near inspection of the picture, he knew unhesitatingly how to produce them without retiring from his work to test the result. He was never seen, like Sir Thomas Lawrence and others, to be perpetually walking, although his pictures were scarcely intelligible to others except at a particular focal distance. In some of his pictures of this and a later period, ordinary spectators could discover only a few patches and dashes and streaks, seeming almost an unintelligible chaos of colour; but, on retiring from the canvas, magnificent visions grew into shape and meaning. Long avenues lengthened out far into the distance, and sun-clad cities glittered upon the mountain, while cloud-illumined space presented itself to an extent immeasurable, manifesting a grandeur of conception and largeness of style that must serve to demonstrate and glorify the genius of the painter to the end of time.

In 1809 Turner exhibited a picture with the odd title, "The Garreteer's Petition," with some lines in the catalogue that were possibly his own; and at a later period he favoured the public with extracts from an alleged manuscript, entitled "The Fallacies of Hope," which grew more eccentric year by year, and elicited many a smile from his brother artists. No such manuscript has, however, been found among his effects, and we believe there is little doubt but that the aspirations of Turner's muse were confined to the Academy catalogue.

He would start off to the continent, nobody knew when and nobody knew where, until the result of his labours came forth to illustrate some costly book—now to France, now to Venice, and not unfrequently he painted his views in oil on the spot. An intimate friend, while travelling in the Jura, came to an inn where Turner had only just before entered his name in the visitors' book. Anxious to be sure of his identity and to be in pursuit of him, he inquired of the host what sort of man his last visitor was. "A rough clumsy man," was the reply; "and you may know him by his always having a pencil in his hand."

No artist ever applied himself more closely to his work than Turner. He never allowed any one to go into his studio, not even his oldest friends and patrons,

and when any of his pictures appeared on the walls of the Academy, no one knew, on account of his extreme reserve, when they had been painted. Among his brother artists he was, perhaps, most intimate with Chantrey, from the circumstance of their having a kindred taste in sport as well as in art. They were both fond of fishing, and would angle together for hours. This was Turner's chief source of relaxation. On the occasion of a professional visit to Petworth, it was remarked to Lord Egremont, "Turner is going to leave without having done anything; instead of painting he does nothing but fish." To the surprise of his patron he produced, as he was on the point of leaving, two or three wonderful pictures, painted with the utmost reserve during early morning before the family were up.

Turner was a short stout man, somewhat sailor-like, with a great deal of colour in his face. His conversation was sprightly, but desultory and disjointed. Like his works, it was eminently sketchy. He enjoyed a joke, and was fond of dining out, but gave no dinners himself. No one ever visited him. This, coupled with the knowledge of his saving habits and general love of money, led to his being considered a miser; but his will, which was made twenty years ago, shows that he amassed riches for a noble purpose. Nearly the whole of his fortune is left for the foundation of some almshouses for decayed oil-painters. It appears to have been a point of high ambition with him to be identified with the establishment of such an institution, and he has directed 1000*l.* to be expended in the erection of a monument to his memory in connexion with it. He purchased a piece of ground at Twickenham for the purpose of erecting these almshouses twenty years ago, at the time of making his will, designing that this memorial of his genius should be raised amid the beautiful scenery of that locality. The only remarkable circumstance attending the bequest is, that he should exclude water-colour painters from participating in its benefits. His oil pictures, comprising forty to fifty of his finest works, are left to the National Gallery, on condition that within ten years a room be set apart exclusively for their reception. Among them are the renowned Hannibal, the Hail, Rain, and Speed (a night railway-train), his two large pictures of Carthage, the Temeraire, the Burial of Wilkie, an early picture representing a Frosty Morning, remarkable for its truthful effects, and his celebrated Death of Nelson, the quarter-deck of the ship filled with figures, and the finest representation of a sea-fight that was ever painted. His water-colour drawings will be sold, and also his stock of engravings, which is of great value, for he always bargained for fifty first proofs of every plate that was engraved, and many of these are now extremely rare. Several anecdotes have been told of his love of money, yet he was always independent in the sale of his pictures. A publisher once applied to him for the Temeraire, and he refused an offer of it at 250 guineas; Turner subsequently declined an offer of 700 guineas for it. It was not often that he would sell a picture at all after it had been once refused.

He had many very liberal patrons, and his pictures have found their way into some of our best private collections. At Petworth may be seen his Echo, Evening, The Thames at Eton, a small middle-period picture, The Thames at Windsor, Chichester Canal, Petworth Park, Brighton Pier, Tabley House and Lake, Cheshire (the best picture of his at Petworth), and that absurdity which all condemn, his Jessica at the Window,—a female head looking out of a monster mustard-pot. Lord Yarborough possesses The Wreck and an Italian Landscape, two of his best early pictures in water-colours; and a noble specimen of the same period of his art is in the Bridgewater Gallery. Mr. Munro, of Hamilton-place, has his Venus and Adonis, and two fine Italian landscapes of the best time of the second period. Sir John Swinburne has his Mercury and Argus. In the Vernon Gallery is his William the Third landing at Torbay; at Mr. Sheepshanks' are some good examples of his later period,—as also at Mr. Bicknell's at Herne-hill and Mr. Wadmore's at Stamford-hill. Mr. Rogers, the poet, has a drawing of Stonehenge in Turner's best manner, and also the original drawings for the illustration of his "Italy" and Poems. At Abbotsford are several beautiful drawings of the scenery and antiquities of Scotland:—but it is at Mr. Windus's on Tottenham-green that Turner is on his throne. There he may be studied, understood, and admired—not in half-a-dozen or twenty instances, but in scores upon scores of choice examples.

Whatever exceptions may be taken to the eccentricities of some of Turner's later works, he is, beyond question, at the head of our landscape painters,—greater than Wilson, greater than Gainsborough. Contrasted with the great masters of the Continental schools, he will be admitted as worthy to rank with Claude and Poussin. But he is more varied than either:—giving us, as he does at times, pictures worthy of Cuyp or of Vander-

velde,—which Claude and Poussin never attempted to supply.

The scene of Turner's death was characteristic. He had quitted his own house in Queen-Anne-street, and was occupying lodgings in Chelsea, where he lived under an assumed name, and the only friend who was acquainted with his habitation was his legal adviser.

Turner had latterly an aversion to having his portrait taken—it is supposed because he thought his burly form was not consistent with a character for genius. There is an early portrait of his engraved in the series by Dance. Mr. Smith of the British Museum obtained a sketch of him; one in full-length was published in the Illustrated London News of the 10th May, 1845; and a very characteristic sketch was made by Count D'Orsay, at an evening party at Mr. Bicknell's at Clapham. An oil-picture, the materials for which were also obtained by stealth, was painted by J. Linnell, and is now in the possession of Mr. Birch, near Birmingham. And another was obtained by his friend Mr. C. Turner, A.R.A. the mezzotinto engraver, who has now announced an engraving of it. Mr. C. Turner is one of his executors.

His mortal remains were on the 30th Dec. deposited in St. Paul's Cathedral, near the grave of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and between those of Barry and Sir Christopher Wren. It was by his own desire that this place was selected, permission being granted on the official request of the Royal Academy. St. Paul's has now received the remains of many of our best painters,—Reynolds and Lawrence, Fuseli and Barry, Opie and West. Turner's funeral was attended by nearly all the Academicians, as well as by numerous friends and amateurs in art: and the service was concluded in the crypt by the Dean. On the coffin the age of the deceased is stated as seventy-nine; the register of his baptism is, however, dated, as before-mentioned, May 14, 1775.

R. C. TAYLOR, ESQ.

Oct. 26, 1851. At his residence in Philadelphia, U. S., Richard Cowling Taylor, Esq. Fellow of the Geological Society of London, Member of the American Philosophical Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, of the Albany Institute, New York, and of various other Scientific Societies in Europe and America.

Mr. Taylor was born at Hinton in Suffolk, Jan. 18th, 1789. He was the third son of Samuel Taylor, esq. an extensive farmer of that place; who afterwards removed to Banham Haugh, a farm within fifteen miles of Norwich. Richard was sent, young, to a school at Halesworth, kept by two brothers of the name of Tanquerry. It was a school in which much attention was paid to trigonometry, geometry, calculation, &c., and as he was destined to be a surveyor, he devoted himself particularly to these, and to the practical arts of penmanship, mapping, &c., as was sufficiently shown in his after life.

The bent of his mind was even then towards natural science. He early displayed a great love of nature and was a quick and accurate observer; nothing seemed to escape his eye, and his habits of orderly arrangement, always remarkable from a child, were most useful aids to him in all his early endeavours to grasp at scientific knowledge.

At the age of fifteeen or sixteen he was placed with a land surveyor, Mr. Webb, of Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, and there he lived about five or six years. During the first two years he was grievously without resources, having no books and no congenial companions, for his master, though a clever, was not an educated man; but this perhaps led him to turn his mind to the study of nature in all her aspects. He made collections in his own way. He was not only an acute observer, but a rigidly truthful recorder of what he observed. He was totally devoid of exaggeration, and these qualities accompanied him through life. His letters to his friends in this youthful time were always full of earnestness and simplicity, abounding in accurate and even beautiful descriptions of what he saw and did.

At the expiration of the term of his articles with Mr. Webb (or about the year 1811) he remained for a time at large, making surveys in several parts of the country—among others at Lord Archer's in Warwickshire; at this time he had a department of the Ordnance Survey, for Buckingham and Bedford, committed to his charge. His maps were eminent for neatness and beauty; indeed whatever he executed, whatever the land, or building, or estate might be which he surveyed, the plan or map of it which he drew was so beautiful and so true, that it was generally valued as a specimen of real artistical skill.

He settled in Norwich, entering into partnership with Mr. J. Brown of that place, was employed, some time in the year 1813, as a land surveyor and in making surveys for the Diss and Bungay Navigation, and afterwards for the then projected harbour at Lowestoft.

Norwich, at that time, afforded all the resources Mr. Taylor had so long been looking for in vain. At the house of his

uncle, the late Mr. John Taylor, he met and was kindly welcomed by Sir James Smith, Mr. Martineau, Mr. Wm. Taylor, and many others, whose friendship was very valuable to him. One of his kindest and earliest friends was the late Dr. Rigby, whom he frequently visited, and through him became acquainted with Mr. Crosse the celebrated surgeon, and also with Mr. S. W. Stevenson. He assisted eagerly, after a time, in the formation of the Norwich Museum and Literary Institution; and was brought into frequent intercourse with the principal scientific men of the city and county.

The father of English geologists, the late Mr. William Smith, whose talent for observation and systematic arrangement in geology was the foundation upon which a sound science was afterwards built, was an intimate friend of Mr. Taylor. It appears that while engaged in the Bungay and Diss Navigation business Mr. Smith joined him; and, as a brother geologist observed, "no two men ever harnessed and trotted along a geological road so well together as Smith and Taylor did."

We have as yet said nothing of Mr. Taylor as an antiquary, but the study of local antiquities, from the time of his settling in "the ancient kingdom of East-Anglia," may rank among his most cherished pursuits. It so happened that his father, who had long left the neighbourhood of Hinton, had purchased an estate in the parish of Old Buckenham, Norfolk, upon which was an interesting old Norman ruin. Mr. Richard Taylor set to work with his usual zeal, and did not rest till he had presented his father with a very valuable and laborious MS. volume, illustrated by drawings and maps.*

The inquiries to which this work conducted him led to a wider field, and in 1819 he commenced, what was not fairly out of hand till 1821, his "Index Monasticus; or, The Abbeys and other Monasteries, Alien Priories, &c. of the Diocese of Norwich, and the Ancient Kingdom of East-Anglia," illustrated with accurate maps compiled by himself; the whole beautifully printed by his cousins, Richard and Arthur Taylor. This is a folio volume of great labour, of diligent research, and of indomitable industry and perseverance; he worked at it *con amore;* never, however, neglecting business, but taking it up only at periods of greater leisure. In itself it is quite sufficient to place its author in a high position as an antiquary.

Among the list of those who wrote to Mr. Taylor, expressing their thankfulness for so valuable a work, was Sir Walter Scott, who, in acknowledging it,† expresses his wish that the author would extend his researches to other districts. All this was gratifying, but not, of course, profitable. The expenses of the work were covered, but that was all.

A careful index to Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, which is to be found at the end of the new edition of Dugdale, completed in 1830 under the conduct of Sir Henry Ellis of the British Museum, was contributed by Mr. Taylor.

We ought in this place to mention Mr. Taylor's connexion with the United Friars of Norwich.‡ Of that fraternity he was

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* Now in the possession of Henry Norton Palmer, esq. who afterwards purchased the Old Buckenham estate of the family.

† Letter of Sir Walter Scott on receiving a copy of the "Index Monasticus."

Edinburgh, 16th April, 1821.

Sir,—On my return to this place, after two months' residence in London, which I mention that you may understand the cause of my silence, I found your obliging letter and valued present, and beg to express my best thanks on account of both.

While I am aware of the extreme research and labour which it must have cost you to bring to a satisfactory conclusion such a book as the Index Monasticus, I cannot but heartily wish that you could be induced to extend your plan into other districts, besides that of which you have so fully illustrated the monastic antiquities.

Without such a work, the study of history is a labyrinth without a clue, while on the contrary the guidance which your work affords, facilitates at once the acquisition of truth and the detection of error.

I remain, with a great sense of obligation, Sir, your very obedient Servant,

Rich. Taylor, Esq. Norwich. WALTER SCOTT.

‡ The fraternity of United Friars of Norwich was first established under the title of "St. Luke's College," by a few individuals of respectability, expressly "for the participation of useful knowledge." Disclaiming everything that appertained to the religious creed and ecclesiastical functions of the monks and friars, they emulated only the love of learning, the scientific attainments, the charity and benevolence professed by all the religious orders of the Romish Church, and realized by some among them. Adopting decorous conviviality and harmless mirth, in lieu of the austerity of monachism, they exhibited at their weekly meetings the picture of a conventual conclave,

elected a member on the 20th of Sept. 1814. He served the office of Abbot in 1819, "and from the evening of his initiation till his deeply regretted secession, on the 12th of Nov. 1822," says his good friend Mr. Stevenson, "he never allowed an opportunity to escape of evincing the hearty interest he took in the pursuits of the society." "The several communications of his pen," adds Mr. S. "preserved in its archives, bear ample testimony to his high qualities both of head and heart, to his mental clearness and strength, his sound judgment and sacred regard to truth and honesty." These papers are fourteen in number. Several were afterwards published or formed the basis of other papers. Of the rest one is A Sketch of the reign and times of Queen Elizabeth; and others, a History of the Order of St. Dominic, Remarks on the Character of Henry VII., an Essay on the Effects of the Reformation, the History of Buckenham Castle, an "Inaugural Charge" as Abbot, "Charge to a Novice," and a Journal of a Tour in North Britain, 1820.

From this time we cannot say that he undertook any publication of an antiquarian character. Indeed the line along which he was obliged to travel naturally led him far more constantly towards natural science than to historical subjects: and it was far better for him that it should be so; since the pursuit of things connected with his vocation told materially upon his more extended usefulness in it.

From the establishment of the "Magazine of Natural History," in 1829, to its last volume, published in 1836, Mr. Taylor was a frequent, we may almost say a constant, contributor; for not only did he supply that excellent work with some of its best papers during his residence in this country, but continued to do so after he had left England for America. Thus we find him treating the subject of geology in several articles, from the 1st to the 8th and 9th volumes. As his name is appended to all these it seems unnecessary to do more than give a reference; but we cannot forbear particularly adverting to the last two of them, "On the Geology and Natural History of the North-east Extremity of the Alleghany Mountains," and "A Supplement to Natural History of Birds of the Alleghany Mountain Range."

In 1827 Mr. Taylor published an octavo volume "On the Geology of East Norfolk." In this work he points out with remarkable clearness the facts, which admit of positive proof, respecting the successive formations of the strata. All subsequent inquiry seems to have confirmed the accuracy of his observations and conclusions. To his credit it may be said, indeed, that there is scarcely an hypothesis he has at any time advanced but has been strengthened by subsequent discovery. This work, which has now become very scarce, contains sections of the Norfolk coast and geological strata, executed with great neatness and accuracy.

We have said before that Mr. Taylor settled in 1813 as a land surveyor in Norwich. In 1820 he married Emily, daughter of the late George Errington, esq. of Great Yarmouth. Business at Norwich was not, unfortunately, attended with the success which he had been led to anticipate; and, after waiting, as he thought, a reasonable time, for more profitable employment, he made up his mind, in October 1826, to remove to London; but here also disappointment followed him; and he finally resolved on seeking a more favourable position in the United States, embarking, with his wife and four daughters, for New York, in July 1830.

As circumstances turned out, he left his country but a little before the time when fortune would, in all probability, have conferred on him her favours. His prac-

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free from bigotry, enthusiasm, and superstition. Nor were these practical subjects ever lost sight of by the successively elected members of the Institution, from its origin in 1785 to its dissolution in 1829, the lastnamed event resulting solely from reduction of members by death, non-residence, and secessions, to a degree which rendered its funds inadequate to meet its social and charitable expenditure. The founders of this peculiarly constituted and unobtrusive re-union, were Beechey (afterwards Sir William, R.A.) Armstrong, Brownson, Crane, Cooke, Holl, Ransome, Wilkins, Rishton, Woodcocke, Stevenson. Included in the next earliest lists of the brethren stand the names of Bartlett Gurney, Humphrey Repton, Hudson Gurney, Rev. J. Walker, and P. Hansell (Minor Canon), Gillingwater (the historian of Lowestoft), Rev. H. Kett (Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford,) Wm. Taylor of Norwich, Dr. Beckwith, Dugmore of Swaffham, Dr. Murray, Elisha de Hague, Serjeant Firth, Thos. Amyot, Ozias Lindley, J. Matchett, B. Wiseman (Diss), J. T. Priest, Arthur Browne, J. Bennet, Crisp Browne, Wm. Saint, R. Kitson, P. Taylor, &c. (*From a MS. by Seth Wm. Stevenson, esq. F.S.A. now, we believe, the sole survivor of this fraternity in East Anglia.*)

tical knowledge of surveying, his quick observation, and readiness of calculation, eminently qualified him to take his part in the direction and construction of railways. We know that there was scarcely a man in England in this line more highly gifted than he was, and had he been among us he would, probably, have been another Stephenson in energy and success.

It is comforting to learn that his talents and worth were appreciated in the United States, although his fortunes were not advanced in proportion; both there and here we should say it was too much his taste and habit to give a far larger amount of painstaking and industry to his employment, whatever it might be, than his employers were willing to pay for. He could not endure imperfection, and in the smallest concern, as well as the largest, to do his best was always his aim.

The various scientific societies with which Mr. Taylor was connected in the United States have, we learn, expressed in their collective and individual capacity their strong feeling of regard for his memory and regret for his loss. Professor Lea, in particular, at a meeting of the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia,* delivered an address in which he enumerates his many most serviceable labours. Want of room alone obliges us to omit Mr. Lea's animated account of these; and we can only briefly say that from the time of his first settlement in the United States it appears that Mr. Taylor began his surveys; that on taking up his abode in Philadelphia it was but as his head-quarters, from whence he was frequently moving, sometimes absent for months together in his mineral explorations. He made a survey of the coal field in Tioga county; then in Dauphin county; of the latter district he made a beautiful model; having previously, when in England, obtained the Isis gold medal from the Society of Arts for a model of the mineral district of South Wales, and had the honour, in addition, of knowing that Sir Francis Chantrey had ordered a copy to be made for Dr. Buckland.

His most important work, however, was that which he published in 1848—the Statistics of Coal—an 8vo. vol. of 754 closely printed pages, with numerous illustrative maps and diagrams. Such a mass of facts as is there brought together is really marvellous, when looked at in its true light, namely, as the result of observations often made while other surveys were going on—of information obtained with great personal labour—and, considering his inadequate means, often at a serious expense. It was the thing, however, which he had determined to do, and he did it. How well it was done will, we are convinced, be found more and more. Striking testimonies to its value have been paid, both here and in America; still, it should be told that the work passed through the press in part while he was himself very ill; it therefore wanted the final touches of his hand, and many typographical errors crept in. These, when he became aware of them, exceedingly distressed him, and he had been for some time preparing a second edition, which would have amply atoned for these small inaccuracies. Alas! he was not allowed this satisfaction and pleasure.

His surveys in the United States had often been of the most laborious kind, and, strong as his constitution naturally was, the weight of anxiety, of positive fatigue and privation, told seriously upon him, in the course of the last five or six years more especially. It cannot be concealed that he laboured often without proper remuneration, that he felt the anxieties of a husband and father, conscious of being unable to realise the provision he could have desired to make for those dear to him. His spirit was high and honourable, and he went bravely and uncomplainingly on; but those who knew him best saw that he was worked out before his time, and that he was occasionally deeply depressed.

He had repeatedly suffered from attacks of ague and fever, the effect of explorations in new, unhealthy regions, and he had, in particular, never recovered the effects of a severe illness caught when surveying near Chagres. In the course of the last few months, however, he had been better. His friends were looking forward to an evening time of rest for him, and he himself was cheerful and hopeful. The stroke came very suddenly upon them. He was taken ill on the 26th Oct. 1851, and a few hours terminated his mortal career. His loss to his family is irreparable, and they who know what he did for Science feel that in him she has lost one who loved her for her own sake,—who sought out the great truths that lie hidden

* A member of various philosophical societies, this appears to have been the one in which he was most at home, a life membership having been conferred on him in 1846. He frequently made it donations in specimens, books, and MSS. We earnestly trust Mr. Taylor's own collections will not be dispersed, but occupy a distinguished place in this or some other museum.

in nature with a patient, earnest mind, and recorded his gains with inflexible adherence to truth and simplicity. He was a good, upright, and religiously conscientious man, and will ever be remembered with affectionate respect by those who had the happiness of knowing him.

W. S.

MR. T. HUDSON TURNER.

Jan. 17. In Stanhope Terrace, Camden Town, aged 37, Mr. Thomas Hudson Turner, a distinguished archæologist.

He was of Northumbrian extraction, and loved to count and show kin with William Turner, the earliest English herbalist. His father, when Thomas his eldest son was born, was a printer in the employ of Mr. Bulmer, the predecessor of Messrs. Nicol, in Pall Mall—and so able a man was he in and out of his craft, that Gifford has made very honourable mention of his name in his edition of "Ben Jonson,"—and we have seen more than fifty letters and notes from Gifford to Mr. Turner, thanking him for his many observations and suggestions, some of which he combated and others adopted.* Mr. Turner died young and in difficulties; and but for the kindness of the present Mr. William Nicol, of Pall Mall, the children would have starved for a time,—certainly would never have received that excellent education which, chiefly by the kindness of their father's old master, they were enabled to obtain. Mr. Hudson Turner was educated at Mr. Law's school at Chelsea, and sat on the same form between his elder in years the late Capt. Cunningham, author of the "History of the Sikhs," and his younger in years Mr. Peter Cunningham, and the friendship thus early commenced ripened as they grew in years, and continued to the last.

Mr. Turner was distinguished at school by the ease with which he learned his lessons, and the thirst which he exhibited for a species of literary and antiquarian knowledge not commonly sought by schoolboys. From studies like these he was taken in his sixteenth year, and commenced life as a printer in Mr. Nicol's office,—setting up the types of more than one of Dr. Dibdin's works. His nights he gave to his favourite historical and antiquarian pursuits, and with such success that he soon found means to better his condition. The occasion of his being enabled to effect this was as follows. He had seen an advertisement in the Times, "wanting" a young man at the Record Office in the Tower, who could read records and translate them, and naming a particular day on which candidates for the office would be examined. Now, this was the very study with which he had made himself acquainted; so, he asked a day's leave from his master, put on his best clothes, and went to the Tower with a modest confidence in his own abilities. Nor was he mistaken,—he was the best among many candidates, and he received the appointment. No one, let us add, rejoiced more at his good fortune, or evinced throughout life a greater interest in his well-doing, than his own and his father's old master, Mr. William Nicol.

His prospects thus accidentally brightened filled his heart with a thirst for fame, and he read and digested records of every description and books of historical character with an avidity perfectly marvellous. Fresh accessions of dusty rolls and fresh folio volumes could not weary his diligence or overlay his learning. Great visions flitted before his mind at this time of works to be done; and if he had completed as he began the History of England during the reigns of John and Henry the Third, which he commenced about this period, we should have had a portion of our history quite a model in its way for necessary fullness and accuracy, and what is more, with those matters only prominent which deserved to be so. But this very desire of knowledge acted against his completing the undertaking. He was always in quest of fresh matter. He knew where and how matter lay—and he must be after it; and after it he went with continued avidity—and with such success that scarcely any subject connected with English history from the Conquest to the accession of the House of Stuart could be touched on in conversation without Mr. Turner's pouring out, in his usual facile manner, the whole stream of his great and well-digested learning on the subject.

As this desire increased, he became gradually indifferent to the reputation of an author, and anxious only for knowledge,—not on his own account only, but for the pleasure of communicating it to such as should ask him,—and he had many askers, to whom his acquirements were known, and to whom he readily communicated whatever he knew. Under such severe study his health began to fail him, and he soon became doubly indifferent to the reputation of an author. To the same cause, failing health, we must attribute some of those splenetic and clever attacks

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* "DEAR BULMER, *May* 5, 1819.
Did but the proofs of Shirley's Plays
Return as quick as quarter-days,
How would my friend *Tom Turner* chuckle,
And you give thanks on either knuckle."

Lines of Mr. Gifford to Mr. Bulmer, in Nichols's Literary Illustrations, vi. 38.

which he was wont to make on many of his own standing who had obtained a more popular name than he had chosen to achieve. Much of his bitterness, however, was only surface bitterness—made for the pleasure derived from conversational superiority.

He was taken from his "History" by an offer from Mr. Tyrrell, the City Remembrancer. Mr. Tyrrell was anxious to obtain as large a MS. collection of materials connected with the history of London as his own industry and means would enable him to collect. Mr. Turner was recommended to him as the bee to gather this kind of honey,—and an engagement was entered into by him with Mr. Tyrrell for the accumulation of the knowledge which he required. Vast stores of curious information were thus obtained, which still remain with Mr. Tyrrell, if we mistake not, in a MS. state. Let us hope that they will some day find their way into a public collection.

As soon as his engagement had terminated with Mr. Tyrrell, Mr. Turner undertook the task of editing a volume of Early Household Expenses, presented to the Roxburghe Club by Mr. Beriah Botfield:—the same volume to which we have directed attention on several occasions, for the care with which it was edited, but above all for its admirable Introduction.

This volume recommended him to the Committee of the Archæological Institute as its resident secretary; an office which he accepted more on the recommendation of his friends than to gratify himself. In truth, he was in some respects unfit for the office. He was not a man of business, and knew little or nothing of red tape or accounts. Whilst he retained the office antiquities were sent and explained, and questions put and answered,—and both satisfactorily. He contributed as well some valuable papers to the Journal of the Institute. He also made several communications of records to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, which are printed in the third volume of the Archæologia Æliana.

What time, after his retirement from the secretaryship, his own favourite studies and his occupation as a Record agent, would enable him to give he gave to his work "On the Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages," of which the first volume was published, and reviewed in our Magazine for October. By this work, by his Introduction to the Household Accounts, and by some of his admirable contributions to the Archæological Journal, his name will be remembered hereafter.

Among his friends the regret will continue to be felt that so much youthful ardour should have been impaired by ill health—that so much knowledge as he possessed should die with him—and that no larger account should remain than those works which Mr. Hallam has quoted and praised in his supplemental volume to his "Middle Ages."

THOMAS WILLIAMS, ESQ.

Jan. 3. At his residence in Brunswick-square, Brighton, in the 79th year of his age, Thomas Williams, esq. of Cowley Grove, Hillingdon, near Uxbridge.

Mr. Williams was born at Bampton, in the county of Oxon, of an ancient family, being descended from Roger, the third son of Sir David Williams, of Ham Court, Bampton, and of Kingston Bagpuze, Berks, one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench in the reign of James the First. Sir David was a native of Ystradvellte, in Brecknockshire, but was better known as Williams of Gwernyvet, and as the father of Sir Henry Williams, Bart. who entertained King Charles and his men at Gwernyvet after the battle of Naseby.

Mr. Williams was the youngest son of a numerous family, who by the sudden death of their father in early life were left in straitened circumstances, and it was by his own unaided talent and indomitable energy that he acquired the competent fortune which he was spared so long to enjoy the luxury of doing good with. For the last twenty years of his life he resided in retirement at the Grove, Cowley, an old mansion on the banks of the Colne, the grounds of which owe much of their beauty to the taste of Hogarth, whose "Garden Scene at Cowley" is engraved in Cook's Illustrations of Hogarth.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 2, 1851. At his son's house in St. Paul's square, Birmingham, aged 78, the Rev. *Rann Kennedy*, for many years one of the masters of the Free Grammar School, and Minister of St. Paul's chapel in that town. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1798. For upwards of half a century he was one of the most able and popular preachers at Birmingham; and a testimonial presented to him a short time before his death was a gratifying evidence of the high estimation in which his ministerial talents and private worth were held by the community. Ardently attached to the Established Church, he was, on all occasions, the strenuous opponent of bigotry and intolerance, and he obtained the esteem and regard of men of all religious persuasions. He was possessed of great and varied powers of mind—an elegant poet, and accomplished classical scholar. He was the author of Thoughts on Psalmody, and some other occasional publications. More than one of his sons has attained considerable eminence.

Aug. 3. At Lyttelton, New Zealand, in his 30th year, the Rev. *Horace Hodgkinson*. He was the fourth son of George Hodgkinson, esq. solicitor,

Newark; and was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1843, M.A. 1844.

Sept. 15. At Adelaide, South Australia, aged 67, the Rev. *John Tester*, late of Datchet, Bucks.

Nov. 13. In London, in his 70th year, the Rev. *Walter de Winton*, of Llanstephan House, Radnorshire, and formerly of Hay Castle, co. Brecon. He was the third son of Jeffreys Wilkins, esq. of the Priory, near Brecon, by Catharine fourth dau. of the Rev. Gregory Parry, of Llandevaylog, co. Brecon, Prebendary of Worcester. He married a lady named Chiappini, sister to Maria-Stella-Petronilla Baroness Newborough; and had issue four sons: 1. Thomas, an officer of the R. Art.; 2. Walter, of the 2d Lifeguards, who died unmarried in 1842; 3. Charles, of the 16th Foot; 4. Henry; and two daughters, Frances-Maria, married to her cousin, Spencer-Bulkeley, third Lord Newborough; and Catharine.

Nov. 16. At the Hollonds, near Tunbridge Wells, aged 55, the Rev. *Horace George Cholmondeley*. He was the only son of George James Cholmondeley, esq. who died in 1830 (a grandson of George third Earl Cholmondeley, K.B.), by his first wife Marcia, only daughter of John Pitt, esq. of Encombe, Dorset. He married, in 1825, Mary-Elizabeth, daughter of Godschall Johnson, esq. and by that lady, who died in 1837, he had issue two daughters, of whom the elder, Mary-Louisa, was married in 1847 to the Rev. Francis Vansittart Thornton, Vicar of Bisham, Berks.

Nov. 22. At Whitehaven, aged 71, the Rev. *Andrew Huddleston*, D.D. of Cullercoats, Northumberland, Rector of Bowness, and for many years Incumbent of St. Nicholas, Whitehaven. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1801, M.A. 1808, D.D. 1822, and was instituted to Bowness in 1828. He published in 1832 a volume of "Sermons on Plain and Popular subjects of Religion and Morality, treated in a plain and popular manner." He has bequeathed 2000*l.* to the Whitehaven Infirmary.

Dec. 6. At Catthorpe hall, Leic. aged 77, the Rev. *Thomas Smith*, Rector of Clay Coton (1798), and Vicar of Lilbourne (1804), co. Northampton.

Dec. 7. Aged 88, the Rev. *Benjamin Clay*, Rector of East Worlington, Devon (1820). He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1784, M.A. 1787.

Dec. 9. At Torquay, aged 33, the Rev. *John Bowdler Gisborne*, Rector of Yoxall, Staffordshire. He was the third and youngest son of Thomas Gisborne, esq. of Yoxall Lodge, late M.P. for Derbyshire, by his first wife Elizabeth-Fysche, daughter of John Palmer, esq. of Ickwell, co. Bedford; and was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1841.

Dec. 10. Aged 72, the Rev. *Valentine Hill*, Rector of Wells, Norfolk (1806). He was of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1806, M.A. 1810.

Dec. 18. At his residence in Hatton Garden, aged 83, the Rev. *Henry Crowe*, Vicar of Buckingham. He entered the university of Cambridge as a member of Gonville and Caius college, and graduated B.A. as 5th Junior Optime, in 1790, was elected Fellow of Clare hall, proceeded M.A. 1794, and presented to the vicarage of Buckingham in 1809 by the Marquess of Buckingham. He had been for 32 years non-resident on account of ill-health.

Dec. 20. At Holy Cross, Lichfield, aged 91, the Rev. *John Kirk*, D.D.

At his glebe house, the Rev. *George Nesbitt Knox*, Rector of Balteagh, co. Derry.

Dec. 21. Aged 38, the Rev. *John Phillips*, late Curate of Brighouse, Yorkshire. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, B.A. 1833, M.A. 1836.

At Hasleden, near Cranbrook, Kent, aged 37, the Rev. *Benjamin Stable*.

Dec. 22. At his father's residence, Chapel House, Bruton, aged 25, the Rev. *W. T. Skinner*, late of Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

Dec. 23. At Caerhays parsonage, Cornwall, at an advanced age, the Rev. *Charles Trevanion Kempe*. He was the eldest son of Admiral Arthur Kempe, R.N. (who was a nephew to Nicholas Kempe, esq. of Rosteage, sheriff of Cornwall in 1761), by Anne, daughter of John Coryton, esq. of Crocadon. He was presented to the rectory of Carhays by Lord Grenville in 1806.

At Brighton, the Rev. *Edward Levett Thoroton*, Rector of Rowley, Yorkshire (1831). He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1812.

Dec. 25. At Skreen, co. Sligo, the Rev. *William Crofton*, Rector of that parish.

At Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 76, the Rev. *Samuel Whitlocke Gandy*, Vicar of that parish, with Richmond. He was the eldest son of the Rev. John Gandy, M.A. Preb. of Exeter, and Vicar of St. Andrew's in Plymouth from 1769 to 1824. He was formerly Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1800, M.A. 1803. Having been for some time Minister of East Stonehouse and St. Budeaux, near Plymouth, he was presented to the vicarage of Kingston in 1817.

At Lower Wallop, Hants, aged 46, the Rev. *William Bunting Tate*, Vicar of that parish (1834). He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1830, M.A. 1833.

Dec. 26. At the house of the Rev. T. Sheepshanks, Coventry, aged 28, the Rev. *Edward Bennett Rice*, M.A. Chaplain to the Earl of Denbigh. He graduated B.A. at Dublin, was incorporated of Oxford in 1850, as a member of Pembroke college.

Dec. 28. At his chambers in Trinity college, Dublin, the Rev. *Thomas de Vere Coneys*, M.A. junior Fellow and Professor of the Irish language in that university (1840), and Rector and Vicar of Ballinakill, co. Galway (1851).

At Loughgall, co. Armagh, the Rev. *Savage Hall*, Rector of that parish, and a Prebendary of Armagh, brother to Roger Hall, esq. D.L. and to Major Hall, J.P. of Mygarmon House. He had officiated in his church on the morning of the same day.

Dec. 29. In Gower-street, the Rev. *Robert Lindblad Burleigh*, Assistant-Curate of All Saints, Gordon-square, and late of King's college, London: second surviving son of the late Robert Burleigh, esq. of Gibraltar.

The Rev. *John Clavering*, Rector of Wimbotsham with Stow Bardolph, Norfolk (1834), and Perp. Curate of Morton Morrell, Warw. (1805). He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1801, M.A. 1806.

At Rushton, Dorset, aged 40, the Rev. *Francis Smith*, Rector of Tarrant Rawston (1826) and of Tarrant Rushton (1842).

Dec. 30. Aged 71, the Rev. *James Toll Hutchins*, Rector of St. Alphage London-wall (1842), and Afternoon Lecturer of the united parishes of St. Anne and St. Agnes, and of St. John Zachary, Aldersgate. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1803, as 7th Junior Optime, M.A. 1810; and was for 37 years Curate of the parishes last mentioned, until March 1840.

At Ozleworth, Glouc. aged 87, the Rev. *Joseph Mayo*, Rector of that parish (1821). He was of University college, Oxford, B.A. 1786, M.A. 1789.

Aged 56, the Rev. *Samuel Young Seagrave*, Rector of Westcott Barton, Oxfordsh. (1836) and Vicar of Tysoe, Warw. He was of Magdalene hall, Oxford, B.A. 1818, M.A. 1820.

Lately. At Dublin, aged 82, the Rev. *John Blair Sterling*, of Aghadoey, Londonderry, Rector of Inniskeen, Monaghan.

The Rev. *Arthur Willis*, Head Master of the Grammar School at Ludlow and Lecturer of St. Lawrence's church. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1831.

Jan. 1. The Rev. *James Baker Morewood*, Chaplain of St. George's hospital, London, and formerly Curate of the Holy Trinity, Cambridge. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1839, M.A. 1842. He was found dead in his bed from apoplexy.

At Buckerell vicarage, Devonshire (the house of his brother-in-law the Rev. E. E. Coleridge), aged 27, the Rev. *Richard Patteson*, late Curate of

King's Cliffe, co. Northampton. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1847.

At Great Addington, co. Northampton, the Rev. *Edmund Tyley*, only son of the Rev. James Tyley, Rector of that parish.

Jan. 2. Aged 89, the Rev. *Samuel Hartopp*, Rector of Cold Overton and Vicar of Little Dalby, Leic. He was of Trinity hall, Camb. LL.B. 1787, and was instituted to both his livings in the following year.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

May 9, 1851. At Roehampton, aged 87, Charles Lyne-Stephens, esq. of Portman-square, and Chicksands Priory, Bedfordshire.

July 8. At Melbourne, South Australia, Jane, eldest dau. of the late Dr. M'Mullin, Deputy Inspector Gen. of Hospitals.

Aug. 30. At Port Louis, Mauritius, Lieut.-Col. George Tait, R. Eng.

Sept. 6. At sea, aged 28, Rebekah-Eleanora, wife of Capt. H. Weston, Bombay army.

Oct. 8. At Kamptee, E.I. in her 35th year, Helen, wife of Major H. B. Blogg, 7th Madras cav.

Oct. 15. Of a wound received in action with the Kaffirs, Lieut. Robert Provo Norris, 6th Royal Regt. eldest son of the Rev. D. G. Norris, Kessingland, Norfolk.

Oct. 18. At Kussowlie, in the north-western provinces of India, Lieut.-Col. Joseph Bradshaw, C.B. 60th Rifles. He entered the army in 1825, became Lieut. in 1826, Captain in 1831, Major in 1836, Lieut.-Colonel in 1841, and in the recent brevet was a Colonel in the army. He commanded the 1st battalion of Rifles at the second siege operations at Mooltan, which commenced 28th Dec. 1848, and again at the battle of Goojerat. Afterwards he accompanied the field force on special service in pursuit of the fugitive Sikh army, until its final surrender at Rawul Pindee. He commanded a brigade during the operations against the Hill tribes in the Eusofzye country, on the 11th and 14th Dec. 1849, when the enemy, five times the strength of the British force, were routed with great loss. In Feb. 1850, he again commanded the advanced guard both in going to and returning from Kohat, in the expedition against the Affreedi tribe. Colonel Bradshaw was, in 1849, appointed a Companion of the Bath, and had received the war medal for Goojerat.

Oct. 21. At the Mauritius, Peter Augustus Heyliger, esq. Stipendiary Magistrate, late Capt. 7th Hussars.

Oct. 30. At Jamaica, Arthur, fourth son of the late Henry Playford, esq. of Northrepps, Norfolk.

Nov. 1. At Poonah, aged 26, the Hon. Henry Lysaght, youngest son of Lord Lisle, and late Ensign 86th Foot.

Nov. 3. At Norwich, in her 19th year, Alethe-Harriet, third daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Chase Matchett, Minor Canon of Norwich Cathedral.

Nov. 6. At Calcutta, Chs. Edw. Stuart Ely, esq. Of wounds received in action with the Kaffirs on the heights above the Waterkloof, Lieut. John Gordon, 74th Regt. eldest son of the late Sir Charles Gordon, of Drimnin, Knt.

Nov. 18. In Ribley, U. S. America, aged 73, Mr. George Busby White, formerly a solicitor residing in Cambridge, and for some years Town Clerk of the borough.

Nov. 19. At Old Aberdeen, Wilhelmina, only surviving dau. of the late Roderick McLeod, D.D. Rector of St. Anne's, Westminster.

Nov. 22. At Meerut, aged 19, Lieut. Lovick Henry Cooper, 1st B. E. Fusiliers, youngest son of Bransby B. Cooper, esq. of New-st. Spring-gar.

Nov. 23. At Whittlesea, Camb. aged 82, William Ground, esq. a Dep.-Lieut. of that county.

Nov. 24. At Aberdeen, aged 70, Margaret-Bannerman, relict of Thomas Best, esq. of Barbadoes.

Nov. 28. At Brussels, Caroline, dau. of the late Edward Ombier, esq. of Camerton, Yorkshire.

At Calcutta, John Reddie, esq. First Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

At Lichfield, aged 74, Susannah-Margaret, wife of the Rev. William Salt.

Aged 34, William Westwood, esq. of Windsor-terrace Dover-road, and late of Gray's-inn-square, solicitor.

Nov. 30. At Charlottenburg, near Berlin, the pastor Wilhelm Meinhold, author of the Amber Witch. He was one of the leaders of the old Lutheran party in Pomerania, but had for some years lived in retirement. His son has joined the Catholic Church.

Dec. 1. In Stratford-green, Essex, aged 41, George Vooght, esq.

At Stourbridge, aged 80, Elizabeth, relict of John Wragge, esq.

At Derby, Robert-Hunter, third son of David Young, esq. of Cornhill, near Aberdeen, N.B.

At Bombay, on his way home, after an absence of eight years, aged 32, John Young, esq. assistant surgeon in the 28th N.I. second surviving son of the late Rev. Thomas Young, Rector of Gilling.

Dec. 2. At Stockwell, aged 73, Anne, dau. of Edward Acton, esq. of Ludlow.

At West Cowes, aged 78, John Eames, esq.

At Cheltenham, Frances, relict of Capt. Emery, H.M. 80th Regt. of Foot, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. W. Parsons.

At Lyme, Frederic, third son of the late Rev. W. Gorton, Rector of Chickerill, and Vicar of Sherborne, Dorset.

At Stanwell, Middlesex, Ann, wife of Robinson Simpson, esq.

At Newcastle, very suddenly, aged 56, Richard Spoor, esq. formerly of Whitburn, one of the magistrates for the county of Durham.

At North Muskham, near Newark, aged 84, Mary, relict of Richard Welby, esq.

Dec. 3. At Norwich, aged 74, Jeremiah Colman, esq. mayor in 1847.

At Hadleigh, aged 77, Ursula, relict of Nathan Drake, esq. M.D.

In New Broad-st. aged 48, Algernon Frampton, esq. M.D. Fellow of the Royal college of Physicians (1832), and for many years Physician to the London Hospital (1844). He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1825, M.A. 1829, M.L. 1831, M.D. 1834.

In Coleshill-st. Eaton-sq. aged 52, Elizabeth-Mary, wife of Edward Greene, esq.

At Oxford, Lieut. Alfred Ogle Hansard, R.N. brother of Mr. Hansard, an eminent surgeon of that city, and son of the late L. G. Hansard, esq. printer to the House of Commons. He passed his examination in Oct. 1836; and was long employed in the Mediterranean in the Implacable 74, and Geyser steam-vessel. He obtained his commission in Dec. 1844; and afterwards served on the coast of Africa in the Flying Fish 12.

In Notting-hill-sq. aged 76, Elizabeth-Rachel, relict of Douglas Johnson, of New Kent-rd, esq.

At the Ordnance-wharf, Chatham, aged 61, James Knewstub, esq. of H.M. Ordnance.

Aged 76, Donald Mackay, esq. of Callipers, Chipperfield, Herts, formerly of British Guiana.

At Abbot-hall, Kendal, aged 78, Catherine, relict of Christopher Wilson, esq. of Rigmaden, and mother of the present High Sheriff for the county of Westmerland.

Dec. 4. At her father's residence in Bath, aged 23, Florence, wife of Thomas Spencer Blake, esq. late of Uffculme, and granddau. of the late Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart. Castle Goring, Sussex.

At Brighton, aged 13, Frederick-James, eldest son of James Duberly, esq. of Gaines-hall, co. Huntingdon; great-nephew to Earl Grey.

After a long and protracted illness, borne with Christian resignation, Sophia, only sister of William Laslett, esq. of Abberton-hall, Worcestershire. She has bequeathed to trustees, for the benefit of the parish, the sum of 100*l.*, the interest

of which is to be annually distributed for ever, on the day of her funeral, in bread, to the poor.

At Pau, Basses Pyrenees, aged 25, John Henry, youngest son of W. Macfarland, of Tulse-hill.

At Shepton Mallett, aged 76, Mr. Robert Norton, Superin. Registrar of the Shepton Mallet Union.

At Barlanerk-house, near Glasgow, Mrs. Fanny Anne Burridge, wife of Robert Strang Robertson, esq. and dau. of the late Francis George Burridge, esq. of Lillesden, Hawkhurst, Kent.

At Cheltenham, aged 77, Barbara Crawley Trefusis, last surviving sister of the late Robert George William Trefusis, fifteenth Baron Clinton.

At the Eagle Steel Works, near Bristol, aged 25, Anne, wife of John Waller, esq.

Dec. 5. At Fisherton Cottage, near Salisbury, aged 84, Martha, relict of James Alford, esq. of Maddington, Wilts.

At St. Quay, Côtes-du-Nord, aged 46, Frances-Sarah, wife of Rev. Rich. Baring Claiborne, M.A.

Of wounds received the day before in a murderous attack near Castle Blayney, Thomas Douglas Bateson, esq. agent to Lord Templetown; brother to Sir Thomas Bateson, of Londonderry, Bart.

At Ventnor, I.W. aged 92, Joseph Hadfield, esq.

At Carlton Curlieu, Elizabeth Bridget, second dau. of the late Grey Hesilrige, esq. of Noseley Hall, Leic.

In Seamore-pl. May Fair, Edward Moore, esq.

At the residence of her son, Coventry K. Patmore, esq. Kentish-town, Eliza, wife of Peter George Patmore, esq.

At Devonshire-pl. aged 75, Elizabeth-Favell, widow of the late John Scott, esq. of Garboldsham Hall, Norfolk, and Jamaica.

At Lewisham, aged 77, Henry Stainton, esq. of the Carron warehouse, London.

At Malton, aged 80, Catharine, wife of Thomas Teasdale, esq. of Wheelgate, York.

At Harrold's Farm, Kingswood, near Wotton-under-Edge, aged 62, Mr. William Witts, yeoman. He contributed 100 guineas towards building a parsonage house in that village.

Dec. 6. At Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, aged 50, Anne, wife of Rear-Admiral Adderley. She was the only dau. of W. R. Bishton, esq. of Shakerley House, Salop.

In Chesham-place, having given birth to a son on the previous day, aged 32, Lady Caroline King. Her ladyship was sister to the Earl of Portarlington. In 1847 she was married to Captain George St. Vincent King, R.N. brother to Sir Richard Duckworth King, Bart.

Elizabeth-Baker, wife of Oliver Mason, esq. of the Grange, Great Malvern.

At Hastings, Miss Smith, sister of Lieut.-Gen. T. P. Smith, of the Bengal Army.

At Aylesbury, aged 20, Henry-Chaplin, third son of the late Sir John De Veulle, Bailli of Jersey.

Dec. 7. At the parsonage, Bournemouth, aged 37, Marianne-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. A. M. Bennett.

Aged 79, Thomas Byrch, esq. of Cirencester, an old and much respected inhabitant of that town.

At Elgin, N.B. aged 69, Henry Distin, esq. formerly of Jamaica.

Aged 81, Isabella, widow of Francis Markett, esq. of Meopham Court Lodge, Kent.

At Clifton, aged 70, William Mortimer, esq.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 50, Jane, widow of Edward Newcomb, esq. formerly of Kidderminster.

At Ipswich, aged 88, Mrs. Patteson, relict of the late Rev. Henry Patteson, of Drinkstone, and mother of the Hon. Mr. Justice Patteson.

At Bromley, Kent, aged 85, Miss Mary Peete, dau. of the late Thomas Peete, esq. of Greenwich.

Susannah, wife of Frederick Perkins, of Chipstead Place, Kent, esq.

At Great Stanmore, aged 71, Sarah Frances, the only surviving dau. of the late Thomas Rice, esq.

At Slough, aged 74, Morgan Waters, esq. last surviving brother of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Waters, K.C.B.

At Easterton, aged 36, Sarah-Jane, wife of J. Williams, esq.

Dec. 8. At Malaga, while on a tour through Spain, Capt. Thomas Battersbee, R.E. (1837), of Stratford-upon-Avon.

In Scotland, Major James Dudgeon Brown, late of 79th Regt. He served with the 21st in Holland in 1814, and was present at the storming of Bergem-op-Zoom. He attained the rank of Major in 1832, in which year he was placed on the unattached half-pay list.

At Niagara, Canada West, aged 32, George Deare, esq. Capt. Royal Canadian Rifle Regt.

At Glasgow, aged 51, Mr. George Donald, who had obtained some celebrity as a poet; and who recently wrote his autobiography under the designation of "the Glasgow Unfortunate." He was originally a cotton-spinner. Like other sons of genius, he was a victim to intemperance.

At Grand Cairo, a few days after she had given birth to a son, the wife of the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, Her Britannic Majesty's Agent and Consul General for Egypt. She was the only daughter of the late James Wadsworth, esq. and was married in 1850. Not only were all the English residents present at her funeral, but the pall was borne by the Consuls General of the other Powers and by the Foreign Minister; many Turkish officers, pachas, and beys, attended the solemn ceremony, to attest their sympathy and respect, and in so doing gave satisfactory evidence of the increase of humanity and civilisation in Egypt.

At Brighton, Eliza-Letitia-Catherine, relict of J. H. D. Ogilvie, esq.

At Board-hill, Sussex, aged 52, Capt. William Preston, R.N. second son of the late Admiral Preston, of Askam Bryan, Yorkshire. He entered the service 1st Jan. 1811, on board the Venus frigate, Capt. Kenneth Mackenzie, with whom he served in the North Sea and West Indies until Feb. 1815. During the eight following years he served in various ships on the Home and North American stations; in 1822 was made Lieut. of the Doterel 18, in 1826 of the Success 28, and in 1828 first of the Sulphur 8. He became Commander 1833, was appointed Nov. 1837 to the Electra 18; and in April 1839 second Captain of the Stag 46, both serving on the South American station. He attained post rank in 1841. As a magistrate he did his duty—sternly but truly; as a friend and neighbour he was esteemed and highly respected; and to the poor he was a friend indeed. He married in 1833 Hamilla-Mary, youngest daughter of James Mangles, esq. M.P. for Woodbridge, and has left a son and daughter.

At Cwmffrwd, Carmarthen, aged 66, John Wilson, esq. Judge of the County Courts of Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire, and Recorder of Carmarthen. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn, Feb. 10, 1824.

At Great Malvern, aged 66, Mrs. James Severne, widow, of Leamington.

Dec. 9. At Podstream House, Wivelsfield, Sussex, aged 78, Joseph Allen, esq. Major of the 1st West York Militia, and many years chairman of the Brighton bench of magistrates, and one of the Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Privy Chamber.

At Stonehouse, aged 82, Mr. Burk, many years boatswain of Devonport. He was the man who nailed the colours to the mast at the glorious first of June.

At Bakewell, aged 66, Mary, relict of the Rev. Edward Cove, Vicar of Brimpton, Berks; who died in 1840.

At Reading, Sarah, eldest dau. of the late James Vincent Mathias, of Stanhoe Hall, Norfolk, esq.

At Great Cumberland-pl. in her 30th year, the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald Moreton. She was Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Sir Charles Macdonald Lockhart, Bart. was married in 1837 to the Hon. Augustus Henry Moreton (next brother to Earl Ducie), who has taken the additional name of Macdonald; and has left issue a son and three daughters.

At Brockenhurst, New Forest, Emily-Mary, wife of N. Bowden Smith, esq.

At Southampton, aged 78, Dorothy Smith, sister of the Rev. John Smith, late Rector of Dean, near Basingstoke, Hants.

At Wastdale Hall, Cumberland, aged 78, Mary, relict of Christian Tawke, esq. of Croydon, and eldest dau. of the late Timothy Leach, esq. of Clapham.

In Mecklenburgh-sq. aged 23, Clement, third son of Francis Whiting, esq.

Dec. 10. At Appledore, aged 58, Thomas Chappell, esq. eldest son of the late William Chappell, esq.

At Lymington, aged 82, Deborah, widow of George Corbin, esq. late of Dorchester, and mother of James Corbin, esq. of Poole.

At Framingham, near Norwich, aged 26, Edw. Close Brewster Grice, only son of the late Joseph Grice, esq. surgeon, Dunmow.

Aged 80, J. Laurie, esq. of Laurieston, Glasgow.

At the residence of her son the Rev. Dr. Lord, Tooting, aged 84, the widow of Walter Lord, esq.

Aged 78, Miss Letitia Pratt, of Piccadilly.

At Glasgow, John Renwick, esq. W.S.

Dec. 11. At Arrow rectory, Warw. Sarah, wife of the Rev. Hugh C. Carleton.

At Kingsdon Rectory, aged 83, R. Cooper, esq.

At Stonehouse, aged 83, Charles Corfield, esq. late surgeon 17th Foot.

In Gower-st. Bedford-sq. aged 30, Charles Elder, esq. artist, leaving a widow and three children.

At Peterborough, aged 63, Lieut.-Col. Abraham Hardy, late of the Bengal Army, which he entered in 1803, and retired in 1835. He was an active magistrate for the liberty of Peterborough and the Isle of Ely.

At Blandford, aged 78, Mary, relict of W. Ilott, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 20, Herbert Montgomery Jones, youngest son of Rear-Adm. the Hon. Alexander Jones, and grandson of the late Charles fifth Viscount Ranelagh.

At Littleham, Devon, aged 84, William Shearman, esq.

Aged 61, Edmund Tattersall, esq. of Hyde Park-corner. He was a man of great punctuality in business, and of much benevolence and liberality, especially toward St. George's and the Lock Hospitals.

At Helston, Cornwall, Harriet, widow of Francis Vyvyan, esq. Capt. in the Grenadier Guards, only brother of the late Sir Vyel Vyvyan, Bart. She was the youngest dau. of the late Tremenheere Johns, esq. of Helston.

James D. Woods, esq. of the Middle Temple, for upwards of thirty years one of the Reporters of the Times.

Dec. 12. At Lausanne, Anna-Maria Allott, dau. of the late Dean of Raphoe.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 65, Mary, relict of Samuel Cary, esq. late of Bristol.

Aged 59, Peter Kennion, esq.

At Bognor, aged 75, Capt. J. Smith, many years Adjutant in the Sussex Militia staff.

At Southampton, Eliza, wife of Major Henry Stiles, of the Bombay Fusiliers.

At York, aged 53, Sophia, wife of Wm. Robert Ward, esq. of Slingsby.

At Hastings, aged 24, Mary-Ann, widow of Henry Wells, esq. surgeon, of Pimlico.

At Rye, Mary, eldest dau. of the late William Dyke Whitmarsh, esq. of Salisbury.

Dec. 13. At Hampstead, at the house of her nephew Anthony Highmore, esq. aged 81, Esther, widow of Robert Bakewell, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 75, Lieut.-Col. Nathaniel Bean, late Capt. in the 17th Regt. which he entered as an Ensign in 1799. He was placed on the half-pay of the 49th 1815; and became brevet Lieut.-Colonel 1837.

In Charles-st. St. James's, aged 82, Augustus Hill Bradshaw, esq. formerly Accountant-General of the Army Pay Office.

Aged 74, George Bragg, esq. of Birchfield, nea Birmingham.

At Blackheath, Mary, wife of George William Cottam, esq. youngest dau. of the late Captain George Norton, R.N. of Guildford.

Mary, wife of Richard Duncan, of Forest Gate, West Ham, and niece of the late John Abbott, esq.

Aged 60, Robert Lundie, esq. Governor of the Gaol and House of Correction at Hull during the last fifteen years.

At Bayswater, Belinda-Eulalia-Rose, dau. of Henry William Marriott, esq.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 62, Major James Mason, late of the 77th Regt. seven weeks after receiving intelligence of the death of his eldest son, Lieut. Henry James Mason, of the 18th Regt. which took place on the 4th of August, at Mauritius, on his passage home from India.

At Tottenham, aged 8, George-Ezekiel, only son of Lieut. George Moxon, 52nd Bengal Nat. Inf.

At Brampford Speke, aged 78, Mary, relict of Charles Norbrun, esq. and dau. of the late Adm. Rawe.

At Blackford, Devonshire, in his 70th year, Sir Frederick Leman Rogers, the 7th Bart. (1698-9). He was the 2nd son of Sir Frederick Leman Rogers, the fifth Baronet, formerly Recorder and M.P. for Plymouth, by Miss Lillicrap. He succeeded his brother in 1847; and married in 1810 Sophia, dau. of Colonel Charles Russell Deare, but having died without issue is succeeded by his brother, now Sir Robert Henley Rogers, Capt. R.N.

At Windsor, George, youngest son of T. A. Soley, esq. surgeon.

In Baker-st. aged 72, Capt. the Hon. Charles Southwell, K.H. K.C. next brother and heir presumptive to Lord Viscount Southwell. He lost his leg in action 1801. Having died unmarried, the next presumptive heir to the peerage is his nephew, Thomas-Arthur-Joseph, son of the late Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. F. Southwell.

At Canterbury, aged 71, Robert John Sprakeling, esq. for many years one of the magistrates of that city.

At Bristol, aged 63, Mary-Ann-Alizabeth, only surviving child of the late John Stevens, esq. of Saverent and Stevenage, Jamaica.

At Winchester, aged 52, Capt. William Frederick Vernon, Paymaster 38th Regt.

Dec. 14. At Manchester, Mr. Edward Bennett, late of the firm of Edward and R. William Bennett, solicitors.

At Barnard Castle, aged 86, Mrs. Charlton.

At his mother's house, Campden Grove, Kensington, aged 22, William Hislop Clarke, esq. Ensign in the 67th Regt. third son of the late Lieut.-Col. Andrew Clarke, K.H. Governor of Western Australia.

At Crakaton, St. Genniss, near Stratton, Cornwall, aged 68, Richard Cock, esq.

Suddenly, in Hamilton-pl. St. John's-wood, aged 38, Edwin Fagg, esq.

In Paris, aged 7, the only son of the Baron Molesworth de Mallet.

In Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, aged 71, Ann, relict of George Reveley, esq.

At Stoke-ferry, Norfolk, aged 83, Sarah, relict of Charles Sanders, esq. elder dau. of James Bradfield, esq. of the same place.

Dec. 15. Miss Barkworth, of Braffords, near Hull.

Aged 73, Richard Barnett, esq. of Brookfield, Highgate-rise.

At Hastings, aged 30, Maria-Anne, wife of Mr. Ash Rudd Bird, youngest son of the late Rev. J. T. Bird, Rector of Riddlesworth.

At Belfield, Windermere, Caroline, wife of James Bryans, esq.

At the house of her dau. Mrs. J. C. Woolcombe, aged 83, Elizabeth Harris, widow of Robert Carter, esq. of Newfoundland.

At Brighton, aged 69, Frances, dau. of the late Harvey Christian Combe, esq.

At Swansea, William Rees Davies, eldest son of

the late Rev. Jonathan Davies, of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath, and grandson of the late Rev. William Rees, incumbent of Michaelstone, Glamorgan.

At Brompton, Robert, youngest son of the late Richard Jarvis, esq. of Cambridge-ter. Hyde-park.

At Romsey, aged 81, Priscilla, relict of John Keet, esq. of Elm-grove, Southsea.

At Ramsgate, aged 76, Jane, relict of Ingram Rider, esq.

At Florence, aged 58, Miss Eliza Rutherford, late of Upper Clapton.

At Welshpool, aged 76, Mrs. Whitehall.

Dec. 16. Aged 64, Susannah Brand, of Half Moon-st. widow of John Edward Brand, esq. formerly of Westbourne-green.

Sarah-Ann, wife of Frederick Burr, esq. of Luton, eldest dau. of Richard Crabb, esq. of Baddow Place, Essex.

In York-st. Covent-garden, aged 71, John Cawthorn, esq. formerly of New-inn.

At Sadler's-hall, Eynsford, Kent, aged 59, Edmund Clemson, esq.

At West Fordington, Maria-Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. P. Cookesley, B.A. of Wimborne Minster, Dorset.

At Bexley-heath, Kent, Sarah-Elizabeth, wife of John A. Fisher, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 87, Penelope, relict of Adam Gordon, esq.

At Bath, aged 84, Mrs. Judith Grellier.

At Fulford House, near York, Harriett-Rosina, dau. of James Hopkinson, esq.

At Ibsley Lodge, near Exeter, Anna-Maria, wife of Capt. Thomas Locke Lewis, Royal Eng.

At London-fields, Hackney, aged 76, Richard P. Munt, esq.

At Kennington, aged 80, Sarah-Elizabeth Nethersole, spinster.

Anne-Jane Reed, youngest dau. of the late James Taverner Reed, esq. of Wells, Norfolk.

At Leyton, aged 71, Margaret, relict of William Rhodes, esq.

At Hatherleigh, Devon, Mary-Ann, second dau. of Joseph Risdon, esq. of Hartleigh, Buckland Filleigh.

At Paris, aged 49, Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Sheppard, esq. of Folkington Place, Sussex.

At Carlisle, aged 54, James Steel, esq. editor and proprietor of the Carlisle Journal. By his own ability and perseverance Mr. Steel had raised himself to a position of great influence amongst his fellow-citizens, and throughout the county generally. He was the leading spirit amongst the Reformers of Cumberland during the agitation which preceded Reform, and during the movement which resulted in the abolition of the Corn Laws; and it was mainly owing to his exertions that Sir James Graham was ousted from the representation. Since the passing of the Municipal Reform Act he had been a member of the Corporation of Carlisle, and for two successive years he filled the office of mayor. His portrait was placed in the town hall by public subscription.

At Hastings, aged 27, Henry Annesley Voysey, of Guildford-st. Russell-sq. eldest son of the late Annesley Voysey, esq. of Newington-green, and of Jamaica.

Dec. 17, Aged 50, Edward Bennett, esq. of Pelham-crescent, one of the Masters of the Court of Exchequer.

At Totnes, Ann, widow of Joseph Blower, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Lessness-heath, Erith, Sarah, wife of Richard Hoare Dowling, esq.

At Workington, Cumberland, aged 40, Joseph Parkin, esq. surgeon, of Whitehaven.

At her mother's, in Coleshill-st. Charlotte-Margaret, only dau. of the late James Scott, esq. formerly of Fludyer-street, Whitehall.

At her son's house, North-end, Hampstead, aged 65, Mary-Ann, widow of Thomas Street, esq.

Dec. 18. At Barnstaple, aged 82, Mr. William Arter, a member of the Town Council of Barnstaple since the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill, and on the retired list of the North Devon Militia, in which he was Quarter-master since 1815.

At Brighton, aged 78, James Carnegie, esq. late of the Hon. E.I.C.'s Naval Service, and of Atholl-crescent, Edinburgh.

At Ashburton, aged 88, Miss Philippa Eales, sister to R. Eales, esq. Clerk of the Peace for Devon.

At Chinthurst, near Guildford, aged 65, Thomas Forrest, esq. of Forrest Lodge, Binfield, Berks.

At Newport, George Latch, esq. solicitor, son of Joseph Latch, esq. merchant, of that town.

At Egremont, Cheshire, Pincke Lee, esq. eldest son of the late Henry Pincke Lee, esq. of Woolley Lodge, Berks.

In Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, Adelaide-Isabella, infant dau. of Sir Edwin Pearson.

At Islington, aged 77, Jane, widow of Matthew Shout, formerly civil engineer of Sunderland Pier.

At Elm Cottage, Thames-bank, Pimlico, aged 72, Samuel Smith, esq. of the Middle Temple, eldest son of the late Joseph Smith, esq. of Bristol, barrister-at-law.

At Belhaven, near Dunbar, James Wilson, esq. late of Xeres de la Frontera.

Henrietta, fourth dau. of the late Thomas Wood, esq. of Littleton, Middlesex.

Dec. 19. At Leamington, Maria-Frances, wife of the Rev. John Babington, Rector of Cossington, Leic. dau. of the Rev. J. S. Pratt, B.C.L. Preb. of Peterborough.

At Dover, aged 80, Mary Baker, a member of the Society of Friends.

At Hastings, aged 18, Brook-Henry, son of the Rev. Thomas Pym Bridges, of Danbury, Essex.

At Frome, aged 23, Samuel Francis Edgell Bush, only son of the late Samuel Bush, esq. solicitor, and grandson of the late Francis Bush, esq. surgeon, of Frome.

At Sandgate, aged 83, Mary, relict of Peter Clark, esq. of Earl's-terrace, Kensington.

At Upper Holloway, aged 77, Thomas Dickinson, esq.

At Toft, near Dunchurch, aged 80, Letitia, relict of John Drayson, esq.

At Wellington-terrace, St. John's-wood, Margaret, widow of William Fauquier, esq.

At Exeter, Emily, wife of Thomas Mills, esq.

At Sligo, aged 60, Comm. Redmond Moriarty, R.N. Government Emigration Officer. He was the eldest son of the late Vice-Adm. Sylverius Moriarty. He entered the navy in 1804 as midshipman on board the Romulus 36; was nominated Acting-Lieut. of the Active 46, for his services in the attack on a fleet of merchantmen in the Mediterranean in 1811, and in the same year shared in the hard-fought action with the Pomone 44, which was captured. He was confirmed Lieut. in Jan. 1812, and served altogether for fifteen years on full pay. He married first Dorcas-Helena, dau. of Major Edward Orpen, of Killowen, co. Kerry, and, secondly, Rachael-Anne, dau. of John Mayberry, esq. of Green-lanes, in the same co. and has left a son and two daus.

In London, aged 31, Henry James Newbould, esq. of Abberbury, Oxf. second son of Henry Newbould, esq. of Sharrow-bank, Sheffield.

At Bemerton rectory, aged 36, Anna-Maria, wife of the Rev. Wellesley Pole Pigott, and dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Lord Henry Paulett, K.C.B. She was married in 1845.

At Riccall, Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Toft Richardson, esq. of Riccall Hall.

At Ashford, aged 74, S. Sankey, esq. formerly of South Hill, Hastingleigh, leaving a widow, six sons, and a daughter.

At Hampton Court, Isabella, widow of Lord George Seymour, 7th son of the first Marquess of Hertford. She was the ninth dau. of the Hon. and Rev. George Hamilton, uncle to the first Marquess of Abercorn. She was married to Lord George Seymour in 1795, left his widow in 1848, and has left issue the present Sir Hamilton Seymour, Mi-

nister at St. Petersburgh, the Hon. W. Henry Liddell, and the Countess of Shannon.

At Southport, aged 58, Sarah, wife of Richard Tetley, esq. of Fremont, West Derby, Lanc.

Aged 65, Marianne, widow of Walter Alexander Urquhart, esq. of Leyton, Essex.

Dec. 20. Aged 38, Eliza-Anne, wife of Charles Bawtree, esq. of Mistley, and only dau. of the late Daniel Constable Alston, esq. of Manningtree.

At Great Torrington, aged 70, Blandina, relict of E. H. Caddy, esq.

At Upleatham, in Cleveland, aged 53, Samuel Gatliff, esq.

Drowned in the Isis, near Oxford, by the upsetting of a skiff, aged 20, William Hender Gillbee, esq. Commoner of Exeter College, only son of the Rev. William Gillbee, Vicar of Gwennap, Cornwall, and nephew of Rev. Chas. Gillbee, Rector of Barby.

In Sackville-st. Fanny-Anne-Charlotte, third dau. of the late John Parkinson, esq. F.R.S. Consul to the Republic of Mexico.

At Bishopwearmouth, aged 62, Ann, wife of John Scott, esq.

Dec. 21. At Brighton, aged 12, Catharine-Jane, only child of Louisa Cobbold, relict of John George Cobbold, esq. of Bladenham, Suffolk.

At Hastings, aged 26, Sarah-Christine, dau. of John Samuel Foretier, esq. of Willesden, Middx.

In London, aged 18, Eliza-Susannah, third surviving dau. of Alfred Mynn, esq. of Frinningham House, near Maidstone.

At Windsor, Mr. Rand, a Military Knight of Windsor, late Quartermaster of the 43rd Regt. He received the silver medal with nine clasps.

At Torquay, aged 33, James Yeeles Row, esq. of Tottenham, Middlesex, and Little St. Thomas Apostle, London.

Aged 55, Mary Carr Soden, dau. of the late Dr. Soden, of the Medical Staff.

At Bury, near Gosport, aged 13, Georgina-Blanche, second dau. of the late Rev. Mr. Twyford, and niece of Adm. Purvis.

Dec. 22. In Grosvenor-cresc. aged 15, Blanche-Anne, only child of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Baring, of Melchet Park, Wilts.

At Stanway, near Colchester, aged 66, Samuel Thomas Carter, esq. Commander R.N. formerly of Lowestoft, Suffolk. He was the eldest son of the late Samuel Carter, esq. of Sudbury, Suffolk, and Twinstead Lodge, Essex. He entered the navy on board the Juno 32, and served for thirteen years on full pay. He was made Lieut. 1808, and Commander 1844. He married in 1814 his cousin Laura-Catherine, second dau. of the Rev. Wm. Chapman, Vicar of Margate, and has left a son and four daughters.

In Harley-st. aged 69, Colonel Thomas Drake, late of the Grenadier Guards. His commissions were dated as follows: Ensign 1805, Lieut. 1806, Captain 1807, Major 1813, Lieut.-Colonel 1826, and Colonel 1841. In 1805 and 1806 he served with the army on the Elbe, under Lord Cathcart; in 1808-9 in Spain and Portugal, under Sir John Moore; and with the expedition to Walcheren in 1809. He was present at Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Nivelle, for which he had received the war medal with three clasps. In 1833 he was nominated a Companion of the Military order of St. Michael and St. George.

In Hereford-st. Oxford-st. at an advanced age, Fanny, relict of Henry Francklyn, esq.

At Plumpton Place, Sussex, aged 80, Aylmer Hayly, esq. formerly Major in the 4th Regt. many years an active magistrate of the counties of Kent and Sussex, and late of Wadhurst Castle, in the latter county.

At Linslade, Beds. Mary-Anne-Sophia, wife of R. W. W. Miller, esq. R.N. second dau. of the late Capt. J. Moriarty, R.N.

At Netherton House, Bewdley, aged 68, Edward Prichard, esq. many years a merchant in Bristol.

Dec. 23. At Bristol, Mrs. Colonel Booth.

At Woolwich-common, Harriet, wife of Col. Courtenay Cruttenden, Royal Art.

At Southampton, aged 39, Keppel Robert Edward Foote, esq. Her Majesty's Arbitrator of the Madrid Commission at the Cape de Verd Islands, eldest son of Capt. John Foote, R.N. Also, at Southampton, *Dec.* 26, Helen-Matilda, his wife.

At Perry-villa, the residence of her son, the Rev. C. B. Snepp, Ann, wife of G. E. Jones, esq. M.D. and relict of Thomas Snepp, esq. of Alcester. She was the dau. of the late Sir Henry Wakeman, Bart. by his first marriage with Theodosia, dau. of John Freeman, esq. of Gaines, co. Hereford. Her second marriage took place in 1835.

At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Robert Moffatt, esq. late of Denmark-hill, Surrey.

In Highbury-park, Islington, aged 66, Richard Percival, esq. F.S.A. banker, of Lombard-st.

In Dorset-pl. Harriet-Chicheley, second dau. of the late Richard C. Plowden, esq. of Devonshire-pl.

At Tenby, aged 63, John Poingdestre, esq. of Granville House, Jersey.

Aged 24, John Davies Power, only son of John Power, esq. of the Green, Richmond.

At the residence of his brother-in-law, the Rev. J. M. Colson, Henry Story, esq. of Norton, near Stockton-on-Tees, county of Durham.

At the Valeta, Hemsworth, Hants, Jane-Dorothea, wife of Lieut.-Col. J. Temple.

At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Annie, eldest dau. of Charles Timm, M.D. formerly of Ripon.

In London, Elizabeth, relict of Commander John Yule, R.N. formerly of Branscombe, Devon.

Dec. 24. In Upper Gower-st. aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Butts, esq. of Grafton-st.

At the house of her dau. Mrs. Prescott, Nunhead-green, aged 76, Sarah, widow of Robert Dobinson, esq.

At Garden-court, Temple, Joseph Douglas, esq. a member of the western circuit, who had for many years been the revising barrister at Dorset. The jury returned the following special verdict: "That the deceased, Joseph Douglas, died from loss of blood from a wound on the upper part of the left temporal artery, produced from having accidentally fallen against a key then in the lower part of a bookcase."

Elizabeth, wife of John Humphreys, esq. of Upper Clapton.

At North Sunderland, aged 79, Henry Johnson, esq. of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

At Cheltenham, aged 85, John Kingdom, esq. formerly of Batheaston, near Bath.

At Kensington, aged 66, Margaret, widow of Conway Whitehorne Lovesy, esq. of Charlton King's, Glouc.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 68, Mr. Neast Greville Prideaux, solicitor, of Bristol.

Dec. 25. In Cambridge-villas, Fulham, aged 39, Caleb Basan, M.R.C.S.

At Tiverton, aged 76, the relict of the late Lieut.-Col. Foster.

At Clifton, aged 59, Eleonora, relict of R. H. Manning, esq.

At Portsea, Hannah, wife of W. Milloway, esq.

At Portsea, aged 28, the Hon. Pownoll Fleetwood Pellew, First Lieut. of Her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, half-brother and heir presumptive to Viscount Exmouth. He was the son of Pownoll-Bastard the 2nd Viscount, Capt. R.N. by his second wife Janet, eldest dau. of Mungo Dick, esq. He entered the navy 1836, was made Lieut. 1843, and had served in the Cornwallis 72, Collingwood 80, and Howe 120. His remains were committed to the grave in the Garrison churchyard, attended by Lord Exmouth, the Hon. C. Pellew, Mr. Dick, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and the subordinate officers of the royal yacht, &c.

In Guilford-st. Russell-sq. aged six months, Gerald-Louis, youngest son of Sir Frederick Pollock.

In Kentish-town, aged 53, Henry Shaw, esq. of the firm of Shaw and Sons, Printers, Fetter-lane.

At Cross, aged 22, Charles-Henry-Lisle, only son of the Rev. C. Taylor, Rector of Bidisham, Som.

Aged 47, John Brooker Vallance, esq. of Hove

House, near Brighton. He was the eldest son of the late John Vallance, esq. of Hove, by Elizabeth his wife. He was for several years Master of the Brighton Harriers (having previously hunted a small pack of his own), and in that as well as his private capacity he won the esteem of all by his urbane and amiable disposition. He married in 1845 Sarah-Duke, only dau. of John Olliver, esq. of Littlehampton, who is left his widow, with two sons.

At Ore, near Hastings, aged 62, Thomas Newman Ward, esq. (formerly Thomas Newman Collins), of Field-green, Sandhurst, Kent.

At Merton-pl. Turnham-green, Mrs. Sibella Westwood.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 62, Elizabeth, relict of Edward Williams, esq. of Efford House, near Plymouth, and dau. of the late J. P. Foot, esq. of Harewood, Cornwall.

Dec. 26. Aged 74, John Boorer, esq. C.E.

At Stoke, aged 68, Mr. William Churchward, for many years Clerk of the Works of Her Majesty's Dockyard, Devonport.

At Horton Hall, Bradford, Yorkshire, aged 83, Samuel Hailstone, esq.

At Bathford, near Bath, Capt. Wm. Hall, late 81st Regt. third son of the Rev. John Hall, of Rotterdam.

At Brighton, aged 49, James Hovell, esq. formerly of South-sq. Gray's-inn, nephew of the late Thomas Hovell, esq. of the Leys, Cambridge.

In London, aged 21, Mr. Henry William Lewer, second son of Mr. Edward Lewer, of Wimborne Minster, a medical student in King's college, and one of the clinical clerks; from small-pox, taken whilst attending his professional duties.

At Liverpool, in consequence of falling down stairs, by which he received a severe fracture of the spine and other internal injuries, Mr. Duncan M'Lachlan, of the firm of Wilson and M'Lachlan, ship-owners and ship-chandlers.

In Woburn-pl. Emma, wife of John Gorham Maitland, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Landport, Portsea, aged 92, William Ray, esq. formerly of Havant.

At the residence of her nephew, the Rev. E. A. Rouse, Moorwinstow, aged 64, Miss Jane Rouse.

At Horton Lodge, near Shrewsbury, aged 68, Joseph Shephard, esq.

At St. Omer's, aged 15, Margaret Jones Tanner, third dau. of the late Frederick Tanner, esq. of Exeter.

At Malvern, aged 37, Mr. J. B. Wigham, F.G.S. only son of Mr. Robert Wigham, of Norwich, well known as having personally collected one of the best cabinets of tertiary fossils in the kingdom.

William Wilkinson, esq. eldest son of the late Wm. Wilkinson, esq. of Hull.

Aged 57, Tycho Wing, esq. of Thorney Abbey, Cambridgeshire.

Dec. 27. At Glanyrafon, Crickhowell, aged 28, George Penry Bevan, esq. of Glanyrafon, and of 15, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At the residence of his father, Fetcham, Surrey, aged 19, Frederick Barnard Clagett, esq. of the Madras Army.

At Southampton, aged 37, Lieut. Edward James Lloyd Cooper, R.N. late of H.M. ships Herald and Plover, on his return from the Arctic Expedition. He was the third son of the late Sir George Cooper, Puisne Judge at Madras, by Mary-Justina, dau. of Colonel Lloyd, of Dale Castle, co. Pembroke. He entered the navy in 1827 on board the Victor 18; was made Lieut. 1842, and had since served in the Ringdove 16, Caledonia 120, and Herald 36.

At Faversham, aged 75, Mary, widow of John Thomas Giraud, esq.

Aged 48, Eliza-Turton, wife of John Gallagher, esq. of Wolverhampton.

In London, Sophia, relict of Matthew Buncroft Lister, esq. of Burwell Park, Lincolnshire, and mother of the present Henry Burwell, esq. of that place. She was left a widow in 1843.

Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the late William Reece, esq. of Connaught-sq.

At Stapleton Cross, Martock, Somerset, Jane, wife of T. Richards, esq.

Aged 28, Charles Underhill, esq. of Wolverhampton, surgeon.

At Midhurst, aged 87, Ann, relict of Wm. Whitter, esq. and mother of Wm. Whitter, esq. J.P. of Worthing.

Dec. 28. At Hatton Hall, Northamptonshire, aged 92, Robert Grahame, esq. late of Whitehall, Lanarkshire.

Aged 74, Capt. Hill, Paymaster of the Hereford Militia.

Margaret, wife of Joseph Venables Lovett, esq. of Belmont, Shropshire. She was the second dau. of Richard Heaton, esq. of Plâs Heaton, co. Denbigh; was married in 1815, and has left a numerous family.

At Burton Overy, Leic. aged 65, Ann, wife of the late J. Moore, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Rev. H. Woodcock, of Barkby.

At Gibraltar, aged 73, James Sewell, esq. Senior Practitioner in the Supreme Court, and Advocate and Proctor of the Admiralty in the Vice-Admiralty Court.

At Exeter, aged 57, Capt. John Somerville, retired full pay, Royal Art.

Samuel Sparks, esq. of Huish Episcopi, Som.

At Field Dalling, Norfolk, Sarah-Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. William Upjohn, Vicar of Field Dalling and Binham.

Dec. 29. At Latton Vicarage, Wilts, Jessie-Ellen, only dau. of William Frederick Beadon, esq. of Stratford-pl.

At Wallingford, aged 86, Mary, widow of George William Birkett, esq.

Aged 18, Esther Fanny, only dau. of Richard Carrington, esq. of Sydenham-hill.

At Gisborough, aged 33, Catherine-Frances, wife of the Rev. Henry Clarke, M.A. incumbent.

At Holme-hill, Dunblane, N.B. Miss Mary Jane Erskine, of Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, dau. of the late David Erskine, esq. of Bengal.

At Bath, aged 76, Mr. Thomas Evans, formerly of the Bath and Bristol Theatres.

At the residence of his brother, William Fowler, esq. of The Beaks, near Smethwick, aged 59, Thomas Fowler, esq. eldest son of the late Thomas Leversage Fowler, esq. of Pendeford Hall, near Wolverhampton. He had been through nearly the whole of his life subject to fits of epilepsy, and for several years under the immediate care of Mr. William Fowler, appointed guardian of his person under the Court of Chancery. He was the representative of an ancient Staffordshire family; and the estate descends to Richard Fowler Butler, esq. of Barton, his brother and heir.

At Brighton, aged 31, Charlotte-Elizabeth, relict of Alfred Gell, esq. and only surviving dau. of Thomas Freeman, esq.

At Cumberland-terr. Regent's-park, Sarah-Frances, widow of William Hodges, esq.

At North Cray, Kent, aged 90, Sarah, relict of William Kettel, esq. of Wateringbury.

At Partick-hall, near Glasgow, Mr. James Macdonald, of the firm of David and James Macdonald and Co. Glasgow.

At Ashford, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of Francis Norwood, esq. formerly of Bybrook.

Dec. 30. At Cheltenham, Margaret, widow of Gen. Robert Bell, of Russell-sq.

At Redbourne, Herts, aged 76, Martha-Vere, widow of Rear-Adm. William Brown.

At Plymouth, aged 79, William Ogle Carr, esq.

At the Cloisters, Windsor, aged 37, Harriette, wife of George J. Elvey, Mus. D., Organist of St. George's Chapel, and Private Organist to her Majesty. She was the only child of Highmore Skeats, esq. Dr. Elvey's predecessor at St. George's Chapel; was married June 19th, 1838, and has left issue one son. Through a long and suffering illness she evinced the greatest piety and resignation; not a murmur was heard to escape her lips, though at times her pains were almost beyond endurance. To know her was to love her, and she has left an aching void in the hearts of many

of those to whom her presence was constant sunshine.

At Osberton, Notts, the infant son of G. S. Foljambe, esq.

At Boley-hill, Rochester, aged 62, W. C. Hillier, esq. Paymaster and Purser R.N.

At Barton Mere, near Bury St. Edmund's, aged 62, Frances, widow of William Hollingworth Quale, esq.

At Mamhead rectory, Devon, aged 9, Louisa-Harriet Parker, dau. of the late Capt. and Lady Catherine C. Parker.

At Sidmouth, aged 91, Stephen Stockier, esq.

In London, aged 72, William Evatt Wright, esq. late of the Madras Establishment.

Dec. 31. In Sussex-pl. Hyde-park, aged 55, Sarah, youngest dau. of the late B. Blake, esq. of Cambridge-terrace.

At Lichfield, aged 84, Henry Cotton, esq.

At Cullompton, Devon, at an advanced age, Mrs. Dunn, sister of the late George Fowler, esq. of Axbridge.

At Star Beck, aged 54, Charles Faviell, esq. of Harrogate.

At Paris, Margaret-Ross, dau. of the late Dugald Gilchrist, esq. of Ospisdale, Sutherlandshire.

At the residence of her son-in-law, W. R. Coupland, esq. of Liverpool, aged 79, Mrs. Jerrold, mother of Mr. Douglas Jerrold. She was a pensioner on the General Theatrical Fund, at 30*l.*

At Stroud, Glouc. Mary, widow of the Rev. William Price Lewis, of New House, near Cardiff.

At Pimlico, aged 91, Acheson Maxwell, esq. a faithful friend of the late Earl of Macartney, under whom he held various confidential employments at Madras, in the memorable embassy to China, and in the Cape of Good Hope. He also accompanied his Lordship, in 1795, on a confidential mission to Louis XVIII. then residing at Verona. He then held for some years the office of an Auditor of Public Accounts, and retired on a pension.

At Leighterton, Glouc. at the house of his son, aged 83, Richard Randall, esq. of Chicklade, Wilts.

At Portsmouth, aged 92, William Reeks. He entered the Victualling Department in 1774, and was superannuated from it in 1828—a service of 54 years—34 of which, including the most eventful period of the late war, he performed the arduous duties of resident agent at that port.

At Stapleford, Linc. aged 83, Edward Tonge, esq.

At Belfast, Mrs. Emerson, mother of Sir James Emerson Tennant, one of the most active and earnest promoters of the charities of the town. She was the foundress of three societies, the Penny-a-week, Destitute Sick, and House of Industry.

Jan. 1. While on a visit at William Fetherstonhaugh's, esq. Cultebar, co. Sligo, aged 16, Robert Ash, second son of the late Robert Alger, esq. of Drogheda.

At Bingham's Melcombe, Dorset, Caroline-Damer, wife of the Rev. Chas. Bingham, Rector of that place. She was his cousin, the second dau. of the Rev. Montagu John Wynyard, of West Rownton, Yorkshire; was married in 1829, and has left no surviving issue.

At Leamington, aged 92, Mrs. Blick.

At Rossall, near Shrewsbury, aged 80, the Right Hon. Anne-Catherine dowager Viscountess Feilding. She was the daughter of Thomas Jelf Powis, esq. of Berwick House, Salop; and was married in 1791, to William Robert Viscount Feilding, who died before his father in 1799. She had issue four sons and three daughters, of whom the survivers are the present Earl of Denbigh, Lady Emily Harding, and her two youngest sons.

At Tottenham, Ann, relict of Thomas Flight, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 69, Henry Gooch, esq. late of the Audit Office, Somerset House.

At St. Neot's, Cornwall, aged 23, Horatio-Glynn, Lieut. 64th Regt. second surviving son of the Rev. Henry Grylls, Vicar of St. Neot's.

At Hammersmith, aged 32, Edmond Nettleship, esq. third son of the late John Bayfield Nettleship, esq. of Hingham, Norfolk.

In the Hagley-road, Birmingham, John Taylor, esq. formerly of the firm of Messrs. Scholefield and Taylor, of that town.

Jan. 2. At Preston Barracks, brevet Major William Thomas Bremner, Captain 46th Regt. (1839).

Aged 48, Henry Charles Clapham, esq. of Francis-st. Torrington-sq.

At Southampton, Bella, widow of G. R. Corfe, esq.

In Upper Gloucester-pl. Marie Dorothée St. Martin, Dowager Countess de la Tour de Bairé.

At Storrington, Sussex, aged 26, the wife of the Rev. H. H. Hamilton.

Aged 73, Thomas Martyr, esq. of Greenwich.

At Bridport, Dorset, the residence of her brother Lieut. John Oxford, R.N., Mary Hellyer Oxford.

At Clapham, Mr. John Pike, one of the masters of the Clapham Grammar School.

At Chelmsford, aged 83, Mrs. Anne Reynolds, youngest surviving sister of the late W. Lucas, esq. formerly of Broomfield Place.

At Hammersmith, aged 28, Edwards Alexander Southard, eldest son of Edwards Southard, esq. Sardinian Consul at Bordeaux.

At Henley-in-Arden, aged 73, Chs. Wake, M.D.

At Willow Bank, Didsbury, aged 83, William Wood, esq.

Jan. 3. At Kingston, Portsea, aged 47, H. Adams, esq. solicitor.

Mary-Ann, wife of Robert Appleby, esq. of Roseville, near Stockton-on-Tees, and eldest dau. of the late John Lever, esq. of Manchester.

At Edmonton, aged 83, Isabella, widow of Thomas Browne, esq. of Stoke Newington.

At Fakenham, aged 63, Wm. Campbell, esq.

At Gunton Hall, Suffolk, aged 87, Sarah, dau. of the late Samuel Gooch, esq.

At Scarbro', aged 69, Nancy, relict of the Rev. Henry Thomas Laye, Vicar of Pickering.

At Chard, of scarlet fever, in his 4th year, Richard Southwell, second son; also *Jan.* 4th, in her 3d year Nora-Maria, eldest dau.; and *Jan.* 5th, in his 6th year Herbert-George, eldest son of the Rev. Richard Mant, Assistant Curate of Chard.

At Bedfont, aged 74, Miss Shermer, dau. of the late William Shermer, esq.

At Harley-st. aged 42, Edward Rowland Strickland, esq. youngest son of the late Walter Strickland, esq. of Cokethorpe-park, Oxfordshire.

At Worthing, aged 29, Joseph Wiglesworth, esq. B.A.

Jan. 4. In the Royal Mail Steam Packet Amazon (destroyed by fire), Wm. Hollinshed Brady, Lieut. R.N. He entered the navy in 1807, on board the Leonidas 38; in the Cumberland 74 witnessed the destruction of the Robuste and Lion line-of-battle ships near Frontignan, in Oct. 1809; and a few days after was slightly wounded in the capture of the Lamproie 16 in the bay of Rosas. He was made Lieut. 1815; from 1824 to 1827 served as supernumerary of the Ramillies 74; and from June 1842 had been employed as an Admiralty agent on the West India and Peninsular lines of mail. Owing to the illness of Lieut. Wilkinson, who was to have gone out in the Amazon, the Lords of the Admiralty sent an order for Mr. Brady to take charge of the mails only the day previous to her sailing.

At Stonehouse, aged 63, Elizabeth, relict of Lieut.-Col. Fox.

At Manchester, Louisa, wife of Rainsforth Gilbertson, esq.

Susanna-Anne, eldest dau. of Wm. Hole, esq. of Parke House, Bovey Tracy, Devon.

In Cornwall-terr. Regent's Park, Constantine Nicholls, esq. of St. Petersburg.

At Sweetloves, near Bolton, aged 34, John Orrell, esq. eldest son of Robert Orrell, esq. of Lostock Hall, near Preston.

Jan. 5. At East Claydon, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. T. E. W. Blomefield.

Near Newbury, aged 71, Mary, relict of John Bunce, esq. of Sheepstead, Berks.

At Sidmouth, Anne-Philadelphia, only surviving dau. of the late Daniel Coxe, esq.

At Highgate, Mr. Edwards, whose death was caused from injuries sustained by the explosion of a spirit-lamp. His companion Mr. Foster (son of Sir W. Foster of Norwich) was himself very much burnt in trying to save his friend.

In Aldborough Hall, Norfolk, aged 69, John Johnson Gay, esq. for many years a magistrate and Dep. Lieut. for that county. He was the son and heir of John Gay, esq. of the same place, by Frances, youngest dau. of Richard Johnson, esq. of Clay next the Sea. He succeeded his father in 1814; and married in 1805 Martha, dau. of John Covert, esq. by whom he has left issue three sons and two daughters.

At Newark, aged 36, Louisa, wife of George Harvey, jun. esq.

At Honiton, aged 28, Eliza, only dau. of J. C. Jerrard, esq.

Aged 87, Mary, widow of Joseph Kirkman, esq.

At Ross, Herefordshire, aged 77, Sarah, wife of Nathaniel Morgan, esq. banker.

At Napleton House, near Worcester, W. P. Smith, esq.

Jan. 6. At Tiverton, Martha, wife of George Coles, esq. formerly of Streatham, Surrey.

Ann-Lætitia, wife of David Compigné, esq. of Gosport, and dau. of the late H. Baker, esq. of Beaconsfield.

At Bonchurch, I. W., Emily-Elizabeth, wife of J. M. Elwes, esq. of Bossington, Hants.

At Cambridge, aged 86, William Hunt, esq. M.A. barrister-at-law, Senior Fellow of King's college, and Assessor to the Chancellor in the University Courts. He was admitted a Scholar of King's college in 1784, and proceeded to a Fellowship in 1787. He took his B.A. degree in 1789, M.A. 1792, and was called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's-inn in 1794. Mr. Hunt became Senior Fellow of King's college on the demise of the late Rev. Charles Simeon, and has held the office of Assessor to the Vice-Chancellor since 1805. He formerly practised on the Norfolk circuit, of which he was a long time leader; but he had retired from business for some years, excepting occasionally acting as local bankruptcy commissioner.

At York-terrace, Regent's-park, Mary, wife of George William Lay, esq. eldest dau. of the late William Deane, esq. of Alton Hall, Suffolk.

At Clitsome House, Washford, near Taunton, aged 88, James Lockhart, esq. of Lanhams, Essex.

At Bulphan-rectory, Essex, aged 30, Mary-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Thomas Mills.

At the parsonage, Lamberhurst, aged 81, Harriet-Frances, widow of the Rev. Henry Moreland, and dau. and co-heiress of the late Rev. Dr. Marriott, of Horsmonden.

In Streatham Paragon, Surrey, aged 77, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Norton, esq.

At the residence of John Ray, esq. Wilmington-sq. London, aged 78, Mary, relict of the Rev. John Parsons, D.D. late Rector of St. John's, Wapping, and of Skegness, Linc.

At Leamington, Margaretta, dau. of the late Isaac Scott, esq. of Wolverhampton.

In Stamford-villas, Fulham-road, aged 55, Wm. Stafford, esq. of Buckingham-st. Strand, solicitor.

At Plymouth-roads, aged 18, Octavius Walker, late Midshipman on board H.M.S. Acheron, Capt. Stokes, and youngest son of Charles Walker, esq. late Major of the 5th Dragoon Guards.

Jan. 7. At the house of her son-in-law, J. G. Stapelton, esq. Clapham-rise, aged 84, Rebecca, relict of John Bull, esq. of Stockwell-pl.

Jan. 14. In Canonbury-lane, Islington, in his 74th year, Robert Heintz, esq. for upwards of 50 years a member of Lloyd's.

Jan. 18. Aged 27, Emma, second dau. of William Tibbits, esq. solicitor, of Stratford-upon-Avon.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(*From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.*)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Dec. 27 .	481	334	214	8	1037	524	513	1275
Jan. 3 .	593	445	258	1	1297	692	605	1774
,, 10 .	480	347	284	—	1111	593	518	1542
,, 17 .	477	360	253	9	1099	542	557	1489

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, JAN. 23.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
38 3	27 1	18 1	27 5	27 11	28 10

PRICE OF HOPS, JAN. 26.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 8*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 0*s.* to 7*l.* 7*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JAN. 26.

Hay, 2*l.* 15*s.* to 3*l.* 16*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 0*s.* to 1*l.* 6*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 6*s.*

SMITHFIELD, JAN. 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, JAN. 26.	
Mutton	2*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*	Beasts	3,852
Veal	3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*	Calves	171
Pork	2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*	Sheep and Lambs	21,250
		Pigs	320

COAL MARKET, JAN. 23.

Walls Ends, &c. 13*s.* 3*d.* to 21*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 12*s.* 0*d.* to 14*s.* 3*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 39*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 38*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From December 26, 1851, to January 25, 1852, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	35	38	31	30, 48	cloudy, fair	11	47	52	48	29, 16	rain, fair, rain
27	33	37	38	, 41	do. do. slht. sn.	12	48	50	47	, 26	heavy rain
28	39	42	37	, 44	do. slight rain	13	38	43	50	, 48	constant rain
29	37	40	40	, 47	do. gloomy	14	48	50	47	, 57	cloudy, rain
30	40	42	35	, 43	do. foggy	15	49	54	53	, 56	rain
31	35	37	35	, 88	do. do.	16	48	52	47	, 82	cloudy, fair
J. 1	35	37	32	, 78	foggy, fr. cldy.	17	43	47	39	30, 26	do. do.
2	35	40	42	, 68	cloudy, rain	18	43	47	34	, 26	do. do. foggy
3	38	42	47	, 50	do.	19	36	43	37	29, 96	fair
4	43	48	32	, 02	do. fair	20	41	49	39	, 71	cloudy, rain
5	37	43	39	, 09	do. do.	21	37	47	51	, 58	fair, cldy. rain
6	37	44	46	29, 87	fr. cldy. rain	22	42	52	38	, 28	do. do. fair
7	45	48	39	, 76	rain, do.	23	35	44	37	, 77	do.
8	44	47	48	, 63	fr. cy. hvy. r. w.	24	40	45	48	, 75	do. do. rain
9	47	39	34	, 50	do. snow, fair	25	44	49	41	, 87	do. do. hy. rn.
10	33	38	40	, 66	do. cldy. rain						

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29	——	98¼	——	99⅛	——	——	——	——	63 pm.	55 pm.
30	216	98¼	——	99	7⅛	97⅛	——	——	67 64 pm.	56 pm.
31	——	98⅛	——	99	7	95⅝	——	——	65 pm.	57 59 pm.
1	216	97⅞	——	98⅞	7⅛	——	——	——	65 68 pm.	56 pm.
2	216	98	——	98⅞	7	97½	——	——	65 67 pm.	56 pm.
3	216½	97¾	——	98⅝	——	——	——	——	67 70 pm.	59 pm.
5	215¾	97⅞	——	98⅞	——	——	——	——	68 71 pm.	56 59 pm.
6	216½	98	97¼	99	7	——	——	——	68 70 pm.	60 57 pm.
7	216½	97⅞	97⅛	98⅞	7	——	——	——	69 72 pm.	58 61 pm.
8	216	98	97⅛	99	7⅛	——	——	259	72 69 pm.	58 pm.
9	216½	98	97¼	99	——	——	——	——	——	61 58 pm.
10	216¾	97⅞	97⅛	99	7⅛	——	——	——	72 pm.	59 62 pm.
12	216¾	97⅞	97⅛	98⅞	——	——	——	——	70 73 pm.	62 59 pm.
13	216	97½	96¾	98⅝	——	——	107¼	259	72 pm.	58 57 pm.
14	216	97¼	96½	98⅜	7⅛	——	——	——	68 71 pm.	57 59 pm.
15	217	97⅝	96⅞	98⅝	——	——	——	——	71 68 pm.	57 59 pm.
16	217	97½	96¾	98⅝	7⅛	——	——	259½	71 69 pm.	59 56 pm.
17	——	97⅜	96⅝	98⅜	——	——	——	——	——	56 59 pm.
19	216½	97½	96¾	98⅝	——	——	——	——	71 69 pm.	56 59 pm.
20	——	97⅜	96⅝	98½	7⅛	——	——	——	69 71 pm.	56 59 pm.
21	217	97¼	96½	98⅜	7⅛	96⅝	108	261	68 71 pm.	56 59 pm.
22	217	97⅜	96⅝	98½	7⅛	——	——	261	——	56 59 pm.
23	217	97¼	96½	98½	7⅛	——	——	259½	70 pm.	59 56 pm.
24	——	96⅞	96⅛	98⅜	——	——	——	——	68 pm.	58 55 pm.
26	216	96⅞	96⅛	98¼	7⅛	——	——	261	68 72 pm.	58 55 pm.
27	217	97	96⅜	98⅜	7⅛	96½	107	259	——	55 58 pm.

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MARCH, 1852.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Urban,—The characteristic letter from Lord Byron to the editor of Galignani's Messenger, printed in your February Magazine, is not so great a novelty as your Correspondent imagined. Besides publishing it in his paper, Galignani appended a lithographed copy to his 8vo. edition of Byron's Poems, of which volume many thousands were sold. The lithograph is now before me, and your Correspondent has given its contents *verbatim*, except that he has removed the date from the end to the commencement of the letter.

Manchester. Yours, &c.

R. Shelton Mackenzie, D.C.L.

In answer to the query of our Correspondent T. W. B. S. (p. 114), as to the authorship of the "Tour in quest of Genealogy," we have received information from various quarters that it was the production of Richard Fenton, esq. of Glynamel, co. Flint, the author of a Historical Tour in Pembrokeshire, published in the same year (4to. 1811), which was illustrated with engravings from the drawings of Sir Richard Colt Hoare; and also of an Historical Tour through Carnarvonshire, previously published in 1801. Mr. Fenton died in Nov. 1821, and a memoir of him will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine of that date, vol. xci. ii. 664. One of our Correspondents expresses an opinion that "the editor, Mr. Jones, whose dedication is dated from Bath, is not a fictitious personage;" but to this we still attach some doubt. He adds, "The book is a pleasant one, full of agreeable gossip about some parts of England not very generally visited, but I doubt whether it is particularly scarce; and as to the fragments ascribed to Shakspere they are naught. Whether the MS. was really purchased at the sale at Caermarthen, or, which is more probable, was a fiction either of the Barrister's or of his friend Mr. Jones, the forgery is terribly bald and inartificial." As to the scarceness of the book, we may add that we have searched for it in vain in the Catalogues of the British Museum; though, like other anonymous productions, it may lurk there in some sequestered and impervious nook. A copy of it is in the Hoare Library at Stourhead: see the Catalogue, p. 418.

Mr. Urban,—The memoir of Mr. R. C. Taylor in your last number, though generally correct, requires a few memoranda, which I am now enabled to furnish, in consequence of the receipt of a private journal from America. Passing over his earliest years, I find that Mr. Taylor went to Mr. Webb's in July, 1805; and that in the year 1811 he joined Mr. W. Smith, "the father of geology," who was employed in Carmarthen Bay in making surveys of the coast, with a view to the improvement of the harbour, and various contemplated modes of communicating with the collieries of the interior. Mr. Smith, as well as Mr. R. C. Taylor, had been a pupil of Webb's, but was twenty years his senior; and it should be observed, to the credit of Mr. Webb, that he took Mr. Smith from a humble position in life, and gave him every advantage it was in his power to bestow. I find in Mr. R. C. Taylor's diary, the following memorandum:—"1821. About this time the 'Index Monasticus,' on which I had been occupied *for seven years*, was published."—The amount of his actual travels in making surveys from the year 1830, when he arrived in America, to the close of 1849, appears by the data he has preserved to be about 50,140 miles. His published papers in American scientific journals are very numerous, and the titles would alone occupy more of your space than it would be perhaps reasonable to require. Allow me also to mention that for S. W. Stevenson, esq. should be read "the late Mr. Stevenson." Yours, &c. T.

Cranmore inquires for any information respecting Dr. N. Paget, his family, arms, or residence. His library (see Gentleman's Magazine for 1813, part 2nd, page 14) was sold by auction (most probably in London) October 24th, 1681.

John Alexander Smith, M.D. of Edinburgh has had the kindness to point out to us what he considers as the first introduction of the cuneiform character to the learned men of this country. It occurs in the Philosophical Transactions Abridged, 4to. 1716, vol. iii. p. 526, in some account of "ancient and obscure inscriptions at Persepolis taken in Nov. 1667, by Mr. T. Flower, Agent in Persia for our E. I. Company." Fig. 70 represents a portion of a cuneiform inscription. We think it scarcely necessary to print the extract with which Dr. Smith has favoured us, but we have given the reference, as it may possibly be new to modern antiquaries.

Page 186. Sir F. W. Dunbar, Bart. died at Nairn on the 27th Dec. 1851.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE HISTORY OF FRANCE.

Lectures on the History of France. By the Right Honourable Sir James Stephen, K.C.B., L.L.D., Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. 1851. 2 vols. 8vo. (Longmans.)

THERE was never perhaps an appointment which caused more general satisfaction than the appointment of Sir James Stephen to the Professorship of Modern History at Cambridge. In some of the darker nooks of the university indeed murmurs were audible, either because the ex-Secretary of the Colonial Office was nominated by a Whig Ministry, and surmised to be liberal in his theological opinions, or because, from his having been so long an absentee from Alma Mater, the new Professor was supposed to have imbibed few or none of her academical prejudices. The world in general, however, rejoiced that the chair which had been filled by "the self-supported melancholy Gray," and by the venerable and accomplished Smythe, was conferred upon one who had given beforehand such ample tokens of his ability to fulfil, elevate, and adorn by his rare knowledge and eloquence the professorial functions. Sir James Stephen was known to be a scholar, "a ripe and good one." But he was known also to possess experience which no amount of mere scholarship will impart. Thirty-eight years of immersion in the active business of life, and in the immediate discharge of important official duties, had afforded Sir James Stephen insights into the system of political and social affairs, such as none of his predecessors had enjoyed. It was an appointment consequently that justified the most sanguine expectations: and the volumes before us afford ample proof that those expectations were not ungrounded.

The only portion of their contents which has caused us any surprise—we will not say disappointment—is the Dedicatory Letter to the learned Master of Trinity. We are certain that Sir James Stephen regards Dr. Whewell with all the respect which he professes for him; but we are not certain, when he touches upon the recent reforms of the academical course of study, whether he is writing with a sigh or a smile. Sir James has abundance of sly ironical humour, and we incline to think that, although he speaks words of soberness, he is all the while indulging in a little malice at the expense of Alma Mater. He admits that, in 1812, when he quitted her fostering care, nothing could be more supine than her discipline or less stimulating to ingenuous and aspiring youth than her teaching. Edward Gibbon delineated the monks of Oxford in 1752, and Sir James Stephen insinuates that in 1812 Cambridge exhibited very similar conventual indolence. "The three or four years," he remarks, "during which I lived on the banks of the Cam were passed in a very pleasant, though not a very cheap, hotel. But if they had been passed at the Clarendon, in Bond-street, I do not think that the exchange would have deprived me of any aids for intellectual discipline, or for acquiring literary or scientific knowledge."

Such an exordium, we confess, pre-

pared us for a very different context in his Dedicatory Letter. We did not indeed expect from so experienced a pen, premature hosannas upon the advent of an age of gold, nor even perfect acquiescence in experimental reforms. But we did anticipate that the new Professor would at least gratulate the university upon having given premonitory symptoms of awakening: would have said to her some such encouraging phrases as "sursum corda" or "macte virtute tua:" and would have augured something like rejuvenescence from her recent exertions to bestir herself. We do not think he has treated his venerable mother altogether filially. He begins by calling her an aged crone, and he ends by warning her against becoming a dapper superficial young lady, who skims the "ologies," and who is likely, for all her pains, to produce only, after her marriage with the innovating spirit of the age, a numerous but weakly family of smatterers and sciolists. As, however, we are not quite certain whether Sir James is alarmed, desponding, or ironical, we will cite his own words and leave the reader to interpret them for himself:—

"When, after an interval of thirty-eight years, I returned to Cambridge, it was a scene in which I found almost all the interest of perfect novelty. Most of the venerable old buildings were indeed standing, and, amongst the occupants of them, I could still recognise some few of my old college contemporaries. But I soon ascertained that the revolutionary spirit, which is so active in our courts and parliaments, was not less wakeful in our collegiate halls and cloisters."

This "suppressed sigh" at the invasion and activity of the reforming spirit of 1850 reminds us of lady Margaret Bellenden's objurgation of Mause Headrigg—"I see which way the wind blaws; the evil spirit of the year sixteen hundred and forty-twa is at wark again as merrily as ever, and ilka auld wife in the chimley-neuk will be for knapping doctrine wi' doctors of divinity and the godly fathers o' the church." The sobriety of Sylvanus Urban will acquit us of any intention to draw an indecent parallel between an accomplished professor and a venerable corporation, and the lady and born servant of the house of Tillietudlem.

Presently Sir James Stephen complains that he has fallen upon evil times:—

"But in 1849 I discovered that not only those ancient undergraduate liberties were overthrown, but that even the tradition and memorial of them had passed away. They had given place to innovations which would have made the hair stand on end on those venerable wigs which were worn by the 'Heads of Houses' in my time. All the old text-books in science and in literature had been superseded. All the public examinations had altered their character. Studies unheard of in the first decade of the present century were either occupying or contending for a foremost place in our system of instruction. All our academical statutes had undergone or were undergoing revision. Reformatory enactments had succeeded each other in such number, and with such rapidity, as to exercise severely the skill of the most practised interpreter of the law. Every principle of education, however well-established, and every habit of teaching, however inveterate, had been fearlessly questioned, and not seldom laid aside. And, presiding over all this movement, I found one dominant mind, informed by such an accumulation of knowledge and experience as might have become a patriarch, and yet animated by such indomitable hopefulness and vivacity as might have been supposed to be the exclusive privilege of boyhood."

To our conception this eloquent description of "things as they are" at Cambridge seems to indicate nothing but good augury, and to be comfortable tidings to all parents and guardians who do not desire their sons and wards to leave the university with merely the amount of knowledge or ignorance which themselves brought away from its cloisters. But we infer from the next paragraph that the Professor is more alarmed than pleased at the pace of the academical machine. He commends, indeed, the energy of the principal driver; but instead of reclining comfortably in the well-padded first-class carriage, he puts his head out of the window and inquires pathetically whether the carriage is not going a little too fast. His principal grievance indeed seems to be that he is required himself, *ex cathedra*, occasionally to take his turn at the engine. He proceeds—

"In the contemplation of all these changes, my chief solicitude, of course, was to ascertain what were the particular duties which had devolved on myself. I found that I was not only expected, like my predecessors, to read public lectures on Modern History, but that I was also to conduct examinations on that subject, sometimes alone and sometimes in concert with others; alone, in the case of pupils who, being unambitious of honorary distinctions, might seek merely to obtain from me a certificate of their acquaintance with some one or two particular historical books; in concert with others, in the case of candidates for rank and honour amongst the students of the moral sciences.

"I will not conceal from you that I regarded, and still regard, with some regret, my share in this apportionment of labour; not, indeed, that I consider it either as onerous or unequal, but that I am constrained to view it as of very doubtful utility."

Now we do not clearly understand what Sir James Stephen would have, and this is the more tantalising because we rate his counsel and experience highly. Have the sons of Zeruiah been too strong for him? Have they infected his keen, capacious, and energetic mind with sickly doubts? Have they indeed succeeded in persuading him that "Barbara" and "Celarent" are more genial nutriment for youth than moral and political science, or the lessons in them to be derived from modern history? For he has stood upon the ancient ways, and considered and pronounced them naught: and yet he appears to doubt the expediency of opening or entering cheerfully upon new roads. The finger-posts of the age are inscribed with the heart-stirring index "This is the way to Byzantium;" but the Professor says, "It is not yet the hour," or "The road is not yet paven." Were Sir James Stephen an ordinary man, we should comprehend his reluctance: but, being what he is, he speaks riddles, "harder to hit" than Samson's,

> —— in one day,
> Or seven, though one should musing sit.

In 1812, when Sir James Stephen quitted his expensive hotel on the banks of the Cam, and long before and long afterwards, Alma Mater showered her palms and spread her garments before the man who could write immaculate Iambics and Elegiacs, or crack the hardest nuts of mathematical science. It was competent for the man "so known, so honoured," to be ignorant of the difference between Habeas Corpus and the Bill of Rights, to "be innocent of the knowledge" whether Hampden died in the field or Sidney on the scaffold, to go down to his grave or his living under the full persuasion that Cicero was a greater orator than Burke, and a greater philosopher than Bacon. In 1852 it is proposed that a graduate shall leave the university with some insight into the principles of moral philosophy, of English law, of general jurisprudence, of political economy, and of modern history, together with sufficient classical acquirement to construe Homer and Livy, and sufficient mathematical science to solve a quadratic equation. And yet Sir James Stephen seems to prefer the former estate of the Graduati Cantabrigienses to the latter. He is afraid that the alumni of the new school will only skim the surface of the Cam, whereas their academical ancestors secured at least a tumbler-full of its fragrant waters after three or four years of patient immersion in them. We well remember an ancient gentleman, who, for more than forty years in the studious retirement of a college living, read annually through Euclid's Elements, Plato's Menexenus, the first six books of the Iliad, and the first six of the Æneid. We believe that he read nothing else in these forty years except his Bible, Pyle's Sermons (then in high repute), and the County Chronicle. When advised by his friends to extend and vary his studies, he not unwisely replied, "If I forget what I learned at —— college, I shall know nothing." His perseverance was probably unmatched, but his ignorance was common in his generation. He was cast in the university mould, a normal student of sixty years since. Is it possible that through his dread of sciolism the accomplished Professor of Modern History will contend that this worthy student is what Cambridge ought to produce, and that the pupils present and to come who enjoy the advantage of his lectures will be really less instructed and less fitted for the duties of practical life than this painstaking but improgressive incumbent.

Yet to this conclusion his murmurs at innovation seem to point.

We repeat that we write doubtfully. We may be the victims of a subtle irony. But, if Sir James speak "good faith and clear brow," are we to rank him among the "laudatores temporis acti," among the friends and patrons of the old established expensive hotel? Assuredly Saul among the prophets would not have astounded us more had we been present at his sudden vaticinations. We fancy however that we have discovered a clue to the Professor's distrust of the new system. It is the blank ignorance of the historical pupils who frequent his lecture-room. He is required to make bricks without any previous allowance of straw. For what says the dedicatory letter?

"My duty being to obey the law as I found it, I applied myself to discover how such obedience could be most effectually rendered. The result was, to disclose to me some formidable and hardly anticipated difficulties. Thus I learned that, of the gentlemen whom I was to instruct and to examine, a considerable portion had no acquaintance with any modern language except their own, and that the most popular and elementary French works on the History of France were apparently unknown to a still greater number of them."

Here then was the fontal difficulty. Our public schools and private tutors had poured a flood of "mediocriter docti" into Alma Mater, and Sir James Stephen had lived so long in the practical world that he had not taken into account the ignorance of the scholastic. Of the threescore and ten years of a man's life twenty at least are occupied in studies which disqualify the learner for understanding the times in which his lot is cast. A youthful scholar may write like Sophocles, and may reason like Euclid,—so like indeed as to be wholly mechanical in his resemblance; but, unless he comes by his knowledge in the third decade of his years, he must be ignorant of nearly every subject that would fit him for being an apt recipient of the Historical Professor's instructions. We can participate in his surprise at this "formidable and hardly anticipated difficulty." In fact, Sir James Stephen has reversed the story of Nourjahad. He had passed more than a generation in wakefulness, and at the end of it found himself in a land of slumber—

A land where all things always seemed the same.

But if Sir James appears to preach the doctrine of re-action, he does not practise it. Indeed we can conceive no more efficient antidote for the preliminary ignorance which he deplores than the volumes which he has given us as the first-fruits of his academical teaching. — Sufficiently attractive to excite curiosity, sufficiently learned to demand and reward attention, excellent as a supplement to knowledge already gained, equally excellent as an introduction to knowledge for the beginner, his "Lectures on the History of France" are an earnest that innovation in the Cambridge "curriculum" will extend the boundaries, without undermining the foundations, of knowledge, and that the candidate for honour and rank need not despair of success, even if he should happen to know the character and extent of the Carlovingian empire, or be able to discriminate between the Cardinals de Retz and Richelieu.

We now gladly turn from a preface which perplexes us to the Lectures themselves, which instruct and entertain us in every page. They are twenty-four in number: twelve, forming the first volume, were delivered in Easter term 1850: and a second dozen, forming the second volume, in Easter term 1851. The subject of them all is the Monarchy of France. The first four lectures bring us to the end of the Carlovingian dynasty. The next three are upon the respective effects of the municipalities of France and of the Eastern and Albigensian Crusades in depressing and exenterating the spirit of feudalism, and in erecting the self-dependence of monarchy. The influences of the judicial system and of the privileged orders upon the monarchy are next traced with a masterly hand. The States-General of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries are then described and analysed. The power of the purse and the power of the pen in France are sketched with the felicity which marks Sir James's Essays on Ecclesiastical Biography. The characters of the Great Henry and the Great Louis, and of their ministers Sully, Colbert, and

Louvois, the wars of the Fronde, the administration of Richelieu and Mazarin, are succinctly yet not vaguely drawn; and the second volume concludes with a comparison of the opposite paths followed by the French and English monarchies.

In some respects we could desire that Sir James Stephen had more frequently departed from the restraints which lecturing imposes, and thrown his volumes more into the form of connected essays. The numerical divisions from "firstly" to "twelfthly" savour too much of the lecture-room, and remind us of Dr. Manton, and of the days when divines dissected a single text into interminable ramifications. They aid the hearer, but encumber the reader. We never indeed relish the Professor's instructions so much as when he forgets for the moment his cap and gown audience, and launches forth, *more suo*, upon some striking description or some subtle disquisition; for example, his narrative of the Albigensian Crusade, or his discussion of the sociology of M. Comte. On such occasions Sir James seems to breathe more freely. His language is more animated; his discursions take a wider range; he becomes again for the nonce the historian of the Port Royalists, of Loyola, of Hildebrand, and Luther. The class-room "recedes, it disappears;" the free champaign and lucid streams of history rise into his ken: he forgets the professorial hour-glass, and the exigencies of his examination paper: he addresses the great world of readers that lies beyond the realm of sophs and proctors and deans.

It is not easy to make extracts from volumes of which at least two-thirds might be extracted with advantage. But we can hardly err in laying before our readers, as a sample of Sir James Stephen's Lectures, the following summary of the commercial results of the Crusades:—

"The Crusades, more than any or than all other causes, laid the foundation of those commercial enterprises which since that period have never ceased to occupy the attention, or to increase the wealth and to secure the liberties, of the maritime powers of Europe. Though not among the most persevering, France was among the earliest of the competitors for these advantages. But in France, as elsewhere, there was and could be no reconcilement or compromise between the free spirit of commerce and the despotic spirit of feudalism. Everywhere and at all times the merchant has been the successful antagonist of the seigneurs.

"Before the discovery of America the great trade of the world consisted in the interchange of the products of the Asiatic with those of the European continent. It was conducted through two routes, the northern and the southern. The northern route lay through the Caspian Sea, thence to the Wolga, so overland to the Don, and then down that stream to Trebizond and Constantinople. The southern route lay through the Red Sea to Suez, and so to Cairo, and then down the Nile to Damietta and Alexandria. Thus the capitals of the Greek empire and of ancient Egypt became the two great emporiums for the supply of Europe with the merchandise of the East. At the period of the Crusades that merchandise was chiefly composed of silks wrought and unwrought, of fine linens and cotton fabrics, of sugar, of drugs, of spices, of diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones, of silver, and of gold. The temporary conquest and occupation of these great marts by the Crusaders awakened in them, and through them in the inhabitants of western and northern Europe, a taste, till then scarcely known there, for these luxuries. The natural, or rather the inevitable, consequences promptly followed. The most solemn vows to rescue or to defend the Holy Sepulchre were forgotten by many a champion of the cross in his too diligent search for pepper, nutmegs, and cinnamon. Disguised in oriental robes and turbans, many a once ardent pilgrim undertook the exploration of new routes to Cashmere or Golconda. Returning homewards they concerted, and especially with the merchants of Venice, Genoa, and Pisa, the establishment of Eastern entrepôts of trade as rivals to Constantinople and Alexandria. Ere long the Pisans had formed factories at Tyre, at Antioch, and at Acre. The Genoese founded a flourishing colony at Jaffa. The Venetians actually put up to auction the islands of the Archipelago which had fallen to their share in the victories over the Greek empire; and thus the city of Gallipoli on the Hellespont, Naxos, Paros, Milo, Lemnos, and Herinea became commercial establishments of the Dandolos, the Viaris, and the other senators of the Palazzo di Santo Marco. Stranger still, the Marseillois and other French citizens obtained a possession, half warlike, half mercantile, of the Morea, of which William de Champ-

lette became the nominal prince. Louis Count of Blois, assumed a feudal sovereignty at Nicæa in Bithynia, with the title of Duke. One Regnier de Trit, a gentleman of Hainault, appeared at Philippopolis in Thrace in a similar character; and, that these trading principalities might attain to their complete anti-classical anti-climax, Otho de la Roche, a Burgundian seigneur, erected his throne beneath the shadow of the Parthenon, and, rejoicing in a title which Alcibiades might have envied, was hailed as Duke of Athens and great Lord of Thebes. Those French settlements were, indeed, formed rather to gratify the ambition of the military chiefs who commanded them, than to promote the speculations of the traders who settled there; for the worship of the goddess Glory is no modern form of idolatry in France. In fact, however, they promoted the commercial much more than the political or the military views of the settlers; and, when the French were eventually expelled from their Greek and Asiatic conquests, they still answered the more vulgar purposes of the Lombard confederacy in the South, and of the Hanseatic confederacy in the North, by whom Paros, and Nicæa, and Philippopolis, and Thebes, and Athens were reasonably, though, perhaps, not very poetically, regarded as so many admirable stations for the counting-house.

"While pursuits such as these grew in popular estimation, the feudal lords insensibly, though rapidly, descended from the social eminence on which they had hitherto stood. They ceased to be the great depositaries of the national wealth. Their estates and even their dignities gradually passed into the hands of men enriched not by royal grants nor by military plunder, but by the sale of wine, and oil, and silk, by money-lending and brokerage, by invoices and bills of lading. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when genealogy was still a favourite study in France, few, if any, of her illustrious families could really trace back the nobility of their ancestors beyond the Crusades; for those families which had been noble at a yet earlier period had, under the silent influence of these changes of fortune, given place to houses which had been till then merely *roturier*. It is not in England that we shall seek in vain either for an explanation or for examples of a similar rise of plebeian and fall of patrician families. But it is in England that we shall best find proof of the wisdom of continually recruiting the political aristocracy from all those ranks of men to whom the popular mind will ever ascribe an aristocratic dignity: from the foremost in arms, in senatorian eminence, in forensic triumphs, in territorial or in commercial wealth. The ancient French seigneurs despised and rejected such alliances, until they were themselves despised and rejected as allies by the noblesse who had superseded them. The same error was committed again by the nobles of modern France, and with the same disastrous results. If the courtiers of Louis XV. had well pondered the history of their country both before and after the Crusades, they might have foreseen that just as the *novi homines* of the fourteenth century had usurped and crushed the feudal power, so the bourgeois of the eighteenth were about to usurp and crush their own."

Our limits will not permit us to extract Sir James Stephen's examination of the claims of sociology to be considered a science, and to give only a part of it would be to disturb the organic harmony and subtle ratiocination of the whole. The following paragraph, however, should be recommended to the attention of controversialists generally, and to that of the advocates of Convocation especially.

"No man is really free amongst us to avow his disbelief of the religion of his age and country; nay, hardly of any one of the commonly received articles of it. With whatever seriousness, decorum, and integrity of purpose such an avowal may be made, he who makes it must sustain the full force of all those penalties, civil and social, which more or less attend upon all dissent, or supposed dissent, from the recognised standard of orthodoxy. I acknowledge and lament that this is so. I think that they who inflict such penalties are entitled to no praise, and to no gratitude. They give to disbelief a motive and an apology for a dishonest self-concealment. They give to the believing a painful mistrust that there may possibly be existing, and yet concealed, some potent reasons, which, if men could speak their minds with real impunity, would be alleged against their own most cherished convictions. No infidel ever did, or can do, so much prejudice to our faith as has been done by those zealous adherents of it who labour so strenuously, and so often with such unfortunate success, to terrify all objectors into silence. The early Christians were but too successful in destroying all the writings of the early infidels. Yet, for the confirmation of our faith in the present age, a complete copy of Celsus would be of far more value than the whole of the volumes of Origen."

Sir James Stephen's excellence as

an historian of religious and philosophical opinions, as displayed in his contributions to the Edinburgh Review, will have prepared the reader for the following acute and luminous analysis of the philosophical character of Des Cartes. To find a parallel for it, and for many similar sketches of the literary character in these volumes, we must open Mr. Hallam's History of the Literature of Europe. We regret that our space compels us to abridge it considerably.

"Of the fifty-four years which Des Cartes thus passed on earth, more than thirty years were spent in a state of self-abnegation such as no anchorite has ever emulated. It was little that his sleep, and diet, and exercise were exactly regulated by the single purpose of securing, to the utmost possible extent, the independence of his soul on his body. His mental appetites were subjugated to a still more rigid discipline. To secure to his reason an undisputed supremacy over all his other faculties, he laboured not only to cast down every other idol of the cavern, but to consign to oblivion all the interests, the sentiments, and the events with which either his heart or his imagination had ever been occupied. He even attempted to emancipate himself from the memory of those deceptive languages, Greek and Latin, in which such subtle disguises have been found for so many mental illusions. That he might ascend to the sanctuary of truth, he thus aspired to become a pure abstraction of defæcated intellect.

"Two systems of thought, the most singularly contrasted with each other, presented themselves to Des Cartes, as he looked back on the generations immediately preceding his own. The first was the scholastic philosophy, which, enthralled both by premises and by conclusions, which it was forbidden to all men to controvert, and by a logic from which it was forbidden to any to escape, performed within these impassable limits feats of mental agility almost as miraculous as they were useless. From this despotism of human authority, some of the great thinkers of Italy, of England, and of France had revolted into a scepticism, which denied or depreciated the power of man to attain to truth at all, either by the use of his reason or by the aid of revelation. The Reformers themselves had contributed, however undesignedly, to foster this prevailing habit of mind, by subverting many of the established opinions, without being able to agree with each other as to the belief to be substituted for them.

"But the noble intellect, and yet more noble spirit, of Des Cartes rejected alike this bondage of human authority, and the lawless anarchy by which it had been succeeded. Loving truth with his whole soul, he sought her by the most rugged and untrodden paths. He accepted, indeed, the doubts of Montaigne and Charron, of Gassendi and of Hobbes. But in the judgment of his most eminent disciples, the unbelief, which with them was final, with him was provisional. To them it was a resting-place, to him a point of departure. He became a voluntary unbeliever only that he might attain to a settled faith; and divested himself of every preconceived thought, that so he might erect that superstructure of his more mature judgment on the single basis which appeared to him unassailable by any just or even plausible objection. When addressing you on the subject of the 'provisional doubts' of Abelard, I offered my opinion on the substantial worth and accuracy of such eulogies as these; and I now add, that the scepticism of Des Cartes, however upright, did not conduct him to the truth he sought. The system which he thus built up by the intense and solitary labours of more than twenty years, has long since been numbered among the things that were, and are not. It was not given to him to be the intellectual legislator of succeeding ages. But he achieved the yet higher glory of transmitting to all the generations which have followed his own, the indelible impress of his freedom of thought, of his reverence for truth, and of his fervent zeal for the propagation of it."

The style of Plato has been described by a competent authority on such matters as the clear atmosphere through which the thought is visible, as the pellucid stream which reveals the pebbles beneath it, and which keeps ever fresh the verdure on its margin. The language of Des Cartes was equally lucid and loyal to his thought.

"The language of Des Cartes resembles nothing more than the atmosphere, by the intervention of which we see, though it is itself invisible. It is the nearest possible approach to that inarticulate speech, in which disembodied spirits may be supposed to interchange their thoughts. It has no technical terms, no appeals to the memory, no colouring of imagination or of wit, no trope, or epigram, or antithesis, no rhetoric and no passion. And yet it wants neither warmth nor elegance. The warmth is perceptible in his evident and devout solicitude to attain to truth and to impart it. He writes not to exhibit his

own powers, but to benefit his readers. As you study the author you perceive the man. The elegance consists in the felicity and the ease with which each successive word, and sentence, and paragraph, and discussion falls into its proper place, and exactly fulfils its appropriate office. It is a language which may be compared to a perfect system of musical chords, which, being touched by some absolute master of the science of harmony, yields a strain at once the most complex in reality and the most simple in appearance. La Place himself never writes under the restraint of a more severe logic. La Fontaine never tells a fable with a more perspicuous simplicity. 'Les Précieuses Ridicules' of Molière, therefore, read and extolled Des Cartes in the sincere belief that they understood him. It was the most natural though the most complete of all mistakes. If our own Butler could have borrowed his pen, the superficial many would have been as much fascinated by the Analogy as they were by the 'Discours de la Méthode;' and (with all reverence be it added) the penetrating would have better understood, as they would have still more profoundly revered, that imperishable monument of piety and of wisdom."

Of the popularity of these volumes we have no doubt. In their permanence as an auxiliary to the study of French annals we have much faith; since those who have leisure to read Michelet, Sismondi, or the bulkier tomes of De Comines and Monstrelet, will find them invaluable as a guide, and those who have not such leisure will accept them as an admirable substitute and summary. But their immediate usefulness is neither their only nor their highest merit. France as it has been since 1789 has nearly obscured France as it was before that momentous epoch. In common with Europe, England has learnt to regard that great but unstable nation as the seat of change and the focus of convulsion. Its political aspect has too often obscured its relations to civilisation and literature. Coleridge could permit himself to condemn at one fell swoop nearly all the productions of the mind of France; and Wordsworth merely humoured a national prejudice when he alleged that the poetry of France must be sought in its chronicles alone. With Balzac, Victor Hugo, and Georges Sand in shop-windows and on drawing-room tables, we are apt to forget Montaigne and Rabelais, Bossuet and Massillon, Molière and Montesquieu. The great men who flourished before Agamemnon are forgotten, and their works are too frequently, like themselves, dust. But the Lectures which we have been surveying will revive the memory of the departed; will awaken a new interest in Charlemagne and St. Louis, in Henry IV. and Sully, in Richelieu and Condé, in Pascal and Arnaud, in the almost innumerable company of judges and ecclesiastics, of historians and poets, of economists and philosophers, whom the monarchy of France produced and patronised. Sir James Stephen has traced on his magic glass events and names which will survive the last heirs of the Bourbons and the Valois, and he has traced them at a season when it is good to be reminded that France was once something better than a theatre for political experiment, and something nobler than a centre of vicissitude or a home of despotism.

Probably no book has ever more satisfactorily dispelled the doubts and fears expressed or implied in its preface than that which we now reluctantly close. Under the system which the Professor, in some strange fit of optimism, seems to regard as the best possible, such lectures would have been impossibilities. The "big-wigs" whom he calls to mind with unavailing regret would have convened him for delivering them to the bar which censured Middleton and expelled Freind. Under the system which he appears to view with distrust, these lectures are hailed with applause, and accepted by the world as the genuine fruits of a salutary and long-expected change in the academical teaching. Nor will the applause they have received, or the influence they will exercise, be confined to his class-room, but extend through numberless circles in which the shibboleth of matriculation was never pronounced. Sir James may safely cancel, in a second edition of his Lectures, his Dedicatory Letter, or at least such portions of it as breathe diffidence and alarm. The world in general will not easily be induced to see danger a-head in a system which produces such a work, and admits of such a Professor of Modern History.

CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY AND LEGENDARY ART.

BY J. G. WALLER.

Symbols of the Saints.—The Eagle.—The Lion.—The Ox or Bull.

IN continuing our notice of the symbols of the saints, the Eagle next demands attention as one of frequent use, and whose history carries us back into the mythologies of Greece and Rome, and further into the more recondite mysteries of Oriental worship. This portion of the subject has been touched upon in our account of the evangelistic symbols, and therefore need not be repeated here.

In Christian symbolism the eagle is of considerable importance. The bestiary of Philip de Thaun makes the eagle an emblem of "the son of Saint Mary," and the symbolists ascribe it to St. John on account of its supposed spiritual nature; it sometimes also becomes, like the dove, an emblem of the holy spirit. It is frequently given to St. Augustine the Divine, by whose side it is placed in the same manner as to St. John the Evangelist, on account of a similar profundity in theological speculations.

St. Servatius, bishop of Tongern, in Brabant, is sometimes distinguished by having an eagle protecting him from the sun; for, it is stated in his history, that being on his return from Rome, he was made prisoner by the Huns, and falling asleep in the open fields, was guarded by an eagle, who protected him against the heat of the sun's rays by one of his wings, whilst with the other he fanned him to give him refreshing air. St. Servatius lived in the fourth century, but his life is so mythical that his existence has been doubted; in some of the later representations he appears with a dragon at his feet, into whose mouth he thrusts the end of the pastoral staff, having a key in the other hand. The dragon, however, is so frequently thus represented on the tombs of bishops, that it may be said to belong rather to the order than to any particular saint, and typifies the control they possess over the powers of darkness. Among other things related of the life of Servatius, it is said that he was consecrated to the episcopal office by an angel, from whom he also received the pastoral staff: it is also said that he had the gift of tongues when speaking of divine things, and lived upon no other food than the Sacrament of the altar. The silver key, which is sometimes put into one of his hands, is allusive to a vision he had when at Rome, of St. Peter, the "claviger cœlorum," or keeper of the key of Heaven.

St. Bertulph the Abbot is represented with an attendant eagle, who protects him from the rain. The story runs thus: that being one day in the fields absorbed in prayer, a storm came on, with much rain and lightning, and an eagle made its appearance, and with his wide-spreading wings hovered over him for his protection. In this legend, it has been observed, there is a mixture of some ancient German mythology, and that as far back as the twelfth century old people in Germany have been accustomed to represent the storm-wind as a mighty eagle. St. Bertulph was contemporary with Sigebert and our Athelstan. He is sometimes figured with a small ship in his hand, which originates with the following legend. Wishing one day to carry wine and bread to the poor, the count Wambert, in whose service he was, met him, and the bread was immediately changed into a ship, the wine into water.

St. Medard, a bishop, is also distinguished by an eagle similarly placed, and affording a similar protection.

St. Prisca, a martyred virgin of the third century, is represented as having an eagle and a lion watching her dead body. She lived under the reign of the emperor Claudius, and being found in a Christian oratory, was taken by the ministers of the emperor to the Temple of Apollo, and ordered to sacrifice. Steadily refusing, she was cast into prison, and her parents were unsuccessful in their endeavours to make her renounce her faith. She was then cruelly scourged, and suffered other torments, until at length she was brought into the amphitheatre

to be torn by wild beasts. A furious lion was loosed upon her, which, however, no sooner approached her, than he sunk down at her feet, like a "peaceful lamb." She was afterwards beheaded, and an eagle guarded her body from insult. These are a few of the most remarkable instances of the use of the eagle as an hieratic sign, and we will now proceed to take those in connection with the lion.

The Lion.

The Lion has always been used as a powerful and expressive symbol of force, moral and physical; and the language of poetry has been rivalled by that of art. The bestiary, before alluded to, commences with the lion, and gives a very long account of that animal and its mystic significations. According to this work, the lion "signifies the son of St. Mary," and this attribute of the Saviour is authorised by other writers from the expression of Scripture, "the lion of the tribe of Judah." It is, however, singular, that two significations diametrically opposed are given to the lion in Christian mythology. There is indeed authority for both, by taking different views of the nature of that animal, or of its character,—especially when certain somewhat opposing attributes were given by the ancient writers on natural history; but it would appear that the language of metaphor, which, if interpreted in art, must always be gross and literal, is accountable for the apparent contradiction of applying the lion as a symbol of divine power, and also as a symbol of a malign spirit. St. Peter makes the comparison, that "the devil as a roaring lion walketh about seeking whom he may devour," and this idea has been repeated by St. Jerome and St. Ambrose, and the Romish Church in the office for the dead, as "Libera me, Domine, de morte eterna; in die illa tremenda, de manu, de pœnis inferni, de profundo lacu, de *ore leonis*, ne absorbat me tartarus."* Its use and value as a symbol to the figures of saints, has reference also to the traditions of the martyrdoms of the amphitheatre, and the first example we shall give is of this kind.

St. Ignatius the Bishop has a lion by his side, and bones before him. The legend states, that he was the pupil of St. John the Evangelist, and suffered in 107, under the emperor Trajan; and having undergone many torments to make him abjure his faith, was at length cast into the amphitheatre at Antioch. As the lions approached him he cried out, "I am the corn of Christ, the teeth of beasts shall grind me, and make flour of me, to the end that bread may be made and presented to my Lord Jesus Christ." Whilst he uttered these words, the lions tore his flesh from his bones and devoured him, but left his bones intact, and some say also his heart, on which was found engraved the name of Christ, whom he did not cease to call upon during his martyrdom.

Another martyr of the early ages claiming this sign is *St. Marciana*, who is represented with a lion and leopard, and sometimes with a bull and leopard. She suffered in the Diocletian persecution in the year 309. First she was beaten with clubs, and her chastity exposed to savage attempts of gladiators, from which she was miraculously preserved; but at length she was thrown into the amphitheatre to the beasts, when she was caressed by a lion, but afterwards torn by a wild bull and a leopard. Her crime was having overthrown a statue of Diana.

St. Prisca, noticed above, has two lions near her, which also have reference to her martyrdom in the Roman amphitheatre.

The lion figures considerably in the lives of those Saints who led a life of abstraction and mortification in the deserts of Egypt and Syria; of these the most celebrated was *St. Jerome*, a father of the church, who is generally represented in the attire of a cardinal, and a lion by his side; but in works of art of a period succeeding the Renaissance, he is generally naked before a crucifix, and some emblem of mortality, and a lion crouching; in the first instance it is generally fawning upon him. That part of his history which authorises this emblem as recorded in the "Golden Legend," ran thus:—During his sojourn in the de-

* Hieron. in Ps. xvi. 12.

sert, he exposed his body naked on the earth to mortify the flesh, and continuing there four years, he went to Bethlehem, and established himself in a monastery near the manger of our Lord. One day, as evening approached, Jerome was seated with his brethren to hear the holy lesson; a lion, who was lame, entered suddenly into the monastery, and when the brethren saw it they fled. And Jerome met it as a guest, and the lion showed him his wounded foot. Then Jerome called the brethren, and ordered that the foot of the lion should be washed, in order to cure the wound. And when this was done, it was found that the sole of the lion's foot had been wounded by briars. The saint tended the animal with great care, and cured him, and the lion dwelt with them as a tame beast, and Jerome asserted that our Lord had sent him to them, not only for the cure of the foot, but for their profit, and, with the advice of the brothers, he confided to the lion an employ,—that of leading to pasture and protecting there and bringing back an ass who served them in bringing wood from the forest. And the lion conducted the ass to pasture, and watched over it with great care; and when the ass had fed and had accomplished his accustomed task, the lion led it back to the convent. Once it happened, as the ass was feeding the lion was asleep, and a merchant passing by saw the ass alone, took it, and led it away. When the lion awoke he did not find his companion, and began running hither and thither, roaring; and when he saw that he did not return, he went, quite sad, to the gate of the monastery, and dared not enter therein, as he had been accustomed, by reason of the shame that he felt. And when the brothers saw that he was later than usual, and that he did not bring back the ass, they believed that, pushed by hunger, he had eaten it; and not being willing to give him his usual pittance, they said, "Go and eat the rest of the ass, and satisfy thy voracity." Wishing to assure themselves if the lion was thus guilty, they went to the pastures in order to see if they could not find some remains of the ass, and they found none, and returned to St. Jerome and related all. The saint ordered that they should charge the lion with the task which had been performed by the ass. Then they cut the wood, and put it upon the lion, and he permitted it quietly. One day, when he had accomplished his task, he went into the country and ran about, here and there, wishing to find out what had been done to his companion; and he saw coming from afar off merchants with loaded camels, and the ass going before; for the custom of the country is, that when people go far away with camels there is an ass or horse before, to make them go more direct, and he carries about the neck a cord which leads the camels. And when the lion recognised the ass he threw himself forward with frightful roarings, and put the men to flight, striking the earth with his tail with great noise, and he conducted with him to the monastery the terrified camels. When the brothers saw this, they told it to Jerome, and he answered, "Wash the feet of your guests, and give them nourishment, and await the will of our Lord manifest in this respect." And the lion began to run about full of joy in the monastery, caressing the brethren, &c. Thus much of his legend accounts for the emblem of the lion in the pictures of St. Jerome, but the cardinal's hat and attire was given because, during the rule of Pope Damasus, he to a great extent governed the affairs of the church.

St. Gerasimus was an anchoret, who lived on the banks of the Jordan in the reign of the emperor Zeno, and is represented with a lion, who brings him a basket; for the saints of the desert were, as in the case of St. Jerome, frequently attended by wild beasts, performing for them menial offices, and at their death the last duties of charity. In the above instance it signifies that the saint had received from the lion the services of a domestic animal. He died in 475, having lived a life of great austerity, and founded a monastery of Cœnobites, amongst whom he dwelt.

St. Macarius was another of these austere dwellers of the desert, who is distinguished by having two lions digging his grave; an event, however, not confined to his history. There are other saints of the same name, but

this is known by the addition, as St. Macarius of Rome. He died about A.D. 395.

St. Natalia has a lion at her side, emblematic of her martyrdom, as in the instances given of St. Prisca and St. Marciana. She lived in the ninth century, and was a native of Cordova in Spain, then under the rule of the Moors. She married Aurelius, the son of a Mahometan by a Christian mother, himself a Christian, and who suffered death with her in the year 852. She is usually represented together with St. Adrian, both being the joint patron saints of Lisbon.

St. Thecla is also similarly represented, in reference to a portion of the story of her sufferings. She is known in legendary history as the disciple of St. Paul, and there are several apocryphal letters extant said to have passed between them. Having been condemned by the Roman Proconsul to suffer by fire, she was miraculously delivered from its effects: afterwards, being in Antioch, Alexander, a prince of that city, was inflamed by her beauty, and, on her refusing to listen to him, she was by him accused as a Christian to the Proconsul. She was condemned at the end of three days to be devoured by beasts, and when taken to the plain where the wild beasts were, a lioness came and licked her feet. She was again taken, at the solicitations of Alexander, and given up to the wild beasts, amongst whom was the lioness before mentioned. This came and placed herself by her side to defend her from the other beasts; and a ferocious lion rushed upon Thecla to devour her, but the lioness raised herself up, fought with it and killed it. Another lion was then loosed upon her, and fiercely the two combated together until both were slain. The people, witnessing so great a miracle, were moved by compassion towards the saint, and wept for tenderness; and, after she had undergone other sufferings, from all of which she was miraculously delivered, she set out for Valencia, where she died.

St. Venantius of Tours is represented with a number of lions about him; and *St. Pontianus*, like another Daniel, is in a cave in the midst of lions. With these we shall terminate our account of the lion as a symbol.

The Ox or Bull.

According to the arrangement of the evangelistic symbols the ox is taken last. The ox or bull is used as a symbol of martyrdom, and is for this reason applied to a few of the early saints.

St. Blandina, a virgin martyr of the second century, is represented with a bull at her side, and she suffered at Lyons in the year 177. She was the last of a number of martyrs who were put to death at the same time in the amphitheatre. She was scourged, torn by beasts, put into the burning chair, and afterwards wrapt up in a net and exposed to a wild bull that tossed and gored her for a long time, and finally her throat was cut. Her remains were with the others thrown into the Rhone, and they are known in the Martyrologia as the "martyrs of Lyons."

St. Perpetua and *St. Felicitas* are distinguished by a cow, and were two holy matrons of Mauritania during the reigns of the emperors Septimus Severus and Antoninus, who, for refusing to adore the idols of the Gentiles, were cast into prison, among many others, and afterwards thrown into the amphitheatre, as in the former instances, and by a wild bull or cow gored, but not entirely killed; nevertheless, they were afterwards beheaded. According to Ribadeneira, and the Golden Legend, it was a lion and leopard who tore them to pieces; but this is apparently a variation from the received popular type acknowledged in art.

Another female saint may be added to this list. This is *St. Julitta*, a noble lady, who, flying from persecution with her son Quiricus, then three years old, came to Tarsus in Cicilia. She was arrested and taken before the judge Alexander—a favourite name, it would seem, for a persecutor, for it occurs in several legends—and he, taking the infant in his arms, caused its mother, for refusing to sacrifice to idols, to be scourged with the tendons of an ox. The child, seeing its mother so tormented, began to cry, and refused to be quieted by the caresses of the judge, but even tore his face with its nails, and, raising its little voice, declared, "I also am a Christian." It afterwards bit the judge upon the shoulder, and so irritated him that he

threw it violently down upon the steps of his tribunal, which were covered with its brains. Julitta was happy that her child had passed away to the realms of bliss, and was condemned to be flayed and then sprinkled with boiling pitch, and afterwards to have her head cut off. The period of her suffering is said to have been about the year 230. St. Julitta is represented with a sword, the instrument of her death, and a bull by her side, probably in allusion to her being scourged by the tendons of one, as recorded above.

Another martyr is distinguished by this emblem, *St. Saturninus*, first bishop of Toulouse, said to have been ordained by the Apostles themselves. When he entered into this city the demons ceased to reply in the oracles, and one of the heathens said that if Saturninus was not killed nothing more would be obtained from the gods. They then required the martyr to sacrifice; and, on his refusal, tied him to the feet of a bull, which being goaded with spurs, he was precipitated from the heights of the capitol; and thus Saturninus, having his head fractured and his brain spread about, accomplished his happy martyrdom. These are the chief of those martyred saints who are distinguished by having a bull or ox introduced into their representations.

There is, however, another important saint of the early ages of Christianity to whom this emblem is given. This is *St. Sylvester* the Pope, who is said to have conferred the rite of baptism upon the emperor Constantine. The authority for the symbol is derived from a curious passage in his legendary history. A great assembly of Jewish doctors was brought by the empress Helena, the mother of Constantine, to dispute with St. Sylvester as to the truth of their different creeds, and a long argument was held touching the Trinity and other points of faith. At length he came to speak of the Passion and Crucifixion of Jesus Christ, and continued, "He received death in order to give immortality. He was buried in order that he might bless the sepulchres of the saints. He rose again that he might give life to the dead. He ascended into heaven that he might open the doors for us. He is seated on the right hand of the Father to grant the prayers of the faithful." When he had spoken thus the emperor and all the others began to applaud; but one of the Jewish doctors, named Zambri, said, with disdain, "I am astonished how you, who are so wise, believe in deceitful words, and imagine that the power of God is concealed under human reason; but let words cease, and come to facts: those who adore the Crucified are deprived of reason, for I know well the name of the Almighty, a name the mountains have not learnt and no creature can understand; and in order that you should acknowledge if what I say is true, let a bull of the most fierce kind be brought, and immediately that this name is pronounced in its ear he will fall dead." And Sylvester answered him, "How hast thou learnt this name which thou hast never heard,—hast thou not fallen dead?" And Zambri replied, "It belongs not to thee, who art the enemy of Jews, to know this mystery." Then a furious bull was led in, that scarcely a hundred men of the most robust kind were able to hold, and immediately that Zambri had spoken in its ear the bull fell, rolled its eyes, and expired. Then the Jews cried out loudly, and threw themselves upon Sylvester, who said to them, "He has not pronounced the name of God but of the devil, for Jesus Christ, my Saviour, does not strike those who live, on the contrary, he gives life to the dead. The power of killing, without having the means to restore life, belongs to lions, serpents, and savage beasts. If you wish to make me believe that it was not the name of the devil, let it be said again, and restore to life again that which it has killed, for it is in the Holy Scripture, 'I will kill and will restore to life again;' and if Zambri cannot do it, it is certainly the name of the devil, which can kill the living but which cannot render to life those that have passed away." And as the judges pressed the Jewish doctor to resuscitate the bull, he said, "Resuscitate it, Sylvester, in the name of Jesus of Galilee, and then we will believe in him." And then all the Jews promised to believe if this miracle was done. And then Sylvester put himself in prayer, and he stooped down to the ear of the bull and said, "In the name of Jesus Christ our Lord I command thee, bull,

to raise thyself and go in peace." And the bull got up, and walked, and went away quiet and calm, and the Jews, the judges, and all the rest, were converted to the faith. The ox is generally represented as lying on his side at the feet of the saint.

St. Rainerus has a bull near him, because, as he was rising up from prayer, he undertook to drive a stout bull into the stable, and the wild beast took him upon its horns and tossed him high up into the air; but he remained unhurt after his fall, and put forth his prayer. He died in the year 1589.

With this we will conclude our notice of the four emblems or symbols used by the evangelists and adopted by other saints. Notwithstanding, there are others to which the ox is applied, as *St. Sebald* and *St. Guy*, both pilgrims; besides many others, who have a representation of a brazen bull, in which they suffered martyrdom, after a fashion that reminds us strongly of the classic story recorded of the ingenious artist, who made so horrible a present to Phalaris, and became its first and fitting victim.

LETTERS OF MRS. PIOZZI.

OUR friend has recovered three more letters of Mrs. Piozzi to her publisher Mr. Cadell: two of them relating to her Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson, and the third to her book of Travels.

The first of these letters is earlier in date than any of those printed in our last Magazine. Indeed, it contains the first proposal of her book on Johnson.

"*Florence, 7 June*, 1785.

"Sir,—As you were at once the bookseller and friend of Dr. Johnson, who always spoke of your character in the kindest terms, I could wish you likewise to be the publisher of some Anecdotes concerning the last twenty years of his life, collected by me during the many days I had opportunity to spend in his instructive company, and digested into method since I heard of his death. As I have a large collection of his letters in England, besides some verses, known only to myself, I wish to delay printing till we can make two or three little volumes, not unacceptable perhaps to the public; but I desire my intention to be notified, for obvious reasons, and, if you approve of my scheme, should wish it to be immediately advertized. My return cannot be in less than twelve months; and we may be detained still longer, as our intention is to complete the tour of Italy; but the book is in forwardness, and has been seen by many English and Italian friends. I beg you to direct your answer here, Poste Restante, and am,

"Sir, your most h'ble servt.

"Hester L. Piozzi."

"*Rome, 28th March*, 1786.

"Sir,—I hasten to tell you that I am perfectly pleased and contented with the alteration made by my worthy and amiable friends in the Anecdotes of Johnson's Life. Whatever is done by Sir Lucas Pepys is certainly well done, and I am happy in the thoughts of his having interested himself about it. Mr. Lysons was very judicious and very kind in going to the Bishop of Peterboro* and him and Dr. Lort for advice. There is no better to be had in this world, I believe; and it is my desire that they should be always consulted about any future transactions of the same sort relating to,

"Sir, your most obedt. servt.

"H. L. Piozzi."

"Direct to Venice, at Algarotti's, a banker there; and tell Mr. Lysons to do so."

"Mr. Cadell,

"Sir,—This is a letter of business. I have finished the book of observations and reflections made in the course of my journey thro' France, Italy, and Germany, and if you have a mind to purchase the MS. I make you the first offer of it. Here, if compliments had any connection with business, I would invest a thousand, and they should be very kind ones too; but 'tis better to tell you the size and price of the book. My calculations bring it to a thousand pages of letter-press like Dr. Moore's;† or you might print it in three small volumes to go with the Anecdotes.‡

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* Dr. Hinchliffe.

† Dr. Moore (afterwards the author of Zeluco,) had published, A View of Society and Manners in Italy, 2 vols. 8vo. 1781; and an earlier corresponding work on France, Switzerland, and Germany, 2 vols. 1779, 2d edit. 1786.

‡ Her own Anecdotes of Johnson.

Be that as it will. The price at a word (as the advertisers say of their horse) is 500 guineas, and 12 copies to give away; though I will not, like them, warrant it free from blemishes. No creature has looked over the papers but Lord Huntingdon, and he likes them exceedingly. Direct your answer here, if you write immediately; if not, send the letter, under cover, to Mrs. Lewis, London St. Reading, Berks; and believe me,

"Dear Sir, your faithful h'ble Serv^{t}.

"H. L. Piozzi.

"*Bennet St. Bath,*
Fryday, 14 *Nov.* 1788."

Mrs. Piozzi's Travels were published in 1789 in two volumes 8vo. under the title of "Observations and Reflections made in the course of a Journey through France, Italy, and Germany." They were "printed for A. Strahan; and T. Cadell in the Strand," but it can scarcely be imagined that her demands made in this letter were complied with to their full extent.

The Lord Huntingdon she mentions was Francis the tenth Earl, who died unmarried in 1790.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE VISITATION; WITH ORIGINAL PAPERS.

By Hepworth Dixon.

THE Visitation of Magdalen College, Oxford, by order of James the Second, was in many respects an important event in English history. It touched the Church on one side, the State on the other—kindling the hopes or fears of all religious bodies, from the Catholic and Episcopalian in high places, down to the Brownist and Muggletonian of the field and hamlet, and rousing the fiercest passions of the respective advocates of democracy and divine right. Its consequences, too, were curious and unexpected. It drove the proud but hitherto most submissive Church of England into rebellion against that royalty which it professed to regard as the representative of God on earth! It brought men in whose hearts the old faith of the Republic still lingered to the King's feet! On the very day made remarkable for ever in history by the execution of William Lord Russell, — Oxford, on behalf of the Church, had solemnly issued the decree of passive and unlimited obedience to the King's will. The interests and dignities of the Church and the University were not then at stake—were not even, to appearance, in remote danger of an attack; but as soon as the actual peril came the collegians forgot in a moment the slavish doctrines which they had expressed for themselves and enjoined on their congregations, and obeyed, like others of their free countrymen, the grand old English instinct which prompts men in critical circumstances to free themselves from supersubtile casuistry and cobwebs—as sailors throw off their superfluous clothing when preparing for action. James's attempt to interfere in the affairs of Magdalen college, his intolerant demeanor towards the Fellows who attended his levee, and his tyrannical persecution of the little senate for their refusal to adopt one of his nominees, contrary to the statutes and to their oaths, were a series of the grossest political blunders. Though he won the battle, the victory was one which, as even Lingard allows, he had no reason to feel proud of. It for ever set the Church against him. It discredited all his better intentions. It forced him into a path from which there was no return—and the end of that path was dethronement, exile, and death in a foreign land.

It is only recently that this memorable event has come to occupy an important place in history. Some fifty lines is all that Hume can spare for a statement of facts which should interest equally the historian and the ecclesiastic, the general and the religious reader, the admirer of prerogative, and the stickler for the rights of property and the rights of conscience—though he sums up his account with the remark that "this act of violence, of all those which were committed during the reign of James, is perhaps the most illegal and arbitrary." Nor is the Catholic historian, Lingard, much more copious. He merely devotes to the subject some hundred and thirty

lines. Mr. Macaulay alone, of general historians, has attempted to place the facts of the case broadly and vividly before the reader, and with that minuteness of detail which their political importance and moral interest demanded. It is matter of regret that before this last historian touched the theme it had not been made the subject of a special monograph, in which the scattered lights, known to exist, had been brought together. Had that been done, we might have received from Mr. Macaulay's hand a well arranged and highly painted picture of the incident, without the many little blemishes which now mar the beauty of his canvas.

I do not propose, at least not now and here, to write the monograph which I desiderate above: my object is much humbler, being simply to add some little to the printed materials for such an essay. The book-authorities which exist for the Visitation of Magdalen college are chiefly these—Wilmot's Life of Hough; a collection of documents preserved in the twelfth volume of Howell's State Trials; notices in the Memoirs of James II. second volume, 119-124; in Kennett, 475-481; in Burnet, iii. 143-150; History of Ecclesiastical Commission; and Bishop Cartwright's Diary, printed for the Camden Society in 1843. Of these authorities Hume had merely access to writers like Burnet and Kennett, and the old collections of State Trials. Lingard had better materials, and made a more conscientious use of them. But it does not appear that he ever looked into Wilmot's Hough, and the important diary of Bishop Cartwright was still in manuscript when he wrote of the events to which it relates. These works were, of course, all open to Mr. Macaulay, and they appear to have been used by him for his purpose. Still the material facts are not all of them to be found in printed books; nor, so far as I am aware, have the MSS. in which they appear ever been examined by our historians, although they are of signal importance for a proper understanding of the matter in dispute between the King and Fellows, of the temper in which it was conducted on both sides, and of the characters of such men as were actively engaged in the controversy. The most useful of these original documents perhaps are—the MS. papers of George Hunt, now, or at least recently, in the possession of the venerable President of Magdalen college; Baron Jenner's MS. account of the visitation, which should be in Magdalene library, but unfortunately cannot for the moment be found; Holden's MS. letters, in the same library; "An Impartial Relation," supposed to have been written by Dr. Aldworth, Vice-president of the college, and now in the hands of Lord Braybrooke; and the MS. correspondence of Creech, Sykes, and Charlet, preserved in the twentieth and twenty-first volumes of Ballard's Collections of MSS. in the Bodleian. That there are other MS. sources of information in addition to these is extremely probable. In my own copies of Van Citters' unpublished letters I have marked some passages as throwing light on this subject. These passages I subjoin, as well as three important letters, which I copied from the Ballard MSS. when investigating the relation in which William Penn stood to the Fellows of Magdalen college. The Dutch ambassador's letters I will translate as literally as possible.

To make the extracts more intelligible, I borrow a brief outline of the case from a note appended by Mr. Hunter, who had the use of Dr. Aldworth's papers, to a passage in Cartwright's Diary, p. 63. Thus says Mr. Hunter:

"Information having been received on March 31 of the death of Dr. Henry Clarke, the President of the College, the Vice-President, Dr. Aldworth, gave the usual notice to the Fellows to assemble to elect a successor on the ensuing 13th of April. In the interim a mandate was received from the King, dated April 5, requiring the Fellows to make choice of one Anthony Farmer, who was not a member of the College. Against this both the Bishop of Winchester, who was Visitor, and the Fellows remonstrated, and besought the King to withdraw his recommendation, alleging that Farmer had not the qualifications required by the statutes, and was on many accounts an objectionable person; and on the day of election they refused to comply with the King's mandate, and placed Mr. John Hough in the Presidentship, who on the 16th was regularly admitted by the Visitor, before the Visitor had received an inhibitory letter written on the 17th by Lord Sunderland.

In obedience to the King's command a statement of the whole case was transmitted to Lord Sunderland by the Vice-President and Fellows, when the King directed the Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes to proceed against them for this act of disobedience. They were summoned to appear in the Council Chamber at Whitehall on the 6th of June, to answer to such matters as should be objected against them. The Vice-President and a deputation of the Fellows attended again on the 13th, and put in their answer, when the further consideration of the business was adjourned to the 22nd of the month. On the 22nd they again attended, when, in justification of their conduct in refusing to elect Mr. Farmer, they delivered in a paper containing, amongst other objections to the person whom the King had recommended to them, charges of immorality, some of them of a very gross nature, but, gross as they were, supported by evidence delivered on oath."

The issues, as Bishop Cartwright relates in his Diary, were—that Hough's election was declared void; that Dr. Aldworth was suspended from his office of vice-president; and Dr. Fairfax from his fellowship. Hough, however, was not a man to give up what he believed to be his right, even to the king and an ecclesiastical commission. When others were concerned — the Quaker and Presbyterian — the republican and leveller — he had not thought of objecting to the favourite Church dogma of passive obedience; but when the royal hand was laid on his personal dignity and emoluments, he was no longer a cleric but an Englishman. Nor can fault be found with him for the latter part of his course; and that his spirited opposition to the papistical encroachments of James was one of the chief causes of that monarch's estrangement from the Church and people of this country there can be no doubt.

A pause of six weeks ensued from the announcement of the decision of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; but Hough continued to brave the royal anger by exercising the right of a duly elected president of the college. On the 14th of August James sent down a new manate, ordering the fellows to elect Dr. Parker, Bishop of Oxford, for their president; they refused, however, to comply with these orders, on the ground that Hough had been duly elected, and could not be displaced. Things were in this state when James, then on a progress throughout the country, arrived in Oxford, early in September. What followed is told in the subjoined correspondence. I begin with an extract from a

Letter written by Arnout van Citters to the States General of Holland, and dated Bath, 17 (7) September, 1687.

High Mighty Gentlemen,

Gentlemen, — Last night about six o'clock the King arrived (after having dined with Lord Beaufort at his country seat, Badmington) again in this town, in the enjoyment of perfect health, to everybody's satisfaction. From reports I learn that his Majesty received in all places externally all royal honour, about which he is much pleased, his Majesty having been highly complimented at Oxford by the university and all the colleges, Magdalen college excepted, the fellows of which were summoned before his Majesty, and earnestly exhorted to recognise for their president pro tem. the bishop of the diocese, threatening that else he would make them feel his kingly power; upon which the fellows of said college, after due deliberation, declined politely, being resolved to submit and face all the results, hoping to get redress from the Justice Ordinary, which will be deliberated by the Commissioners in ecclesiastical matters.

No one can doubt that according to this report the behaviour of the fellows — firm, courteous, and legal — contrasted very nobly with the headstrong conduct and abusive language of the King. The day before the above letter was begun, Thomas Creech, known to readers of old books as a translator of Lucretius,* wrote to his friend Dr. Arthur Charlet, a Fellow of Trinity, then absent from Oxford, the following letter, the original of which may be seen in Ballard's MSS. vol. xx. folio 30, in the Bodleian Library.

The sermon of which you expected an account had nothing in it worth remembering. His discourse was concerning bishops, but so weakly managed that some began to doubt whether they are *jure divino* or no. He said indeed that the

* He entered Wadham college in 1675, and was afterwards elected a Fellow of All Souls.

Ch. of England was the purest part of the Ch. Catholic, and that was all. Instead of that account, take a relation of our part in the King's progress. On Saturday, about five, he made his entry between a line of scholars on one side, and soldiers on the other. It was solemn, without noise or shouting, and of the manner of it the printed papers give you an account. The same night news was brought to Magdalen college of the death of Mr. Ludford. Mr. Goreing (who told me this) put in for a mandate, and Mr. Collins did the like. His Majesty told Goreing he should have it when the college was settled, but that it was a rebellious society, and he would chastise them. On Sunday morning the King touched,* fathers Warner and White officiating. All that waited on his Majesty kneeled at the prayers beside the D. of Beaufort, who stood all the time. In the afternoon he went to Obadiah, who presented him with three books; and Mr. Halls made him a speech, thanking his Majesty for the toleration, and that the reformation of heresy was begun first in that house, and tho' the waves and winds beat, yet their Church was secure, being built upon a double rock—infallibility and the King. The same afternoon the university presented their gloves and bible, and were well received; and Magdalen college, according to summons, waited with a petition. The King would not hear anything, but told them he expected to be obeyed; that they should show themselves Ch. of England men (if they were such) by their obedience; and concluded that, if they did not go and elect the Bishop of Oxford presently, they should feel the weight of a king's hand. At this the party triumphed much, and Barnard said that this was some satisfaction. The courtiers wonder'd that they should pretend it was not in their power to obey the King, and bad them learn more wit. In a little time they brought their answers to the secretary (Mr. Tomson dissenting), that they were sorry that the King's commands could not be obeyed, and that to make such an election would be downright perjury. The secretary told them that was a very unsatisfactory answer; and so the matter hangs. On Monday his Majecty was entertained at a very noble banquet in Selden's library, when the scramble was permitted. He laughed, and said Oxford was a merry place; and as he was walking out he talked with the Vice-Chancellor† and Dr. South‡ about preaching without notes. He said their Church used none, and recommended that way. At the door he spoke a great while to the Vice-Chancellor, telling him that we had a great many ill men amongst us, that we should have a care of their example, that the clergy should be humble and moderate, that we should be charitable to our neighbours, good subjects, and not envy the good he did to others. With these words his Majesty left us.

On Monday morning Mr. Pen, the Quaker, (with whom I dined the day before, and had a long discourse concerning the college,) wrote a letter to the King in their behalf, intimating that such mandates were a force on conscience, and not very agreeable to his other gracious indulgences. The same morning a gentleman of the bedchamber with Charnock brought a letter to the Vice-Chancellor requiring the degrees of Drs. of Divinity to be conferred on Mr. Collins and Wilkins, the bishop's chaplains, and of Bachelor of Law on Mr. Brooks, his secretary. He was very earnest to have the Vice-Chancellor declare presently whether it should be done or no; but the Vice-Chancellor replied he could not do it by himself, but he would call a Convocation as soon as conveniently he could, and then an answer should be returned. Clark of Baliol is come hither open enough. Mr. H. was very busy at court, bowing to this and to that man, and now I believe only stays for time convenient. Pray an humble hearty service to Mr. Dean, &c. and if you think fit you may acquaint him that his Majesty oftentimes mentioned the Bishop of Worcester with a great deal of kindness. John Buckly was here, and would have been glad to have seen you.—I am, your humble servant,

Septr. 6. T. Creech.

Need I pause to point out how lively a picture of the apostate king among the old halls at Oxford—with the "healing," the scramble in Selden's library, and the dictatorial fashion in which collegiate honours were attempted to be exacted—this letter conveys? More historically important is the passage in which the writer refers to the part taken by Penn in behalf of the fellows who had so displeased the King. Penn not only believed the collegians right in their resistance, but actually wrote to the

* For the King's evil.

† Dr. Gilbert Ironsides, then Warden of Wadham college.

‡ The famous English Bishop, and author of the "Sermons on Several Occasions," printed in 6 vols. 8vo. 1704.

King to tell him that his mandate was a force on conscience! With this letter before him, it would have been impossible for Mr. Macaulay to have represented the founder of Pennsylvania as employed to bribe, caress, or terrify the collegians into submission. How characteristic of the obstinate but sincere bigot is his admonition to the Fellows—"if they be Church of England men to prove it by their obedience." James was logical and consistent in his course: and there he had an undoubted advantage over the Fellows in argument. Their doctrine of passive obedience and their acts of resistance admitted of no sort of reconciliation. Honest, outspoken Lawton was perhaps the only man who had courage enough to tell the King that all their professions of obedience would turn out mere flummery. "What," exclaimed this blunt courtier, when James appealed to the avowed dogma of the Church in favour of his favourite opinion, that its members would never dream of resisting his will—"What! does any man live up to the doctrines he professes? The churchmen may believe that resistance is a vice; but they believe that swearing and drunkenness are vices also—yet many of them drink very hard and swear very often."

Next day, that is, September 7th, Dr. Thomas Sykes writes to the same Arthur Charlet as follows:—

September 7th, '87.

Kind Sir,—My last told you that the K. sent away the Magdalene coll. fellows, commanding them to go and immediately choose the Bishop of Oxford for their president, else they should feel the weight of his displeasure; but now it goes currently that he said they should feel the heavy hand of a King, and last of all, upon his recalling them, that if they did not obey they should feel the vengeance of an angry prince. He refused to hear them speak, or to receive any petition from them, telling them that he had known them to be a turbulent and factious society for this 20 years and above. The same night (that is, Sunday night) they gave in all their answers severally in writing. There were 20 upon the place, and nineteen of them all to the same purpose, that they could not in conscience comply in this case. Only one gave a dubious answer, which was either Mr. Thompson * or he that publicly made mention of the undoubted president of M. coll. On Monday morning Mr. Penn rode down to Magd. coll. just before he left this place, and, after some discourse with some of the fellows, wrote a short letter directed *To the King*. In it, in short, he wrote to this purpose: that their case was hard, and that in their circumstances they could not yield obedience without breach of their oaths, which letter was delivered to the K. I cannot learn whether he did this upon his own free motion or by command or intercession of any other. The King was entertained at a banquet between 10 and eleven in the public library, after which he took occasion as he was going out of it to speak a considerable time to the Vice-Chan. and the rest who were nigh him. The substance of what he said was in commendation of love, charity, humility, &c. and, amongst other things, said it had been taken notice that some of us had been something proud. He also recommended preaching without book, and several other things much to the same purpose to what was delivered the day before in Canterbury hall by Father Hall, and held forth by Mr. Penn at Silas Norton's, as was said by some that had been their auditors. On Sunday night he discoursed with the Vice-Chancellor about printing, and the books which came forth here, complaining of some things written in books of controversy, to which the Vice-Ch. replied that there was a press here that printed unlicensed books, and upon demand whose it was, he answered Mr. Walker's; and he hoped that if he had the liberty to print books without license we might have the liberty to answer them, and that it could not be expected but that it would be so. To which the King said that this was but reasonable, but asked how the mischiefs that might follow from hence might be prevented? to which it was answered by the Vice-Ch. that the best way he thought was to suppress Mr. Walker's press, for the university did not begin, and would be quiet if it was not provoked. Upon this the King said he thought it was a good expedient. But, notwithstanding this, I hear that Mr. Walker hath finished another book, and that it was presented to the K. after vespers at University coll. on Sunday, but it's not yet published, and I cannot learn the title of it.

We had no convocation on Monday, neither are any degrees yet granted, but there was a paper on Monday morning delivered into the Vice-Chancellor's hands,

* In the next letter Dr. Sykes says it was not Mr. Thompson, but the man who had before spoken of Hough as "the undoubted President," who now drew back.

but not signed by the King or any other, wherein Mr. Collins and Mr. Wicking were named to be Drs. of Divinity, and Mr. Brooks a *fellowcom'er* of St. Mary hall to be B. of LL., and the messenger who brought this asked the Vice-Chan. if he would give them their degrees, saying, that he delivered the paper by order from the King, to which he answered, that the King had not mentioned a word of any such matter to him. If the King commanded, he would *do his part*, but it was not in his power to grant this. He heard no more while the King stayed in town, but since, I hear Mr. Collins hath been with him to know whether it will be done or not. And I am not certain whether he will grant a convocation or not that they may try their fortunes. The Vice-Chan. hath much pleased the university by his prudent behaviour in all things, and I hear the King was pleased to say that he was an honest blunt man.

Sir George Pudsey made a speech to the King, when he was met by the city, wherein he much magnified his prerogative, saying to this purpose, that the laws were the grants of princes and revocable at pleasure; that his Majesty, who knew the concerns of the meanest corporation in his dominions, could not be ignorant that this loyal corporation was influenced *by others*, otherwise they had addressed as well as others. I have, sir, as truly as I can represented these things to you as to the main, but you must not imagine that I can answer as to all the words, therefore pray do not relate them as certain truths; you know how far expressions vary upon a second or third relation. Mr. Porter gives his service to you, and desires to know when you return; so do I, assuring you that you will be most welcome to,

Sir, yours most faithfully, as formerly,
THO. SYKES.

The original of which this letter is a copy is in Ballard's MSS. xxi. folio 6. The narrative is continued in another letter, dated September 9th, without signature, but in the same handwriting as the foregoing, and marked on the back "Dr. Sykes, 1687, Magdalen coll. affair." Inscription wanting; but, no doubt, also written to Charlet:—

In my last I descended to minutenesses, supposing that I might relate all things the more truly, but I find that in many things there is no faith in history. The word "unlicensed" in the business concerning the press was not used (as I thought it ought not to be when I wrote it to you); but I kept to the words of my author as near as I could. Other things as to the main were as you had them from me; but there were many things omitted, and one remarkable, which is, that the King told the Vice-Chan. that the Church of England men were his only enemies, to which he replied, that none of them were for the bill of exclusion, to which nothing was returned. The discourse that Penn had with some of the Fellows of M. coll. and the letter, mentioned in my last, produced a petition which was subscribed by all the Fellows and given to my Lord Sunderland, who promised to present it to the King; a copy whereof you have inclosed. It was thought by some of that society that three or four of the Fellows, after their conversation with Mr. Penn, talked very coldly of their concerns, which gave occasion for suspicion that they had promised to comply in some measure, but the truth of this cannot certainly be known till there shall be a trial. The President, I suppose, is gone to London this day; I am sure, last night, he intended to go. The business of Mr. Penn, I suppose, occasioned his leaving the college, and if it must be, he had rather be deserted absent than present: pray you keep this to yourself. May be he will not be forsaken at all. He that gave the dubious answer, mentioned in my last, was the author of "undoubted President." Mr. Thompson was not in town at that time. The Vice-Chan. will not grant a convocation for Mr. Collins, &c. till he hath an answer from the Chancellor, whom he hath consulted in this business. Christ Church and University college are cited to bring in their statutes and all other writings that concern their foundations to the Commissioners, on the sixth of October next. If I had known as much, when I wrote last, as I do now, I might have saved my pains; but my inclinations to serve you put me upon unnecessary undertakings, and such to which I am not accustomed. And therefore if I fall short of your expectations, I hope you will pardon the well-meant officiousness of, Dear Sir, yours unfeignedly.

My service to Mr. Savage and all other friends where it is due.

Sept. 9th, '87.

To these notes by an eye-witness and a deeply-interested spectator of the events described, I will add various extracts from the letters of Van Citters in chronological order:—

Extract.—Letter from Mr. ARNOUT VAN CITTERS to the SECRETARY of the STATES GENERAL.—Date 7 October (27 September), received 14 October, 1687.

[Secret.—Fol. 80, verso.]

The fellows of Magdalen college at Oxford remain in every respect firm in their

resolution, notwithstanding the persecutions and sharp threats from his Majesty, if, according to his mandamus, they do not elect the Bishop of Oxford as their president; many persons expected that last Sunday some deliberations would take place in council, since the establishment is supported by private donations and not by charter or donations from the King or government. It is therefore the opinion of the most eminent lawyers that according to law no warrant can annul their charter, which would not be the case if they received donations from the King or government. Many persons are of opinion that it requires time and consideration to deliberate all the points in question how to act further in this case. The politicians are of opinion that the present proceedings lose much of their value for not having immediately adopted, or knowing how to adopt, forcible proceedings, after disregarding his Majesty's menaces and on their refusal to submit.

Windsor, 7 October (27 Septbr.) 1687.

Extract.—Letter from Mr. ARNOUT VAN CITTERS to the SECRETARY of the STATES GENERAL.—Date 14 (4), recd. 20, October, 1687.

[Secret.—Fol. 82, verso.]

Letters from Oxford mention that the University, on his Majesty's second mandamus to promote doctors of divinity, the Chancellors and Bishop of Oxford's chaplains (which they absolutely refused on the first command) have now called for a general meeting of all their Fellows; at which meeting, they have resolved to communicate to his Majesty all their reasons why they could not admit them as requested by the second mandamus, which no doubt will create fresh difficulties, of which we will hear more in course.

Windsor, 14 (4) October, 1687.

Dated Westminster, 31 (21) October, received 5 November, 1687.

[Fol. 258.]

Discussions are circulating at court that the fellows of Magdalen college would only be forced, and would not open their offices to the Commissioners, to prove that they had not consented to anything, in order to reserve their defence before the Justice Ordinary.

Dated Westminster, 7 November (28 October), received 14 November, 1687.

[Fol. 265.]

Gentlemen,—Further letters from Oxford confirm that what I humbly communicated to you last post, and likewise that, independent of the suspension of Dr. Hough, who has been ordered to quit the place within a fortnight, Dr. Fairfax has also been expelled. He was a zealous defender of the affairs of said college before the committee of ecclesiastical matters, and his name has been erased from the Register of Fellows, the Bishop of Oxford having been installed as president by the King's authority: the other Fellows of said college have submitted to his Majesty's pleasure last Tuesday and declared to acknowledge said bishop as their president: Mr. Wilkins, their substitute, made an oath in consequence, and took possession of the president's residence; but, on the porter refusing to open the door, the same was broken open by force, he being immediately suspended. It is reported likewise that the King's Commissioners, considering the want of full power how and in what manner to accept the submission of the other students, have requested his Majesty's pleasure to that effect, which, it is believed, was despatched yesterday.

Dated Westminster, 11 (1) November, received 15 November, 1687.

[Folio 270.]

Last . . . . . the three Commissioners in ecclesiastical matters in Oxford assembled, and demanded of the Fellows of Magdalen college if they would frame an address to be presented to the King, in which they acknowledged their repugnance and disregard of his Majesty's authority and the lawfulness of the adopted proceedings; and that they would afterwards explain themselves about their submission, and if they would obey the Bishop of Oxford *in licitis et honestis*; upon which they replied that they submitted themselves to his Majesty's authority, but that they could not obey said bishop as their lawful president, it being evident that said bishop had not made an oath himself, but was only represented by his substitute. Mr. Fulham, who explained himself more ardently than any of his other fellows, and stronger than the Commissioners considered to be permitted, is for this reason suspended by them, and they further adjourned until 26 (16) of this month, and having returned here last Saturday they reported fully to his Majesty. It is reported that it is the opinion of the King the demanded submission should have been claimed in stronger and more humble terms.

Extract. — Letter from Mr. ARNOUT VAN CITTERS to the STATES GENERAL. Dated Westminster, 4 November (25 October), received 11 November, 1687.

[Fol. 261, verso.]

On Sunday last the Benedictine priests who officiate in the King's chapel at St. James's, where they reside, traversed the

Park to Whitehall in their canonical garb; a quantity of boys soon collected round them, they were therefore obliged to be escorted by a corporal and soldiers.

Many contradicting rumours circulate at court concerning the King's Commissioners and those of the Magdalen college, Oxford; in as much as I can ascertain with certitude, the said Commissioners have opened their commission on Friday last in the grand hall of the said college, and after a long discourse by the Bishop of Chester applicable to that subject, exhorting most strongly the President and other Fellows to obey the King's mandamus, and further demanding their regulations and statutes, with full account how they had conducted for the last two years the affairs of the said college, with delivery of the keys belonging to the college, and concluding that Dr. Hough would be superseded as President, time was given them until the afternoon, when they were addressed at full length by Mr. Hough, under whom they replied all that pleaded as an excuse, why according to their oath, statutes, and regulations, they could not submit to the jurisdiction of the Commission, much less countenance what was requested of them. Upon which the King's solicitor requested, supported by the Commissioners, to suspend the said Dr. as President, to expel him, and to obliterate his name from the register of the said college. Against which Dr. Hough further protested, declaring that he would make an appeal to the Court of the King's Bench, their competent judge, against all the unjust and iniquitous proceedings of said Commissioners; whereupon the Lord Chief Justice responded that they would find no favour there; to which, in reply, they declared that they demanded no favor but justice; expressing themselves so forcibly, and in such strong terms, that the bystanders, mostly students from other colleges, of which there were a great number, applauded generally and made a great clamour. It is reported that said Commissioners were alarmed at this, but that the Chief Justice Wright called them aloud to order, declaring that he would not submit that the King's authority was so publicly villified; that he would now make use of his civil power, since Dr. Hough, in speaking in such strong terms, had broken the King's peace, and that he therefore requested him to find bail, two of 500*l.* each, and himself in 1,000*l.* to appear before the King's Bench in the present term, which commenced yesterday in Westminster, to answer all charges for having created a riot. Further were called forward all the other Fellows of said college who recently signed a certain letter, transmitted by them to Lord Sunderland, in which they refused to obey the King's mandamus: they were requested to give at present their further answer to the Commissioners, and if they persisted any longer in disobeying the King's orders in not recognising the Bishop of Oxford as their President. It is not known as yet what followed, but I hope to send you full particulars by next post.

Great preparations are being made for Saturday, being the usual Lord Mayor's day; the Goldsmiths' Company is busy, &c.

Dated, Westminster, 25 (15) November, received 2 December, 1687.

[Folio 281.]

The whole world is in the utmost expectation what will become of Magdalen college, Oxford. The three former Commissioners have returned yesterday morning in order to bring to submission the other Fellows. Report says that a decree has been framed in as strong terms as could be imagined, requesting a full confession of their rebellious contempt of his Majesty's authority, and the lawfulness of the adopted proceedings, promising that they would obey the King's orders; and those Fellows that would refuse or make any difficulty in signing this declaration were to be expelled immediately from said college, which being one of the first, having the largest income, has from report for some time been coveted by many of the Catholic ecclesiastics, who should be glad to get possession of it; the King having the power, from the obstinacy of the present Fellows, to dissolve the whole college and to instate Catholics, the founder being a Roman Catholic bishop. Some persons doubt if this decree could expressly and with design have been framed in such strong terms, considering the present Fellows could not sign the same; it was therefore merely to replace them by Catholics, it being reported that several Catholic ecclesiastics had gone to Oxford in disguise.

Dated Westminster, 28 (18) November, received 3 December, 1687.

[Fol. 285, verso.]

Yesterday the three Commissioners in the ecclesiastic affairs returned to Oxford, where they suspended twenty-five, others say 27, of the fellows of Magdalen college, they having refused to sign the projected declaration of submission, on the subject of which I fully communicated with you in my last letter; they have instated four other persons, of which two are Catholics, namely, Alibone and Mr. Joyner; the latter was a fellow before, but was obliged to relinquish his fellowship on account of his religion.

According to information obtained from all quarters, it is the universal opinion that the nobility and the nation can not be induced to remove the so-named test, one and all answering very politely, but in dubious terms; there was no more any doubt about the several provinces, with the exception of Lancashire, whose inhabitants are mostly Catholics and fanatics. I ascertain that several Lord L^ts^ have reported accordingly to the King, to keep them from rising and officiousness: the opinion is now general that in lieu of sending every where Catholics to induce the nation to look over his Majesty's measures, the court ought to have enlisted the sympathy of pious and honourable Protestants; those persons would probably have had more influence with the nation, and procured a different result in this affair. There is some talk about a meeting between some Catholics and Dissenters, to discuss matters as to the possibility to get some understanding with the others, but it appears that the other party apprehends this as little as the former, since his Majesty's conduct had already opened too much the eyes of the nation. The promotion of the known priest Peters,* for whom it is said the Archbishopric of York remains vacant, is even reprehensible to many Catholics; it is even said that at some future period he would be made Lord Chancellor, although the best informed believe that the Chief Justice of England, Mr. Alibone, likewise a Catholic, has more chance of that.

Dated, Westminster, 5 December (25 November), received 8 December, 1687.
[Fol. 29, verso.]

Further letters from Oxford mention that the suspended Fellows of Magdalen college, although they intended to remove the treasury, books, registers, and seals, as communicated in my former letter, had left behind in their treasury nearly nine hundred pounds sterling, in sovereigns.

Extract.—Letter from Mr. Arnout van Citters to the Secretary of the States General.—Date, 2 December (22 November), re^d^. 6 December, 1687.
[Secret.—Fol. 88, verso.]

I have learnt just now that the ejected Fellows from the Magdalen college at Oxford have taken with them the whole treasury, and all the books, registers, and seals, of the said college, leaving behind 13½ pence in money, which is the reward of the executioner here when he hangs a person, so that the new elected have not been able to do any thing; fresh difficulties will arise therefrom, and we will soon learn more about this.

A rumour is afloat that proceedings are taken to make a collection for the ejected Fellows; it is said that some have contributed very liberally.

Westminster, 2 December (22 November) 1687.

Dated Westminster, 9 December (29 November), received 13 December, 1687. [Fol. 295, verso.]

Doctor Hough, President of Magdalen college at Oxford, has appeared yesterday before the King's Bench; nothing having been brought against him, he has been released from further appearing and his sureties, which was not expected at first. I herewith subscribe myself, with deep respect, &c.

Dated Westminster, 16 (6) December, received 20 December, 1687.
[Fol. 304.]

It is reported that the King has dispatched a manifesto to Magdalen at Oxford to fill the vacant places with clever and honourable persons: shortly we will hear most probably something very particular on this subject.

Dated, 19 (9) December, received 24 December, 1687.
[Fol. 314, verso.]

The Commissioners on Ecclesiastica matters have discussed the propriety of not allowing Dr. Hough, and the other suspended Fellows of Magdalen college, to exercise any ministerial functions, even not to officiate as clergymen, instructors, or governors of private persons, before they had sent in their due submission to the King, in the manner as was required from them, but I have as yet not ascertained the final conclusion, there being much disparity of opinion.

Dated, Westminster, 23 (13) December, received 29 December, 1687.
[Fol. 323, verso.]

At length the Commissioners in Ecclesiastical matters, after further deliberation and polling of votes, being five against four, have come to the conclusion to defend the suspended Fellows of Magdalen college at Oxford from exercising any functions before they make the required submission to the King. Against it were Lord Mulgrave, the Bishop of Rochester, the Lord Chief Justice Herbert, and the Lord Justice Jenner; the last two it is said will lose their offices.

The sequel is well known: William

* Father Petrie.

Prince of Orange was already preparing to invade his father-in-law's kingdom, and, after the Revolution, the fellows of Magdalen college were restored to their honours and places; and Hough himself was rewarded for his public spirit, and unflinching opposition to the Oxford dogma of unlimited obedience, with a bishopric.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF NIEBUHR.

The Life and Letters of Barthold George Niebuhr, with Essays on his Character and Influence. By Professors Brandis and Loebell, and by the Chevalier Bunsen. London, 1852. 2 vols.

THERE are not wanting those who complain of the too potent influence of the mighty dead. The lore, the customs, the tedious forms, the practical grievances of old time, whether meeting us in political matters, or in the hourly inconveniences preserved for no better reason than because they are ancient, press around us, we do allow, on every side. "A dead man," it is said, "sits on all our judgment seats; and living judges do but search out and repeat his decisions. . . . Whatever we seek to do, of our own pre-judgement, a dead man's icy hand obstructs us. Turn our eyes to what point we may, a dead man's white, unchangeable face encounters them, and freezes our very heart!" So says a clever American, rebelling against the old world. Yet, when disposed, as we sometimes are, to admit the reasonableness of the protest of the present time against antiquity, we are exceedingly thankful to be called to order by the thought of those potent, grave, and reverend seniors, whose austere wisdom has formed the minds and enlightened the lives of some of the best men who have followed them. It does not at those times occur so much to us to ask what we shall think and say of the great of old. "What would they think of us?"—those beings who had their vocation, and often fulfilled it nobly? What would they think of our part, and of our performance of it? This is the question we most often put to ourselves.

When new light breaks in—when high moral truths respecting conscience and duty are made more clear to our generation than to a former one, we may wish to be allowed a freedom of action and thought, in correspondence with these newer lights; but never can we wish to escape the influences of mind and heart, the rich legacies of former thought, left us by the departed. In them we see life — our truest life.

If there was ever a man living and walking thus face to face with the best aspects of high antiquity, we have often thought it must have been the great historian Niebuhr. His Lectures and his History of Rome have always had a power and influence peculiar to themselves in the experience of those who have most deeply studied them. With every shade of difference in appreciation of their merits, or in recognition of their faults, it has generally been admitted, we believe, that his power of realizing past history was something quite unique. That truly marvellous memory, alike unmatched in its retentiveness and in its readiness, keeping fast its gains for ever, and bringing them into use at just the required moment; that enthusiasm for the good and hatred of the bad which made all history a series of vivid pictures of deeds and results, lighted by the strongest of moral luminaries—a pure and sensitive conscience — of course could not exist without giving tone to whatever the author and lecturer wrote or uttered; but until men approached Barthold Niebuhr closely, and in the familiarity of that affectionate intercourse which it was his delight to hold with many noble spirits of his time, they could not have an adequate notion of the manner in which his whole nature acted upon his favourite themes. This precious privilege of personal familiarity has, since his death, been in a degree extended to those who have

read his numerous letters,—about the most characteristic and valuable that ever were published.

Of them we are desirous here of saying something; but a few previous words about their great and good writer cannot be amiss; for, alas! it is seldom that the facts of a man's life stay long enough in the minds of the busy public to accompany the reader in his examination of his works.

Barthold George Niebuhr, though most usually ranked among Germans, was by birth a Dane. Born at Copenhagen on the 27th of August, 1776, the first two years only of his childish life, however, were passed in that city, for his father, the celebrated traveller, Carsten Niebuhr, removed in 1778 to Meldorf, the chief town of a province in Holstein, where he held a civil position as Secretary to the province,—that of South Ditmarsch. At no after period did Barthold Niebuhr lose his strong attachment to Holstein, and particularly to this province. There was nothing in the country round Meldorf that could be called beautiful; marshes extended in every direction, and there were neither trees nor rising grounds; yet the peasantry were free and independent, and had ancient privileges of their own; as Niebuhr afterwards said, "they had *a history*." Dull enough the life of the little town seems to have been, but Carsten Niebuhr was a host in himself, and he was a fond and delighted father, though not without a share of serious anxiety for the overwrought eagerness of his son after learning.

At six years old he says,—

"He (Barthold) studied the Greek alphabet only a single day, and had no further trouble with it; he did it with very little help from me. The boy gets on wonderfully. Boje* says he does not know his equal: but he requires to be managed in a peculiar way. May God preserve our lives, and give us grace to guide him right! Oh! if he could but learn to control the warmth of his temper, I believe I might say his pride: he is no longer so passionate with his sister: but if he stumbles in the least in his lessons, or if his scribblings are alluded to, he fires up instantly. * * * He wants to know every thing, and is angry if he does not know it."—Vol. i. 9, 10.

As time went on, the progress of the child's mind became more and more remarkable, but also the intensity of his feelings was the source of much anxiety. On the death of Madame Boje, who had kindly instructed him in French, and who had been a very intimate associate of his family, his mother found him after the funeral in the garden rolling on the grass, almost wild with grief, and it was long before his spirits recovered their tone. Books, maps, languages, the history of foreign countries and ancient people, became as familiar to him as the actual world in which he lived, and he very soon learned to connect his knowledge with the present course of events. Thus, at eleven years of age, when the war with Turkey broke out, he entered into all the newspaper details, and seemed to follow every event as if he had lived in the country where it occurred. It was soon a usual thing to turn to him when statistical or historical information was wanted; and he would be working out tables of mortality at one time, sketching histories at another, and learning languages always.

Carsten Neibuhr seems to have judged wisely in wishing after a time to break through the home habits by sending him to school. It was probably, however, deferred too long. He was already a man in mind, and, though the school at Hamburgh was an excellent one, Barthold was miserable there. Two years afterwards he was sent with better success to the university of Kiel. At this period, 1794, his father reckons that he knew fourteen or fifteen languages, a number afterwards much increased. At Kiel the professors commanded his respect, and he found himself by degrees won into society, of which, especially of *female* society, he had till then entertained great dread. As is most frequently the case under these circumstances, it was the influence of a woman considerably older than himself which drew him out of his shell. Madame Hensler, the widow of the son of Doctor Hensler, whose kindness and congenial character

* A professor at Meldorf.

had gained the young man's regard at once, was this powerful awakener of his affections. It has been said, though we cannot adduce chapter and verse for the fact, that Neibuhr's attachment to her made him anxious to unite their fates in marriage, but the lady was inaccessible. Cured after a time of his juvenile passion, it is further said he transferred his affections to her sister, Amelia Behrens, herself three years his senior. However that may be, no union was ever more perfect and happy. It did not indeed take place until the year 1800, when Barthold Niebuhr was twenty-four, and in the meanwhile he pursued his studies, and spent a year and a half in England and Scotland. His bodily strength was never great. Such a brain and such strong susceptibility were, no doubt, fatal to anything like the serenity of health. We should say that, with great irritability of temper, he never seems to have had a *joyous* mind. We doubt whether he could ever relish wit; he was too severe upon that light artillery; it was therefore most happy for him that he had the animated interests of a life shared with his bright, ardent, and patriotic wife.

Though nobly ambitious for him, Madame Neibuhr was ever ready to postpone even his glory to duty of the humblest kind. One aim, one desire, seems to have animated them both—to put away all inferior and secondary aims, and to strive only for the accomplishment of whatever duty Providence might place before them.

"Amelia's heavenly disposition (Niebuhr writes), and more than earthly love, raise me above this world, and, as it were, separate me from this life. Happiness is a poor word—find a better: even the toils and sacrifices of business contribute to the calm self-approval which to me is the essential condition of enduring happiness. Amelia's cheerfulness, her contentment with her lot, untroubled by any wish beyond it, afford me as heartfelt joy as the contrary would give me pain. Her presence and conversation keep my heart at rest and my mind healthy."

This valuable woman seems to have been fully capable of entering into every pursuit of his, nor did he ever enter into any business or employment without her approbation. The only drawback was in her health, which was always frail, and went on progressively deteriorating. When they first married they lived at Copenhagen, where Niebuhr had an appointment in the Danish civil service. But towards the end of the year 1805 an offer was made him by the Prussian government, which, though not in itself a promotion, held out the prospect of more congenial employment. For a long time this hope was not realised. His entrance into the Prussian service in the department of finance took place at a time when every possible trouble was gathering round the devoted head of Frederic William; and he could do little but share the ruin and the flight. It may disappoint and surprise some readers perhaps that he does not express himself in the private letters of this time with more of patriotic feeling, and of indignation against the oppressor, Buonaparte. We account for this satisfactorily, however, through consideration of the risks he might have brought on his friends by a free expression of feeling. His own department was simply wearying and vexatious; but he took the lot that was marked out for him; he did his best by it: and only in 1810, when completely laid prostrate by a severe illness, did he send in his resignation, having then been a privy counsellor for about a year. He was now thirty-four years of age: and the succeeding three years were, perhaps, the most peaceful and happy in his life. He was appointed Historiographer to the King. The university of Berlin was just opened, and he was made a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences. Professors of high standing had been appointed, and here, in happy and honourable union with Schleiermacher, Savigny, Buttmann, Spalding, Nicolovius, Heindorf, and many others, the Niebuhrs had rest, and incitement to intellectual action of the sort they most enjoyed. There and then it was that Niebuhr commenced the career of historian of Rome. The manner in which he began was characteristic enough. He had never been known as attempting, indeed he *had* never attempted, the part of public instructor, and his now at once making an offer to deliver lectures gratis to the youths of Berlin, on a subject so difficult, in a place where so many learned men were as-

sembled, certainly would have been deemed presumptuous in another man. But it never seems to have occurred to any one that it was a great enterprise for HIM. The lecture-room was crowded at once. Not students only, but members of the academy, public men of all grades, professors, &c. came to hear the ex-privy counsellor pouring forth those vivid pictures of ancient Rome in which he seemed actually to live and to realize scenes and times past. The portrait of him given by Mrs. Austin, when afterwards seeing him at Bonn, in her "Fragments from German writers," is vivid and we are sure truthful.

"His person was diminutive, almost to meanness, but his presence very imposing —at least so I felt it. His head and eye were grand, austere, and commanding. *He had all the authority of intelligence, and looked and spoke like one not used to contradiction.* He lived a life of study and domestic seclusion, but he conversed freely and unreservedly. He had a singular attachment to the place of his birth, and a profound reverence for his father and for the race from which he sprung,— the free peasants of Ditmarsch. Though no man had more the art of keeping at an immeasurable distance those whom he regarded as the vulgar, and though I do not remember ever to have seen an air more expressive of conscious superiority, he had a lively sympathy with the people, and a disdain of those petty distinctions behind which men of inferior merit entrench themselves. Niebuhr neither needed nor desired any but what he could confer on himself. He was untitled, and left to his children only that more enduring inheritance of which he so proudly speaks in his memoir of his father."*

On the originality and depth of knowledge which Niebuhr's lectures on Rome first publicly displayed there is little occasion now to enlarge. There may have been misapprehensions about him; one party in England has regarded him as the founder of a sceptical school in history; while another, with more truth, regards him as the great *establisher* of a large number of facts which, but for him, would have been swept away, together with much rubbish, the accumulations of time, often dealt with in by far too wholesale a manner.

The war of liberation was however at hand to try every man. Frederic William, roused up at last to the highest point of his daring, published his manly appeal to his people, and was responded to by all. The professors submitted to the drill, and strove to harden their hands to the handling of the musket. Women not only stimulated the courage of their husbands; they absolutely fought for and with them. In these stirring scenes Madame Niebuhr's courage and patriotism fully equalled those of her husband; but anxiety, and hurry, and the over-stimulus of the time no doubt hastened the event which was to rob him of his domestic happiness.

"In the spring of 1815 her state of health altered for the worse most rapidly; and Madame Hensler hastened to Berlin to assist Niebuhr in nursing her. She died on the 21st of June. He had forborne, at great pain to himself, speaking to her of her approaching end, because the physician had so earnestly forbidden all excitement. But once, a few days before her death, as he was holding her in his arms, he asked if there was no pleasure he could give her—nothing that he could do for her sake: she replied, with a look of unutterable love, 'You shall finish your History whether I live or die.' This request was ever present to his mind, and he regarded its fulfilment as a sacred duty, though years elapsed before he was able to resume his work." —Vol. ii. p. 1.

Most sad it is to contemplate him in his mournful hours; and it must not be concealed that, added to other trials, Niebuhr possessed that inward and perpetual source of pain, a spirit dissatisfied with his own attitude as to the great invisible objects of faith. He seemed ever longing to believe, ever anxious to respect and to foster, in others, that which for himself he thought could not be; and his reverence for the good, the pure, and the holy were testified in every act and thought. No bold, audacious words were spoken: never did simple and sincere Christianity in any character fail to meet his respectful recognition. But, because he could not make clear to himself the historical basis of faith, he was uneasy, for his conscience rejected the notion of supplanting *that*

* Fragments. Notes, p. 312.

which he could not wholly receive. There was a simplicity in his code on these subjects which is refreshing enough after the many far-fetched attempts we are witnessing to produce a Christianity out of one's own brain, and then to call it scriptural. "A Christianity," says he, "after the fashion of the modern philosophers and pantheists, without a personal God, without immortality, without historical faith, is no Christianity at all to me: though it may be a very intellectual, very ingenious philosophy. I have often said, that I do not know what to do with a metaphysical God, and that I will have none but the God of the Bible, who is heart to heart with us."

It is a curious and deeply interesting fact that in the midst of an outward documentary scepticism from which he seems unable to escape, the real reading of the Scriptures seems always to have been followed up in his mind by respectful belief in the contents of the great documents themselves. He said of the Christian miracles, that it really required "only an unprejudiced and penetrating study of nature to see that they are as far as possible from absurdity; and a comparison with legends, or the pretended miracles of other religions, to perceive by what a different spirit they are actuated." Letter of 12th July, 1812, vol. i. 340.

It would be invidious to point out inconsistencies into which, while feeling and thinking thus, he could not but fall, and besides it would be in a high degree unfair to judge of the whole state of a man's mind by letters which have passed through the hands of revisors and selectors, which may not be complete in themselves, and are at all events but fragments of his own thoughts.

We next meet with Niebuhr as a diplomatist. The object of his mission to Rome was important, and at one time he would have delighted in undertaking it. He had large sympathy with the tolerant of all sorts, and it was a matter of real interest to him to see that the subjects of Prussia, Catholic or Protestant, should be guaranteed in their domestic relations, and placed under a just and favourable rule. The concordat he was to negociate with the Pope was designed to promote good will and good government, and he would, had all gone well with him otherwise, have cheerfully buckled to his task; but a gloom and hopelessness had come over him now, and every possible contingent difficulty stared him in the face. Rather, we conjecture, at first from despair of his powers of enduring loneliness than from love, he formed a tie which, preserving all his former connections, enabled him to meet the thought of exile more calmly. This time his companion was young, the niece of the same friend, Madame Hensler, the former arbitress of his destiny. Though not like his Amelia in mind, and though never exciting the same degree of ardent devotion, the second Madame Niebuhr was extremely important to him, and he loved her and studied her happiness with constant affection. In due time she brought him a son, and afterwards four other children, one of whom died in infancy. The birth of his first child is the subject of some infinitely touching letters to Madame Hensler and others. His Marcus becomes the grand object of his life and of his cares. How best to rear up his character in nobleness and truth; how to shield him from evil and cultivate in his young heart the seeds of piety; to give him, he humbly says, whatever *he* himself had not, was the aim—most happily seconded by the child's own disposition—of his new-found life.

Deeply impressed by the low state of morals in Rome, in considering the details of his eldest child's education, he deemed it a prime point to secure for him the services of a Protestant clergyman, and he happily found one whose character and attainments are the theme of his frequent satisfactory allusions. His most esteemed young friends, the German artists at Rome, Schadow, Overbeck, and Cornelius, were Catholics, the latter only by birth, the others by conversion. Of them he thus speaks:

"Mournful as is the absurdity of going over to the Catholic religion, it may be accounted for, on the part of our young friends, in a way which does them no discredit, but strikingly shows how entirely many of the Protestant clergy have departed from all positive faith, and done violence to their conscience; for, if those who had the teaching of these youths had

instructed them early in the doctrines of Luther, they would certainly have never gone thus astray. It was because they missed, in what they had been accustomed to regard as religion in their homes, that without which religion is mere ballast, and found it, in words at least, at Rome, that they have been seduced into adopting all the follies of Rome as well."—Vol. ii. p. 105.

The pictures of Italy are indeed stern and severe: perhaps in the first instance tinctured somewhat by his own melancholy, but, on the whole, we receive them with great respect. They are the protest of a plain and truthful Northern mind against the iniquities of the South. If in any thing they were mistaken, still we are persuaded that when so strong an impression was made on a moral censor like Niebuhr, the probability is of their general correctness; and our doubts would simply lead to the supposition that his temperament and manner of living prevented that nearer approach to Roman interior life which might have modified his judgments.

M. Bunsen, whose intercourse with him at this time was constant, says, we doubt not with well-considered justness of observation, that his "inmost life is more intimately connected with the deepest movements, combinations, and struggles of suffering humanity, in his own day, than that of any other great writer of his nation—perhaps of his age."

At the same time we cannot help thinking he was too far-sighted, and that that was his misfortune rather than a benefit; in many instances increasing his sense of evil, while his constitutional temperament was against a proportional development of hope. His trust in popular virtue was something, surely, too low.—But it is time to give an extract or two from his letters.

What a father would *he* be who could thus build up the virtue of a young man!

"Above all things," this is his counsel to a young student, "we must preserve our truthfulness in science so pure, that we must eschew absolutely every false appearance—that we must not write the very smallest thing as certain, of which we are not fully convinced,—that when we have to express a conjecture, we must strenuously endeavour to exhibit the precise degree of probability we attach to it. If we do not ourselves indicate our own errors where possible, even such as it is unlikely that any one will ever discover, if, when we lay down our pen, we cannot say in the sight of God, 'upon strict examination I have not knowingly written any thing that is not true, and have never deceived either regarding myself or others: I have not exhibited my most inveterate opponent in any light which I could not justify upon my deathbed:' if we cannot do this, then study and literature render us unrighteous and sinful.

"In this respect I am conscious that I make no requirements from others which a superior intelligence reading my soul would accuse me of not having fulfilled. It was this conscientiousness, combined with the perception of what we may and ought to attain in philology, if we wish to come before the public, which made me so shy of publishing for long after I had reached manhood. . . .

"I am so strict in this respect, that I strongly disapprove of the quite customary practice of quoting at second hand, after verifying the quotations, without naming where we have found them, and never allow myself to do so, tedious as the double reference may be. Whenever I quote a passage without remark, I have found it myself. He who acts otherwise gives himself the appearance of greater reading than he possesses. I would not blame others who are less strict. . . . But of a young man I require, absolutely and without indulgence, were it only as an exercise of virtue, the most scrupulous truthfulness in literary as in all other matters, that it may become a part of his very nature, or rather that the truthfulness which God has implanted in his nature may remain there. With this weapon alone can we fight our way through the world. The hour in which my Marcus should tell an untruth, or give himself the semblance of a merit he did not possess, would make me very unhappy: it would be the fall in Paradise." (Letter, vol. ii. 231-2.)

Again, how noble is the spirit of the following passages:—

"I wish you had less pleasure in satires, not excepting even those of Horace. Turn to the works which elevate the heart, in which you contemplate great men and great events, and live in a higher world; turn away from those which represent the mean and contemptible side of ordinary circumstances and degenerate days. — Homer, Æschylus, Sophocles, Pindar; these are the poets for youth; these are they on which the great men of antiquity were nourished, and which, as

long as literature illumines the world, will ennoble for life the youthful soul that is filled by them. Horace's Odes may also benefit the young as a standard style formed on the Greek model . . . .; but, in the 'Sermones,' we see a noble-minded man who, from inclination and reflection, tries to make himself comfortable in an unhappy period, and has surrendered himself to a bad philosophy, which does not prevent his remaining honourable, but leads him to take a low view of things. . . . . We must be fully masters of grammar (in the ancient sense): we must acquire every branch of antiquarian knowledge as far as lies in our power: but even if we can make the most brilliant emendations, and explain the most difficult passages at sight, all this is nothing, and mere sleight of hand, if we do not acquire the wisdom and spiritual energy of the great men of antiquity—think and feel like them." (*Ibid*, p. 233.)

Among the most striking letters of the collection is perhaps that addressed to Nicolavius, in commenting on the part of Goethe's Life which records his impressions of Italy. It may be deemed severe, yet it seems to us to be fairly qualified, and to present the very views we should anticipate from a mind like Niebuhr's, habituated to regard all history as something too great and sacred to be merged for an instant in personalities and things of the day. Surely there are deep lessons for all travellers in the following sentences (the italics are our own)—

"To treat a whole nation and a whole country simply as a means of recreation for oneself: to see nothing in the wide world and nature but the innumerable trappings and decorations of one's own miserable life: to survey all moral and intellectual greatness—all that speaks to the heart, where it still exists, with an air of patronising superiority, or, where it has been crushed and overpowered by folly and corruption, to find amusement in the comic side of the latter—is to me absolutely revolting: perhaps more to me, personally, than I can reasonably expect it to be to others; but I think it ought to excite sentiments similar in kind, if not in degree, in every breast. *I am well aware that I go to the opposite extreme;* that my politico-historical turn of mind can find full satisfaction in things for which Goethe has no taste, and that I could live contentedly without feeling the want of art, not only amidst the glorious scenery of the Tyrol, but on moor or heath, where I was surrounded by a free peasantry *who had a history*. But truth, though it always lies between two extremes, does not always lie in the middle. . . . I maintain, that it is absolutely impossible for a genuine and correct taste for art to exist apart from historical feeling, because the arts are inseparable," &c.

Again—

"Cornelius* is a most thorough enthusiast for Goethe, perhaps none more so; at least, no man has owed so much of his inspiration to Goethe. He has a warm heart, and a fertile and profound intellect. At every spirited, life-like description, his face lighted up with pleasure, but directly that was over resumed its expression of sadness and regret. . . When we closed the book for the night, and we men still stood talking it over after Gretchen had gone to bed, before we sat down to our frugal supper, he broke silence to say how deeply it grieved him that Goethe should have looked on Italy thus; that either his heart must have been pulseless during that period—that rich warm heart must have been frozen up—or else he must have habitually stifled all emotion, so completely to divest himself of respect for the venerable . . . and we all lifted up our voices and lamented over that fatal court life at Weimar where Sampson was shorn of his locks." Vol. ii. pp. 91, 95, 96.

The latter days of Niebuhr were very sad ones. Every one knows that he settled at Bonn after his Roman mission was over—that he lectured and pursued his History there. An accidental fire in the new house which he had planned and built occasioned him much trouble and loss. Many papers and books were destroyed, and the house itself was burnt to the ground. Towards the close of 1830 he was much excited by French affairs, and had gone in the cold wintry Christmas nights to the public reading-rooms to see the newspapers more at his leisure than in the daytime. The trial of the ministers of Charles X. was then proceeding, and his interest in it was great. He caught

* Of Dusseldorf. Niebuhr's account of his intercourse with this (now) world-renowned painter, also with Overbeck and William Schadow, are among the highly interesting records of his Roman residence.

a severe cold, which settled on his chest, and proved the prelude to inflammation on the lungs.

"Two days before his death his faithful wife, who had exerted herself beyond her strength in nursing him, fell ill and was obliged to leave him. He then turned his face to the wall, and exclaimed with the most painful presentiment, 'Hapless house! to lose father and mother at once!' and to the children he said, 'Pray to God, children! he alone can help us!' His attendants saw that he himself was seeking comfort and strength in silent prayer. On the afternoon of the 1st of January, 1831, he sunk into a dreamy slumber; once, on awakening, he said that pleasant images floated before him in sleep; now and then he spoke French in his dreams; he was probably feeling himself in the presence of his departed friend, De Serre. As the night gathered consciousness gradually faded away. He woke up once more about midnight, when the last remedy was administered; he recognised in it a medicine of doubtful operation, never resorted to but in extreme cases, and said in a faint voice, 'What essential substance is this? Am I so far gone, then?' These were his last words. He sank back on his pillow, and within an hour his noble heart had ceased to beat."

It is Professor Brandis who gives us these last details. Niebuhr's wife died nine days afterwards, about the same hour of the night. She died in fact of a broken heart, though her disease was, like his, inflammation of the chest. She could shed no tears, though she longed for them, and prayed God to send them.

"She had her children often with her, particularly her son, and gave them her parting counsels, and so her loving and pure soul went home to God. Both rest in one grave, over which the present King of Prussia has erected a monument to the memory of his former friend and counsellor. The children were placed under the care of Madame Hensler at Kiel." Vol. ii. pp. 331, 2.

It remains only to say a few words respecting the present publication, which has refreshed our memory of Niebuhr, and given to the English public, through the medium of a clear and mostly pleasing translation, his charming letters. Only about half of those collected and published in Germany by Madame Hensler are indeed to be found here; but they are well-selected, and connected by short biographical notices. They are also followed up by three dissertations, critical and friendly, from the pens of Professors Brandis and Loebell, and from the Chevalier Bunsen,—all interesting, as giving the views of these friends of separate parts of his character, and of the manner in which he pursued his different vocations. Perhaps the last, on Niebuhr as a diplomatist, was less needed than the writer believed. The private correspondence itself triumphantly refutes all idea of double-mindedness, of the possibility of such a man as Niebuhr undertaking any mission without a perfect understanding that he was not to compromise his own conscience in any way. He may have been sometimes duped by those he loved; he may not have always perceived the jesuitry of the Prussian court: but he was quite incapable of departing from simplicity himself. It is clear that he was exceedingly annoyed by the political trials of the students and the restrictions of the press; and though, had he been in power, his disposition might have led him to exercise too much of fatherly interference with the people, all on his part would have been open and honest.

Even when we least accord with him, we reverence him; his passionate positiveness is so corrected by a ruling desire after the true and right. That he was mistaken sometimes, even with all his remarkable intuitions, is plain enough. It is hardly possible to help smiling at the confidence with which he speaks of his own perfect and familiar acquaintance with England. With the exception of the few months passed there in early life, he knew us only through books and travellers. Our northern capital was making progress in 1799, but we find him deploring that he could see no new books, for that there were no reading-rooms, as at Paris, or even as at Copenhagen; and as to the booksellers' shops, he says, "there is nothing but gossipping going on in them." A few years onward, and he would have found a somewhat different state of things. To France he never went at all.

We have seldom met with a character which, the particular powers being conceded, seems more easy to be predicted from the beginning. From

the first thirty pages of these volumes, we seem to see what *must* come. Niebuhr himself, at the age of 17½, decidedly marks out his own vocation:—"If my name is ever to be spoken of, I shall be known as an historian and political writer, as an antiquary and philologist." Vol. i. p. 47.

He stands in our view to a large extent as a model man and a model historian; and we regard it as one of the great gains of our day, that he will now be more perfectly known and more widely appreciated; for a higher estimate of the historical character, and a higher standard of authorship altogether, must infallibly be the result.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM THE PEACE OF UTRECHT.

History of England from the Peace of Utrecht. By Lord Mahon. Vols. V. and VI. 1763—1779. 2 vols. 8vo. 1851.

THE sixteen years included in the two volumes now published by Lord Mahon were years of national discredit and rebuke. Incompetency in the successive administrations, growing unpopularity in the sovereign, domestic feuds and foreign disasters, Wilkes, Junius, Grenville's colonial and financial blunders, the revolt of America, and the death of Chatham—such are some of the leading points to which attention is ordinarily directed during that miserable period. We say the leading points to which attention is ordinarily directed, but we quite agree with Lord Mahon, that during this apparently sterile and ungenial period there were sown the seeds of changes compared with which "the contests between the noble Earl in the green riband and the noble Marquis in the blue," are as nothing. What are such disputes, even although they may relate to the powerful office of prime minister, in comparison with "the gradual extension of our manufacturing and commercial greatness?" —what "to the growth of such cities as Manchester and Glasgow?"—Mere dust in the balance.

The year 1763, with which Lord Mahon resumes his narrative, was the year of the publication of No. 45 of Wilkes's North Briton. It was also the year in which "Josiah Wedgwood produced a new kind of cream-coloured earthenware." How different the both immediate and ulterior effects of those two events. The former convulsed the country, shook governments, and operated more or less pungently upon the feelings and temper of almost every man in the kingdom. The latter attracted attention only by degrees. Its effects grew and extended slowly and noiselessly, like those of some of the great operations of nature. And now, after the lapse of ninety years, what do we find—Wilkes with his Medmenham revels, his profanity and vulgar debauchery, his pretended patriotism and his certain selfishness, are a blot even upon a lax and vicious age; George Grenville, the Prime Minister who involved the country in the dispute with Wilkes, by his defence of general warrants, is abandoned as a statesman to acknowledged incompetency, his principal claim to merit depending upon a *môt* of Dr. Johnson, that "if he could have enforced payment of the Manilla ransom he could have counted it." And the improvements of Josiah Wedgwood—what of them? In "the Potteries"—that crowded district of England which has been the result of the encouragement given to this branch of our native industry—these improvements have given, and to this day are continuing to give, not merely food and raiment, but ample support to hundreds of thousands of our otherwise vastly superabundant population; they have stimulated civilization, have promoted art, and have added millions to our national wealth.

Again, 1769 was the year of Junius. It was also the year in which, on the 3rd July, "Richard Arkwright, of the town of Nottingham," obtained letters patent for "a new piece of machinery for the making of weft or yarn from cotton, flax, and wool." How singular the comparative results. Junius astonished and dazzled the world by

his insolence, by his acuteness, and by the impenetrability of his mask; Arkwright was altogether unknown;——in 1769 he was so poor that his political party was obliged to give him a new suit of clothes before they could take him to poll for a Member of Parliament in the borough of his residence. Junius still remains, but it is as a mere name, a singular puzzle in politics and literature; whilst Arkwright's improvements, and those to which they gave birth, are to this day a living power, nay, if some people are to be regarded as authorities, they are almost the only living power amongst us; millions of people have been and still are maintained through the triumph of Arkwright's skill in mechanics. That one of these events which at the time seemed all important has long sunk into a mere curiosity; whilst innumerable blessings result daily to every one of us from that other of them which at first was known only to a few, and probably was regarded even by a majority of those few with suspicion and distrust, as the dream of a mere innovating visionary and enthusiast.

Lord Mahon's book opens with the access to office of Mr. George Grenville on the retirement of Lord Bute. Mr. Grenville, says Lord Mahon, was "an excellent Speaker spoiled."

> "All his first training, all his earlier inclinations, had qualified him to fill the chair of the House of Commons with dignity, firmness, and learning. His whole mind, as I have elsewhere noticed, was cast in the mould of precedent and order. Of even his most familiar letters I should have guessed that they must have been grave and solemn, and I have been surprised to find that they do not all begin exactly like an Act of Parliament with the word 'Whereas!'"

The personal insignificance of George Grenville favoured the popular notion that he was a mere nominee of Lord Bute, acting under Scotch influence and guided by his predecessor's secret advice. In this way Grenville inherited his predecessor's unpopularity, with an additional prejudice against himself on account of his own presumed obsequiousness. There was no ground for the suspicion, but it told strongly and fatally against him in public estimation.

His earliest important measure as a minister was the issue of a general warrant, a proceeding at best of doubtful legality, for the arrest of Wilkes. This at once involved the minister in trouble, and threw the shelter of his personal unpopularity over the ribald patriot. Mr. Grenville's subsequent proceedings gave just reason to believe that Wilkes was not merely to be punished but to be persecuted. The people were thus furnished with several grounds for taking the part of the presumed patriot, whilst the impolicy of Mr. Grenville's own measures, with the addition of the general suspicion of his collusion with Lord Bute, rendered him for a time the most unpopular of ministers.

Two years afterwards he signalised his ministry by the imposition of a stamp tax on our American colonies. "It never occurred to him to doubt that the right of the House of Commons to tax these colonies without their own consent by the voice of their own representatives could be called in question. It never occurred to him to consider the spirit of the statute book as well as its letter. It never occurred to him to weigh the danger of wide-spread and increasing alienation against the profit of a petty impost."

Lord Mahon's account of the rise and progress of the dispute with America is candid and amusing. He sketches the characters of Patrick Henry and Benjamin Franklin lightly but cleverly, fixing them on the memory of his readers by pointed anecdotes and witty sayings, which he justly contends are by no means beneath the dignity of history.

Mr. Grenville's next public step was the affair which Burke termed "the vertigo of the Regency Bill," an affront put upon the mother of the sovereign and the whole royal family, by an endeavour of the minister to procure her exclusion from the Regency Bill. The minister was compelled to yield, stammering out apologies with a bad grace; but the King was "most justly grieved and offended," and began seriously to consider how he was to free himself from an adviser of such curious infelicity. Lord Mahon mentions two personal causes which must have tended to sharpen the dislike of the King; first,

Mr. Grenville refused to sanction a purchase which the King had actually made of the ground behind the gardens at Buckingham House, "thus, the ground remaining in other hands, a new row of houses speedily sprung up, the present Grosvenor-place, to overlook the sovereign and his family in their daily walks;" and, secondly, the minister's affection for displaying verbose and ill-timed eloquence before the King. "When he has wearied me," said his Majesty, "for two hours, he looks at his watch to see if he may not tire one for an hour more."

Obnoxious as Grenville had become both to King and people, it was difficult to procure a successor to his office. Pitt stood aloof, "a Somersetshire bystander," as he termed himself, or, when willing to accept office, was unable to secure fitting colleagues. At length the Whigs came to the royal rescue. Charles Marquess of Rockingham, a retired patron of horse-racing and one of the Lords of the Bedchamber, was put forward as Prime Minister. The King expressed his surprise. "I thought," said his Majesty, "I had not two men in my bedchamber of less parts than Lord Rockingham." But parts, that is, brilliant talents, were not reckoned necessary for a premier in those days. Rockingham was supported by his party, and had one very great qualification—a deep stake in the welfare of the country. "Everything about him," remarks Lord Mahon, "bore the stamp of the tamest mediocrity, except only his estate, which was extremely large and fine." In Lord Rockingham his party had a leader, who, extraordinary as it now seems, could seldom be persuaded or provoked to rise. One night after Lord Sandwich had been plying him in vain with much raillery and eloquence, Lord Gower could not forbear to whisper, "Sandwich, how could you worry the poor dumb creature so?" But Rockingham, although silent in debate, was by no means without valuable qualities. He possessed "clear good sense and judgment, improved by the transaction of business. His character was without a stain, marked by probity and honour, by fidelity to his engagements, and by attachment to his friends."

Lord Rockingham stands distinguished also as the patron of Edmund Burke, who became private secretary to the new premier, and was returned to Parliament for Wendover by the influence of Earl Verney. The Session of 1766, in which Burke first took his seat, was memorable on many accounts. His own gorgeous oratory and the last splendid efforts of the elder Pitt in the House of Commons gave dignity and lustre to a succession of acts of penitence. The chief business of the Session was to undo all that Grenville had lately done. The American Stamp Act was repealed. General warrants were declared to be contrary to law. The seizure of papers in cases of libel was condemned.

Wise as these measures unquestionably were, the government that passed them was weakness itself. It fell to pieces immediately after the Parliament was adjourned, and Pitt was once more summoned to the helm. He came now not as the Great Commoner, the man of the people, the patriot leader whose overpowering dignity of language and demeanour had overawed the factious and silenced the turbulent, the popular minister the grandeur of whose views and the vigour of whose measures had raised the national character, struck awe into the breasts of our enemies, and inspired the country with something of his own noble spirit. As Earl of Chatham he was no longer the popular idol, no longer one of the people themselves; he took rank in popular estimation with placemen and pensioners, men who work for reward and not for glory, and his influence proportionably declined. Shine he continued to do, it was not possible that he could do otherwise, but his lustre was dimmed, his beams were shorn: and when after a few months the singular illness fell upon him which removed him from the public service for several years, it was not by the people that the blow was most severely felt or most deeply lamented. Great was the confusion among his fellow ministers. The withdrawal of his weight left each man at liberty to fly off at pleasure. In a short time the ministry verged not merely towards confusion but towards dissolution. The influence of the King kept them together for a little while; but, on the sudden death

of Charles Townshend, further temporary expedients became impossible, and the Duke of Grafton, in conjunction with the party of the Duke of Bedford, put himself at the head of affairs.

Augustus Henry Duke of Grafton lives in public memory as reflected from the invectives of Junius, his bitter and unrelenting enemy. In treating of his short-lived administration Lord Mahon is of course led to speak of his great opponent. He does so openly and candidly, but without adding much more than an expression of his own opinion to our previous knowledge. He defends the genuineness of all the letters included in Woodfall's edition of 1812; that is, he thinks the contributions distinguished by the signatures of Atticus, Brutus, and various other similar pseudonymes, are all rightly attributed to the author of Junius; and he alludes, upon this subject, to some revelations which we are to expect in forthcoming volumes of the correspondence from Stowe. "The assertion of the editors of 1812," Lord Mahon remarks, "will be found borne out in a most remarkable degree by the letters, as yet unpublished, from the archives at Stowe, in which the writer, who certainly was Junius, avows in explicit terms not only the authorship of the papers signed Atticus and Lucius, but also as he says of many more." Upon this subject we must wait until the letters in question are published before we can rightly estimate the value of this confession. We shall be surprised if, when duly considered, it goes the length supposed by Lord Mahon.

Lord Mahon estimates the letters of Junius, in regard to mere authorship, very highly. "His terseness and perspicuity of statement,—his terrible energy of invective,—the force and fire with which he pleads any political opinion, — the poised and graceful structure of his sentences,—and above all the elaborate polish of his sarcasms, can never be denied—so ably does he make his illustrations subservient to his arguments, his fancy to his reasoning (in this how unlike to Burke!) that we might almost say of Junius, as Junius says of kingly splendour, 'the feather that adorns the royal bird supports his flight.'" This is very high praise, but there is a limit to the admiration of Lord Mahon. He thinks the merits of Junius "have been often and extravagantly over-rated; I cannot look upon them," he remarks, "as wholly surpassing and unrivalled." His lordship adds, that Lord John Russell has informed us in the Bedford Correspondence that Mr. Fox "never thought them so," and "another eminent statesman," Lord Mahon continues, "one whose personal friendship I had the honour of enjoying—the same to whose most able suggestions on the character of Walpole I have elsewhere acknowledged myself as much beholden—and why, now that he is gone from us, need I forbear to name Sir Robert Peel?—observed to me in 1832 that, in his judgment, several of the leading articles of the Times newspaper during the last year were not at all inferior in ability to Junius." When such authorities are quoted it may be thought that it would probably become Sylvanus Urban to be silent, but we cannot avoid hinting the extreme unsatisfactoriness of any such general comparison as the one here suggested. Until the articles themselves be quoted, we shall doubt the possibility of adducing any other series of newspaper writings to which such praise as that applied by Lord Mahon to Junius can be justly given. Modern leading articles are compositions of a widely different character from such a correspondence as that between Junius and Sir William Draper, or such letters as that of Junius to the King.

After a notice of Junius's leading opinions, Lord Mahon proceeds to the question of "Who was Junius?" "From the proofs adduced by others, and on a clear conviction of my own, I affirm," says Lord Mahon, "that the author of Junius was no other than Sir Philip Francis." Handwriting, style, and correspondence between the position and feelings of Francis and those of Junius are dwelt upon, and finally a comparison is drawn between the evidence as against Francis and that of every other claimant;—an argument which is used as a peg on which to hang a letter of Sir James Mackintosh, printed in the Appendix. Upon all these grounds the case against Francis is held to be conclusive. We hope to have something to say upon this subject ere long, and in the meantime shall content

ourselves with recording the opinion of Lord Mahon.

The career of the Duke of Grafton as prime minister was brief and inglorious. Chatham recovered; came down to the house;

> —— on either side tempestuous fell
> His arrows;

a ministerial crisis ensued immediately; the Duke resigned, and Lord North, upon the personal request of the King, united the offices of First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Some of the characteristics of Lord North are hit off very effectively and pleasantly by Lord Mahon:

"Of outward advantages Lord North was altogether destitute. His figure was overgrown and ungraceful, and his countenance gave little promise of ability. He was extremely near-sighted; a great obstacle in the way of parliamentary eminence, which has never perhaps been wholly overcome, except by himself and in our own time by Lord Stanley. A few days only before he became Prime Minister, one of his keenest opponents, Mr. Burke, thus described him in the House of Commons: 'The noble lord who spoke last, after extending his right leg a full yard before his left, rolling his flaming eyes, and moving his ponderous frame, has at length opened his mouth.' But Mr. Burke might have added, though he did not, that no sooner was that mouth opened than it made ample amends for every defect of form or gesture. Out there came, fresh at each emergency, a flow of good sense and sterling information, enlivened by never-failing pleasantry and wit. . . So cheerful was ever his mien, and so unruffled his composure, that it seemed scarcely an effort to him to wage the warfare of debate even against such adversaries. [Fox and Burke, Dunning, Saville and Barré, and at last the younger Pitt.] Indeed his great difficulty during the violent volleys of attacks that were often poured upon him as he sat upon the treasury bench was to keep himself awake! Many a keen opponent, charging him to his face with the heaviest crimes and misdemeanours, must have felt not a little disconcerted at seeing opposite the object of all his vehemence dropping by degrees into a gentle doze, and only roused by his neighbours' elbows into starts of watchfulness.

"Whenever Lord North rose to reply, the same good-humoured unconcern was still more apparent. Thus, for instance, on one occasion interposing in a quarrel he observed that there was often far too much readiness to take offence. 'That is not my own case,' he added. 'This very evening one member who spoke of me called me 'that thing called a minister.' Well, to be sure,' continued Lord North, here patting his ample sides, 'I am an unwieldy thing; the honourable member therefore when he called me 'a thing' said what was true, and I could not be angry with him. But when he added, 'that thing called a minister,' he called me that thing which of all things he himself most wished to be, and therefore I took it as a compliment!'

"This sweetness of temper in Lord North was by no means confined to public life; it was no less manifest and no less delightful in his domestic circle. His youngest and long surviving daughter—herself a person of no mean attainments—has recorded that she never knew him really out of humour. She tells us that he had one drunken stupid groom who used to provoke him, and who from this uncommon circumstance was called by the children 'the man that puts papa in a passion.' Yet it seems this drunken stupid groom was never discarded, but died in the service of the same indulgent master."

It was about a twelvemonth before Lord North's accession as premier, that Charles James Fox, not then twenty years of age, was returned to parliament for Midhurst. Lord Mahon accounts for the fact that he and his brother Stephen both entered public life as defenders of the unconstitutional return of Luttrell for Middlesex, by explaining that the political principles of their father ranked him, and naturally at first placed them, in steady opposition to that "new Whig phalanx to which in after years Charles himself and the son of Stephen, Henry third Lord Holland, were destined to become the brightest ornaments."

"I may add," remarks Lord Mahon, "that at his rising he did not as yet shine with his full lustre. It was only by slow degrees, as Burke long afterwards said, that he grew to be the most brilliant and accomplished debater that the world ever saw. But . . . his speaking from the first was ready, ardent, clear, and to the point."

Lord Mahon points out, at a subsequent period, those errors of Fox's early years which occasioned his dismissal from the Treasury in 1774, conveyed by Lord North in terms as uncourteous as he probably ever used to

any human being,* but the historian, with that candour which always distinguishes him, adds an immediate testimony to his real sterling worth :—

"The qualities which raised him so high as a party leader were not merely his eloquence, his wit, his genius, but also his engaging warmth of heart and kindliness of temper. To these a strong testimony may be found in the memoirs of a great historian, by no means blind to his faults, and by no means attached to his principles. On summing up his character, many years afterwards, Gibbon writes of Fox as follows : 'Perhaps no human being was ever more perfectly exempt from the taint of malevolence, vanity, or falsehood.'"

With 1774 came the outbreak in America. Chatham emerged from his retirement, and introduced his reconciliation bill, settled by him at Hayes in concert with Franklin. Lord Mahon repeats the charge of double-dealing made before against the latter, but thinks the bill would have been successful. "I answer," he says, "without hesitation that it would! The sword was then slumbering in the scabbard. On both sides there were injuries to redress, but not as yet bloodshed to avenge. It was only a quarrel; not as yet a war." But such was not to be the course of our colonial history. The bill was scornfully rejected without consideration by a majority of 61 to 32, and each party prepared for war.

Lord Mahon does ample justice to Washington. The noble historian seems indeed to dwell with delight upon the peculiarities of the virtuous and well-balanced character of the founder of the great republic. The following is his account of the life of retirement on the banks of the Potomac from which Washington was drawn by the din of the coming struggle :

"During many years did Washington continue to enjoy the pleasures and fulfil the duties of an independent country gentleman. Field sports divided his time with the cultivation and improvement of his land and the sales of his tobacco ; he showed kindness to his dependants, and hospitality to his friends ; and, having been elected one of the House of Burgesses in Virginia, he was, whenever that house met, exact in his attendance. To that well-regulated mind nothing within the course of its ordinary and appointed avocations seemed unworthy of its care. His ledgers and day-books were kept by himself ; he took note of all the houses where he partook of hospitality, so that not even the smallest courtesies might pass by unremembered; and until his press of business in the Revolutionary War he was wont every evening to set down the variations of the weather during the preceding day. It was also his habit through life, whenever he wished to possess himself perfectly of the contents of any paper, to transcribe it in his own hand, and apparently with deliberation, so that no point might escape his notice. Many copies of this kind were after his death found among his manuscripts."

Careless of himself and his own personal comforts, Washington gives in one of his letters a valuable dictum, upon which his conduct towards those around him seems to have been uniformly based. It is a maxim altogether anti-Chesterfieldian, but is well termed by the editor of Chesterfield—a golden rule. It is this: that ceremonious civility is tantamount to incivility. How many men, especially men in high station, never acquire friends, simply because they get into a habit of treating all persons who approach them with a "ceremonious civility."

Washington was too simple-minded to fall into such a mistake. "Grave, unimpassioned, and benign," there was little in his thin tall figure to win affection at first sight, but no one was ever placed within the reach of that kindness and attention which he showered on all around, without discovering that, like all the greatest of mankind, if unattractive at first it was merely because he was utterly devoid of all the arrogance, the self-conceit, and other showy qualities of the pretender. "No man," says Lord Mahon, "whether friend or enemy, ever viewed without respect the noble simplicity of his demeanour, the utter absence in him of every artifice and every affectation."

Washington was not forward to rush into the dispute between the colony and that country which he had long been accustomed to designate, as all

* "Sir, His Majesty has thought proper to order a new commission of the Treasury to be made out, in which I do not perceive your name."

emigrants still continue to do, by the endearing name of "home." This was another indication of the strength and nobility of his exalted character.

"Mark," remarks Lord Mahon, "how brightly the first forbearance of Washington combines with his subsequent determination,—how he who had been so slow to come forward was magnanimous in persevering. When defeat had overtaken the American army,—when subjugation by the British rose in view,—when not a few of the earliest declaimers against England were, more or less, privately seeking to make terms for themselves, and fitting their own necks to the yoke,—the high spirit of Washington never for a moment quailed; he repeatedly declared that if the colonies were finally overpowered he was resolved to quit them for ever, and, assembling as many people as would follow, go and establish an independent state in the west, on the rivers Mississippi and Missouri."

His reluctance to accept the office of General-in-chief was no less certain and marked. "Far from seeking this appointment," he remarked, "I have used every endeavour to avoid it. . . But as it has been a kind of destiny that has thrown me upon this service . . . I shall rely confidently on that Providence which has heretofore preserved and been bountiful to me." He declined, however, the salary of five hundred dollars per month annexed to the office, accepting no more than the repayment of his expenses, and after eight arduous years of the chief command "he went out no richer than he came."

Testimony to the excellence of mortal man cannot go higher than that which Lord Mahon offers on behalf of the conduct of Washington during his public career. "Not a single instance, as I believe, can be found in his whole career when he was impelled by any but an upright motive, or endeavoured to attain any object by any but worthy means." Equally decided is the noble historian upon the retrogression which has been made in the United States from the principles of Washington, a retrogression inconsistently combined with a deep and universal reverence for his character.

"A president when recommending measures of aggression and invasion can still refer to him whose rule was ever to arm only in self-defence as to 'the greatest and best of men.' States which exult in their bankruptcy as a proof of their superior shrewdness, and have devised 'repudiation' as a newer and more graceful term for it, yet look up to their great general—the very soul of good faith and honour—with their reverence unimpaired. Politicians who rejoice in seeing the black man the property and chattel of the white, and desire to rank that state of things amongst their noblest 'institutions,' are yet willing to forgive or forget how Washington prayed to God that a spirit to set free the slave might speedily diffuse itself amidst his countrymen! Thus may it be said of this most virtuous man what in days of old was said of Virtue herself, that even those who depart most widely from her precepts still keep holy and bow down to her name."

This is not the only cause of disagreement, nor in our judgment the most important, which Lord Mahon finds with America. He discloses a state of things respecting some of her most respectable and best accredited publications upon the subject of Washington and the War of Independence, which we were not prepared to expect. For example, Mr. Jared Sparks is shewn, in a variety of instances, to have tampered with the MSS. and other authorities used by him, to a degree which must go far to deprive his works of all pretence to trustworthiness. Passages of Washington's simple English have been systematically refined and polished up to the modern standard of republican eloquence; and passages, and whole letters, which reflected upon the conduct or bravery of Americans have been omitted altogether. Such offerings to the silly pride of a people intolerant of every thing that may be thought to detract from their greatness are equally beneath the dignity and the honesty of literature.

The application of the Americans to the Pretender, offering to transfer their allegiance from King George to the heir of the Stuarts, is duly noticed by Lord Mahon. This curious fact is vouched by two authorities. Dutens in his Mémoires d'un Voyageur remarks, that the Abbé Fabroni, rector of the University of Pisa, had assured him that he had seen several letters from Boston to that effect, written to the Pretender at the beginning of the war. Again, Washington Irving was assured by Sir Walter Scott that

among the Stuart papers Sir Walter had found a Memorial to Prince Charles, from some adherents in America, dated 1778, and proposing to set up his standard in the back settlements. But this paper is not now to be found in its place in the collection. "These men did not and could not know," remarks Lord Mahon, "the details of the Pretender's domestic life at Florence. But such was still their reverence for royalty, that they desired to cling to it even where it might be only the shadow of a shade."

The progress of the American war is a subject which requires treatment too minute for our pages; even the convention of Saratoga, related by Lord Mahon with great clearness and force, must be passed over. The death of Chatham is told on the authority of the letter from Lord Camden to the Duke of Grafton, published by Lord Brougham in the Law Review, and by Lord Campbell in his Lives of the Chancellors. The narrative comes to a melancholy close with the year 1779; France and Spain united in league against us, ill success in America, our channel fleet but recently in disgraceful retreat before our enemies, and the three kingdoms in a No Popery ferment which was ready to burst forth into open lawlessness. Two pleasing chapters on the progress of discovery and the state of literature and art bring the work to a close for the present.

Our sketch of the contents of these volumes, slight and imperfect as we know it to be, has, we trust, given something of an idea of their varied and valuable character. As a writer Lord Mahon is pre-eminently clear and lively. His narrative is easy, and his reflections, although occasionally polished with too much art, are always pleasing. The bias of his own personal opinions is obvious, but equally obvious is a strong desire not to be misled by party judgments, a continual anxiety to give due credit to the private motives and intentions of political opponents, and to represent the opinions of all parties in a fair and candid spirit. What we have written will suffice to exhibit the interest of his volumes. If they may not be pronounced to be history of the very highest order, it may fairly be said of them that it would be difficult to find volumes more pleasing, more instructive, or better deserving careful and attentive perusal.

THE DANES AND NORWEGIANS.

An Account of the Danes and Norwegians in England, Scotland, and Ireland. By J. J. A. Worsaae, For. F.S.A. London, 8vo. Murray, 1852.

FOR several centuries our islands were subject continually to be invaded and wasted by the sea-rovers of the North, and the pages of our chroniclers are taken up with relations of the savage slaughters and devastations which they committed. We are accustomed to turn from the picture of human suffering with disgust, and the very name of Danes carries with it the idea of brutal barbarism. It is the object of the book before us to give a different colouring to this portion of history. Mr. Worsaae is not content with defending the Danes of the olden time from the charge of barbarism, but he undertakes to show that the invasions of the Danes were not a curse but a blessing on this country; in fact, that they were the civilizers of England!

Mr. Worsaae is a Danish antiquary of distinction, and is well known among ourselves. Some six years ago he was sent by his government to seek for the traces of Danish occupation in these islands, and for that purpose he visited those parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland where the Danes had chiefly established themselves. With abilities and attainments like those possessed by Mr. Worsaae, such a mission could not fail to be attended with the most beneficial results, and from them originated the volume which we are now taking up to review. The object of the book is stated to be "the examination of the subject *from the Danish side*."

This is not to be understood to mean that the subject is illustrated from the accounts of the Danish writers, but the author begins by setting himself up as the advocate of the Danish invaders of Britain, and he battles for them through thick and thin. To make out his argument, he even claims the Anglo-Normans as Danes, and rather unfairly assumes that the civilization of the Normans was Danish. We cannot but regret that a sound antiquary like Mr. Worsaae should have taken up such a one-sided view of the subject, and we feel convinced that his zeal for the glory of his countrymen in ancient days has led him often unintentionally to overrate evidence, to mistake analogy for identity, and to perceive Danish words and Danish customs in what were really Anglo-Saxon. These are faults which we wish the book had not possessed, but they only detract partially from its value, and, with this caution, we can recommend it to our readers as one full of curious information relating to an interesting but obscure period of our history.

We cannot doubt that in the customs, superstitions, and language of the early Saxons there were innumerable resemblances to those of the Scandinavian peoples, but it would not be fair to assume, as Mr. Worsaae too often does, that where this resemblance exists the Saxon word, or custom, was derived from the Danish. We are thus not at all prepared to believe that the island of Anglesey derives its name from the Danes, because they called it Ongulsey or Angelsöen; these were the Scandinavian forms of the Anglo-Saxon name. We are equally unwilling to think that Southwark, Sheppey, Sandwich, Greenwich, &c. received their names from the Danes. "To the south of Canterbury," we are told, "on the channel, lies Dungeness; and at the mouth of the Thames, Foulness and Sheerness. The termination *ness* in these names seems to be neither Saxon nor Celtic, but plainly the Danish and Norwegian *næs* (a promontory or lofty tongue of land running out into the sea)." Surely *næsse* has precisely the same signification in Anglo-Saxon. "The nearer we approach London by the Thames," he continues, "the more memorials we find of the Danes. Just before we reach the metropolis we sail past Greenwich on the left, called by the Northmen Grenvik (nearer, perhaps, Granvigen, the pine bay)." We cannot but ask what reason there can possibly be for rejecting its Saxon name, *Grene-wic*, the verdant village or town, which must have well described its character, while the discovery of a group of Saxon barrows in the park proves undoubtedly that there was a Saxon settlement here at a very early period. Mr. Worsaae, in the same manner, represents the old Saxon words preserved in our local dialects as nearly all Danish, because, as might naturally be expected, most of their representatives are found in the Danish language. To take only a few examples out of "a hundred Danish words, selected in the vulgar tongue," given here, we may justly inquire why *attercop*, a spider, is to be derived from the Danish *edderkop*, rather than from the Anglo-Saxon *attercoppa; bede*, to pray, from the Dan. *byde*, rather than from A.-S. *biddan*; *big*, to build, from Dan. *bygge*, rather than from A.-S. *bicgan; blend*, to mix, from Dan. *blande*, rather than from A.-S. *blendan; dyke*, ditch, from Dan. *dige*, rather than from A.-S. *dic; gammon*, merriment, from Dan. *gammen*, than from A.-S. *gamen; harns*, brains, from Dan. *hjerne*, rather than from A.-S. *hærnes;* and so on through the whole hundred. We are taught here to believe that our *earl* is derived from the Danish *jarl*, and that it was the Danes who brought the title hither, whereas we know that *earl* was an Anglo-Saxon title. Again, Mr. Worsaae takes the celebration of Christmas, and the old name of yule, as derived from the Danes, whereas both the celebration and the name were as strictly Saxon as Danish. In the same way most of the English superstitions which he regards as the evidence of Danish influence are purely Saxon. We do not deny that the influence of the Danish occupation is perceived in local words and customs in some parts of England, but we feel convinced that it is infinitely overrated in the volume before us. It happens that the countries held by the Danes in England are exactly those which, being most distant from the capital and from the march of improvement in the south, such as York-

shire and East Anglia, have preserved most old Saxon customs and old words, and all these our author takes for Danish.

Mr. Worsaae's book is arranged in three divisions, the first treating of "the Danes in England;" the second, of "the Norwegians in Scotland;" and the third, of "the Norwegians in Ireland." The first of these divisions is more liable to our criticism than the others. In Scotland, and especially in the islands, the Danish influence is strongly perceptible, and the Highlanders have traditional stories of the sanguinary feuds with their Scandinavian foes, whose barrows still remain piled over the bones of their chiefs. Mr. Worsaae tells us that—

"The memory of the conquests and predatory incursions of the Norwegians, or 'Danes,' is still preserved in a remarkable degree among the poorer classes in Sutherland, as well as in the rest of the Scottish Highlands. Numberless traditions are in circulation respecting the levying of provisions by 'the Danes;' and barrows, or cairns, are not unfrequently pointed out, in which a Scandinavian prince, or king's son, killed by the natives whilst on some viking expedition, is said to be buried. Besides the usual cruelties ascribed to the Danes in the traditions of the Lowlands, and of England, they are here accused, into the bargain, of having burnt the forests, and thus caused that want of wood which acts so injuriously on the climate of the Highlands. In proof of this it is adduced that roots and trunks of trees, sometimes perceptibly scorched, are discovered in the turf-bogs of the Highlands. It is not considered that similar discoveries are very common in other countries, as, for instance, in Denmark itself; where trunks of trees, especially firs, have been dug up, precisely as in the Scotch Highlands. They are the produce of vegetative processes in the pre-historical times; and the apparent scorching has been produced either by accidental fires, or, more probably, by the simple mode of felling trees in use among the aboriginal inhabitants of Europe; who, like certain savage tribes at the present day, for want of metal tools, were obliged to burn the trunks of trees which they wished to fell."

We believe this burning, or charring, of the wood, was the result of a natural process, the same which, in a much greater length of time, produced our coal-fields. Our author proceeds to inform us that,

"Having employed myself in examining, among other things, the many so-called 'Danish' or Pictish towers on the west and north-west coast of Sutherland, the common people were led to believe that the Danes wished to regain possession of the country, and with that view intended to rebuild the ruined castles on the coasts. The report spread very rapidly, and was soon magnified into the news that the Danish fleet was lying outside the sunken rocks near the shore, and that I was merely sent beforehand to survey the country round about; nay, that I was actually the Danish King's son himself, and had secretly landed. This report, which preceded me very rapidly, had, among other effects, that of making the poorer classes avoid, with the greatest care, mentioning any traditions connected with defeats of the Danes, and especially with the killing of any Dane in the district, lest they should occasion a sanguinary vengeance when the Danish army landed. Their fears were carried so far that my guide was often stopped by the natives, who earnestly requested him in Gaelic not to lend a helping hand to the enemies of the country by showing them the way; nor would they let him go till he distinctly assured them that I was in possession of maps correctly indicating old castles in the district which he himself had not previously known. This, of course, did not contribute to allay their fears; and it is literally true, that in several of the Gaelic villages, particularly near the firths of Loch Inver and Kyle-Sku, we saw on our departure old folks wring their hands in despair at the thought of the terrible misfortunes which the Danes would now bring on their hitherto peaceful country."

Mr. Worsaae's account of the Scandinavian remains in Scotland are especially interesting. His account of Caithness is perhaps as good an example as we could select of his general style of treating the subject.

"The two most northern counties of Scotland," says Mr. Worsaae, "both of which united originally bore the Gaelic name of Catuibh, are still called after the original Norwegian forms, 'Caithness' (*Old N.* 'Katanes,' the naze of Catuibh) and 'Sutherland' (*Old N.* 'Suðrland'), or the land in the south; that is, as regards the Orkneys. It would be perfectly inexplicable, in any other way, why the north-western part of Scotland should be called the south land, or Sutherland. It

is, moreover, a remarkable proof of the Norwegian origin of these names, that even the present Gaelic inhabitants do not adopt them, but always call Sutherland, after the old fashion, 'Catuibh.' For the sake of distinction, however, they call Caithness 'Gallaibh,' or the stranger's land, because so many Norwegians immigrated to, and settled in, that county in preference to Sutherland.

"The district of Caithness, or, as it was often called in ancient times, 'Næsset,' forms a real naze, shooting out into the sea in a north-eastern direction. Its farthest point towards the north-east is called Duncansby Head (formerly 'Dungalsnýpa'), from the neighbouring Duncansby (formerly Dungalsbœr'). The broadest bay on the north coast trends in between the promontories of Dunnet Head and Holburn Head; the latter of which, by protecting Thurso Bay from western and north-western gales, renders it a tolerably good harbour, in a place where good harbours are scarce on this northern coast. Supposing, now, that we land in the Bay of Thurso, by the town of that name, we soon discover the outlet of the rivulet called Thurso Water (*Old N.*, 'pórsá,' or Thorsaa, Thor's rivulet), which has given the easily-recognised Scandinavian name both to the town and bay. The town and its immediate environs afford a great number of Norwegian memorials. The Norwegian king Eistein imprisoned the Orkney jarl Harald Maddadsön in Thurso itself. Close to the eastern side of the town stands a more recent monument, 'Harald's Tower,' erected over the body of Jarl Harald, who fell there in a battle in 1190. Not far from thence is the mansion called Murkle (formerly 'Myrkhóll'), where, in the tenth century, Ragnhilde, the daughter of Erik Blodöxe and of Gunhilde, caused her husband, Jarl Arnfin, to be murdered. Immediately to the west of the town, near Scrabster ('Skarabólstaðr'), are to be seen the ruins of the palace formerly inhabited by the bishops of Caithness and Sutherland. In the twelfth century Bishop Ion was blinded and mutilated there, at the instigation of Jarl Harald. Five miles west of Scrabster, and close by a foaming waterfall, stands the mansion of 'Forss,' by the river Forss Water. The rivulet called Thorsaa runs through a valley in ancient times called Thorsdal ('pórsdalr'), adjoining another valley 'Kálfadalr,' or Calf-dale (either the present Calder or Cuildal), in which Jarl Ragnvald was attacked and killed by Thorbjörn Klærk. In the 'Dales of Caithness' (probably near Dale and Westdale, by Thurso Water) a battle was fought in the tenth century between Jarls Ljot and Skule, in which the latter fell.

"Similar memorials present themselves everywhere on the promontory, with the exception, however, of the most western and more mountainous part, adjoining the frontiers of Sutherland. This district is still inhabited by a Gaelic population, the remnant of the ancient inhabitants, as is sufficiently testified both by the Gaelic names of places and the Gaelic language of the people. In Caithness, as well as everywhere else in the British Isles, it has been the fate of the Gaels or Celts to be driven to the poor and mountainous districts, whilst more fortunate strangers have taken possession of the fertile plains. The whole of the northern and eastern part of Caithness is a rather flat and open country, over which the sea wind sweeps freely without being intercepted by woods. Fertile and well-cultivated arable land is mingled with heaths, marshes, and small lakes. Wherever the soil is capable of cultivation, both on the coasts and in the interior, a great number of undoubted Norwegian names of places are still found scattered about, of the selfsame form as those in Orkney and the Shetland Isles: as, for instance, those ending in *toft* (as Aschantoft, Thurdystoft, formerly 'porðarþupt'), *seter* ('setr'), *busta*, *buster*, or *best* (originally 'bolstaðr'); but particularly in *ster* (staðr). The bays, which are mostly small and narrow, are generally called *goe* (from 'gjá,' an opening). The larger ones are called *wick* (Viig); whence the town of Wick, the most important hamlet in Caithness, derives its name; but they are never called, as in the islands lately mentioned, *wall* ('Vágr,' or 'Vaag'). Here and there a mighty barrow lifts its head, and sometimes—as, for instance, near Barrowston, parish of Reay—so extremely near the coast of Pentland Firth, that the spray washes over it. In general we shall not be mistaken in imagining that we have found in such barrows the last resting-places of the daring Vikings, who not even in death could endure to be far separated from the foaming maelstrom.

"At times the common people dig up in these mounds pieces of swords and various kinds of ornaments, especially the peculiar bowl-formed brooches, of a sort of brass, which are very frequently discovered in the Scandinavian North, and particularly in the Norwegian and Swedish graves of the times of the Vikings. These are never found in England; and in Scotland they are discovered only in the Orkneys and Sutherland, as well as in some of

the western islands, where the Norwegians also settled.



"Tall bauta stones are to be seen in several places in Caithness, to which some legend about 'the Danes' is generally attached; they now stand in a leaning position, as if mourning over the departed times of the heroic age. A monument of a somewhat later period, according to tradition that of a Danish princess, who suffered shipwreck on the coast, was also formerly to be found in a churchyard near Ulbster. Danish fortifications, consisting partly of square towers, once existed along the coast, principally near the navigable inlets; but these also have now, for the most part, disappeared."

We could wish that Mr. Worsaae had collected more of the monumental remains of the Danish invaders, and given us a manual of the Danish antiquities of this island. The cut given above is the representative of a class of brooches found not unfrequently in the Scottish islands, and, we believe, in Ireland, in Danish burial places. Many other Scandinavian arms, personal ornaments, and other relics, have been found in Scotland and Ireland, and a few in the north of England, which Mr. Worsaae would be able to explain by comparing them with those found in the original country of those who owned them. Among these not the least remarkable are the crosses with runic inscriptions, found chiefly in the Isle of Man.

"The antiquary is much surprised to find on Man not merely one, but several of those runic stones, with genuine Scandinavian inscriptions, which he may have sought for in vain in England and Scotland. The different districts of the island contain altogether about thirty ancient sculptured monuments or sepulchral crosses; and of these at least thirteen have once had runic inscriptions, which in great part are still preserved. It is remarkable enough that these runic inscriptions are found exclusively in the more northern half of the island (at Kirk Andreas, two; at Kirk Michael, four; at Kirk Braddan, one; and at Kirk Onchan, five); whence we may, with some degree of probability, conclude that, at the time when these runic stones were erected, the Scandinavian language was the most prevalent one in the northern part of the island. The chronicles, indeed, state that the Norwegian, Godred Crovan, who conquered Man in the year 1077, retained the



southern part of the island for himself and his followers; but the before-mentioned runic stones are certainly older than

Godred's conquest. The inscriptions on the stones have hitherto been copied and explained only in a very imperfect manner; but, since casts in plaster have been taken of them, their interpretation has become incomparably easier and more simple. I have myself closely examined and compared them in two places (at Edinburgh, in the Museum of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, and at Canons Ashby, in England, the seat of Sir Henry Dryden, Bart.); and I have since had an opportunity to renew my examination of all of them, in conjunction with the learned Norwegian professor, P. A. Munch, to whom I am indebted for several very important hints relative to their correct interpretation (amongst others that the rune ᚼ which in most inscriptions signifies *o*, must in these always be read as *b*).

"The annexed cut, (p. 261,) after a plaster cast, represents one of the finest and best preserved runic stones in Man, namely, at Kirk Braddan, about the middle of the island.

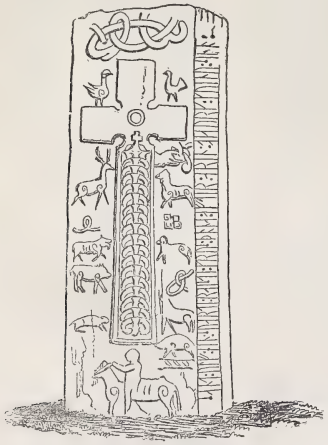
"The stone is fifty-seven inches high, eight inches broad at the base, and when the cross was whole had a breadth of twelve inches at the top. Both its broad and one of its narrow sides are ornamented with serpents ingeniously interwoven, whilst the fourth side has the following runic inscription:

"'Thurlabr Neaki risti krus thana aft Fiaks . . . bruthur sun Jabrs.'
"('Thorlaf Neaki erected this cross to Fiak . . brother, a son of Jabr.')

"Another extremely well-preserved monumental cross, on which are carved various scrolls, animals, birds, and other things, such as horses, a stag, cows (?), swine, &c. stands in Andreas churchyard, and has the following inscription:

"'Sandulf ein suarti raisti krus thana aftir Arin Biaurg kuinu sina.'
"(*i. e.* 'Sandulf the Swarthy erected this cross to his wife Arnbjörg.')

"(The drawing of this monument, as well as those of the following inscribed stones, is borrowed from W. Kinnebrook's 'Etchings of the Runic Monuments in the Isle of Man,' London, 1841, 8vo. But the faulty inscriptions in that book are here corrected.)



"In the middle of the village of Kirk Michael, close to the northern corner of the churchyard, is a stone not less richly sculptured than the preceding one, with all sorts of figures of stags, dogs, serpents, horses, horsemen, &c. which are placed round a large cross covered with interlacings, or scrolls. The inscription on it runs thus:

"'Jualfir sunr Thurulfs eins Rautha risti krus thana aft Frithu muthur sina.' (Or, 'Joalf, son of Thorolf the Red, erected this cross to his mother Frida.')



"At the end of the inscription is carved the figure of a man (probably Joalf), with a shield on his arm and a lance in his hand. (See the annexed cut.)

"The language of the inscriptions, as well as the Scandinavian names which appear in them,—as Thorlaf, Arnbjörg, Frida, and particularly the names compounded after the genuine Scandinavian fashion, as Sandulf the Swarthy, and Thorolf the Red, —sufficiently prove that these monuments were erected by Northmen, or Norwegians, to their relatives who had died in the Isle of Man."

In Ireland we meet with a new class of antiquities connected with the Scandinavian settlers, their coins, which appear to be the first that were ever struck in that country:

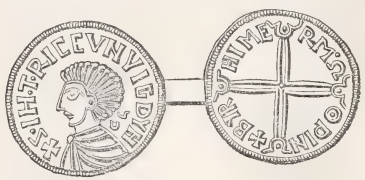
"That the Norwegians and Danes must really have possessed themselves of the Irish trade, and given it a new impulse, clearly appears from the circumstance that the Norwegian kings in Ireland were the first who caused coins to be minted there. One of these coins, which formerly belonged to the Timms collection in Copenhagen, but which is now in the collection of M. von Römer, in Dresden, seems (according to the opinion of that distinguished numismatologist C. J. Thomsen, of Copenhagen) to have been minted by a Scandinavian king of Dublin, as early as the eighth or ninth century. It is an imitation of the ancient Merovingian coins, and has a remarkable inscription on the obverse, half in runes and half in Latin letters, but which can scarcely be read otherwise than 'Cunut u Dieflio,' or, Canute in Dublin.



"The Old Northmen call Dublin 'Dýflin,' whence the surrounding district also obtained the name of 'Dýflinarskiri,' as appears in the Sagas. This legible inscription encircles the bust of a royal warrior, clad in scale armour. On the reverse are seen the letters ENAE, and under them two figures, both turning their faces upwards in the same direction, and each extending a very large hand, whilst in their other hands, joined together, they hold a ring, as if they were taking an oath on the holy ring. They are, besides, represented as standing before, or sitting on, an elevated platform (perhaps an altar?), under which is a mark like the letter S placed on its side. These figures probably contain an allusion to some treaty concluded between an Irish king and the Scandinavian king Canute.

"By the kindness of Mr. C. F. Herbst, of Copenhagen, I have been enabled to give a woodcut of this silver coin, the only one of its kind, and never before copied. The drawing was made from a cast taken in Dresden. If the preceding explanation, which is certainly by no means farfetched, be the right one, we shall consequently have a proof that other Scandinavian kings, besides Olaf the White, the first-mentioned in the Sagas, reigned at a very early period in Dublin, if only for a short time. But all the rest of the Norwegian coins minted in Ireland are of the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries. They are of silver, and undoubtedly coined in various towns of Ireland besides Dublin, as in Limerick, Cork, Waterford, and several other towns where the Ostmen had settled.

"The most remarkable of all are the Dublin coins, especially those with the legend 'Sihtric rex Dyfl,' or, Sigtryg king of Dublin. It is true that there were several kings of Dublin of this name in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries; but the coins alluded to, to judge from the impressions, all of which are imitations of contemporary Anglo-Saxon dies, and especially of those of King Ethelred the Second, must for the most part have belonged to Sigtryg, surnamed 'Silkbeard,' who reigned in Dublin at the close of the tenth and beginning of the eleventh century, and who was one of those who fought the battle of Clontarf against Brian Boru. It is very remarkable that on Sigtryg's coins, as well as on several of the Danish coins minted in the north of England, we find not only the Latin title 'Rex,' but also the Scandinavian 'Cununc' (king), as, for instance, on the annexed coin (in Mr. C. F. Herbst's collection), which has never before been copied:—

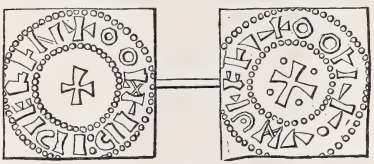


"On the obverse is the legend 'Sihtric cunuic dyn,' or Sigtryg king of Dublin; and on the reverse, 'Byrhhtmer mo on Vin;' whence we see that the coiner had an Anglo-Saxon name, and was certainly an Anglo-Saxon, particularly since he is said to have been 'on Vin,' that is, of Winchester. Among the coiners' names on the Norwegian-Irish coins, we meet, indeed, with several Scandinavian names,

such as Stirbirn (Styrbjörn), Azcetel (Asketil), Ivore (Ivar), Colbrand, Tole (Tule), and Oadin (Odin?); whence we may reasonably conclude that the Norwegians in Ireland soon learned to coin, and were not, therefore, always compelled to avail themselves of foreign coiners. But most of Sigtryg's coiners were Anglo-Saxons; and not a few of his coins are, like that above delineated, even struck by coiners in England; as, for instance, in 'Efrweec,' or 'Eofer (wick)' (York), 'Veced' (Watchet, in Somersetshire), 'Vilt' (Wilton), 'Vint' (Winchester), and 'Luni' (London). This admits of two explanations; either that these coiners at Sigtryg's request minted coins for him, or that Sigtryg, who at one time was driven from his kingdom, resided in some at least of the above-named places, and caused coins to be minted there (?). The origin of several coins minted in Dublin about Sigtryg's time by the Anglo-Saxon king Ethelred the Second—as well as by the Danish-English king Canute the Great, and which for the most part are struck by the same Dublin coiner, Færemin, who minted most of Sigtryg's own coins—is involved in no less obscurity. Although history is silent, we might be almost tempted to believe that Ethelred and Canute were acknowledged by Sigtryg as his liege lords, or that possibly they ruled in Dublin for a short time; but in weighing these probabilities it must be remembered that neither Ethelred nor Canute calls himself on these coins king of Dublin, but simply 'Rex Anglorum,' or King of the English."

In a note in the appendix, Mr. Worsaae has added the following additional illustration of this subject:

"While this work was going through the press, a silver coin, forming an entirely new and highly remarkable contribution to our knowledge of the early Norwegian coinage in the capital of Ireland, was discovered among the collection bequeathed by the late Mr. Devegge to the Royal Cabinet of Coins in Copenhagen. It is represented in the annexed woodcut.



"The legend on the obverse is '*Oolaf i divielin*,' or 'Olaf in Dublin.' That on the reverse almost seems to be '*Oolafn me feci(t)*,' or 'Olaf made me;' in which case the coiner must have had the same Scandinavian name as the king. However this may be, it is clear enough that the coin owes its origin to a Norwegian or Scandinavian king Olaf in Dublin; and, as the stamp shows, it must have been struck in the tenth century. It thus forms a link between the runic coin of Canute in Dublin, and the somewhat later coins of Sigtryg, before described. (See p. 338, *et seq.*)

"A great number of coins have been mentioned as minted in Ireland by Scandinavian kings named Olaf; but that above delineated is in reality the first, and, as far as is known, the only one on which we can with certainty read 'Olaf in Dublin.'

"Kings of that name are mentioned in the Irish chronicles in the years 853, 934, 954, 962, &c. (See the list of Norwegian Kings in Ireland, p. 317.)"

Our extracts will show that the book we are reviewing is one of great learning, and of no small interest—one which ought to be known and read. We could certainly have wished that its author had taken the subject from a higher point of view, and that he had not introduced the sort of national feeling which led him to look at it "from the Danish side," instead of approaching it with the impartial judgment and the clear perception of a man of science, which he is so well capable of employing. It is a book, nevertheless, which we value much, and which we cannot but consider as an important contribution to the library of the antiquary and the historian. It contains a mass of very curious local information illustrative of the history of the Danes and Norwegians in these islands, such as could only have been collected effectually by a Danish scholar; and the English antiquary cannot but rejoice at the enlightened spirit of the Danish government, which sent him hither on his honourable mission. How long will England be left to blush at seeing her own antiquities investigated at the expense of foreign courts, such as those of France, Germany, and Denmark, while they are totally neglected by her government at home?

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

On the Corruption of the Judges in the Thirteenth Century—The Early Use of Paper in England—Roman Inscriptions in Britain—St. Olave's Church, Chichester.

On the Corruption of the Judges in the Thirteenth Century.

Mr. Urban,—In one of Mr. Foss's recent volumes of the "Judges of England" (vol. iii. pp. 38—42), the important subject of the corruption of the judges in the reign of Edward I. and their severe punishment by that prince is carefully discussed at some length. We know that the administration of justice had never been pure since the Conquest, and that the clause in the Great Charter, "Nulli vendemus, nulli negabimus, aut differemus rectum vel justitiam," failed to remedy the evil. Large sums continued to be regularly levied from all having recourse to law in any and all its stages, and it is not surprising that the streams from such a fountain should be unable, as they were unwilling, to purify themselves. Left without check by the King's absence from the country, the judges of Edward I. atoned for the strictness with which they had previously been treated by the monarch, by levying heavier and more general exactions. But, notwithstanding all Mr. Foss's diligence, very little evidence of any kind is brought forward to show that the severity so generally applied by the King on his return to England was deserved. We are almost obliged to make up our minds respecting the guilt of the accused by the fact and measure of their punishment; for the contemporaneous accounts of the charges made against them are meagre in the extreme.

In this state of things a detailed account of the contents of a small bundle of original complaints against Ralph de Hengham, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, which were not long ago discovered in the Chapter House, Westminster, will not perhaps be unacceptable to your readers.

Previous, however, to describing these documents, I will give the result of an examination of the Close Roll 17 Edw. I. which I made in the hope of finding the instructions of the Commissioners referred to by Mr. Foss as mentioned on the Parliament Roll, and of obtaining some useful particulars from them. The appointment itself is not, however, recorded, but there is sufficient evidence of its terms and conditions in a precept to all the Sheriffs, directing proclamation to be made for any persons having complaints, to prosecute the same. It is as follows:

Quod Vice-Comites scire faciant illis qui de ministris Regis se conqueri voluerint quod veniant apud Westmonasterium, &c.—Rex Vice-Comiti Nottinghamiæ salutem. Tranquillitatem regni et populi nostri corditer affectantes sicut affectare debemus, assignavimus venerabiles patres J. Wintoniæ et R. Bathoniæ et Wellensis Episcopos ac dilectos et fideles nostros Henricum de Lacy Comitem Lincolniæ, Johannem de Sancto Johanne, Willielmum le Latimer, Magistros Willielmum de Luda Custodem Garderobæ nostræ et Willielmum de Marchiæ ad audiendum gravamina et injurias si quæ nobis nuper existentibus extra regnum nostrum per ministros nostros facta vel illata fuerint quibuscunque personis dicti regni nostri, ut ipsi fideles nostri auditis quærimoniis super hujusmodi ac responsionibus ipsorum ministrorum et nobis ea in proximo parliamento nostro referant et exponant debite corrigenda. Et ideo tibi præcipimus firmiter injungentes quod singulis et universis de Comitatu tuo si qui se senserunt dum fuimus extra regnum nostrum per ministros nostros gravatos et qui se inde conqueri voluerint per totam ballivam tuam distincte et aperte scire facias quod veniant apud Westmonasterium in crastino instantis festi Sancti Martini coram præfatis fidelibus nostris sua gravamina fideliter ostensuri et prosecuturi. Et istud mandatum nostrum sicut te et tua diligis taliter exequaris, quod remissus vel negligens non sis inventus in premissis per quod ad te tanquam ad mandatorum nostrorum contemptorem graviter capere debeamus. Et habeas ibi hoc breve. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, xiij die Octobris.

Sub eadem forma mandatum est singulis Vice-Comitibus Angliæ. Teste ut supra.

Here then is the authority under which the complaints were sent in, and which were to be supported by the personal appearance of those making them. The fine of 7000 marks imposed upon Hengham was nearly double that upon any of the other judges. By this it was doubtless intended to mark as well the sense of the enormity attached to his offence by his elevated station, as of the offence itself; and yet it is with regard to his case that the least evidence of guilt exists.

The documents to which I would now draw attention consist of a small roll of seven detached strips of parchment filed

together. Several are endorsed "contra Hengham," or with other memoranda of the proceedings; three are in Latin, four in the French of the period. They all appear to be of the same date, the 17th year of the King, and, while some commence in the form used in addressing the Parliament and are complete petitions, others appear to be memoranda of complaints made orally, and are obviously incomplete. In one is contained an account of the examination into a case before the auditors appointed by the King. The following abstract will give a fair idea of their general contents:—

"1. Allegation made by William when pleading that the said Ralph (de Hengham) had altered the writ he wished to sue out,—had not examined certain witnesses, but closed the examination in favour of the Abbot.

"2. Complaint, beginning 'Verité est Sire,' that Ralph de Hengham has entered a manor called Mustok pretending it to be an escheat, 'and it is a great marvel to the people how he has dared so to deceive you, for if you have not given it him, he has taken it;' and this will be found by inquest.

"3. To the noble King of England and his council Walter de Derneford complains that having recovered 20 marks rent out of the manor of Borescumbe before the justices, the said Ralph de Hengham gave certificate thereof to Richard de Clifford instead of to him, and no judgment could the said Walter get till after two years. But Sir Ralph did not stop here; he committed the said Walter to prison, and so impoverished was he thereby and by the delay aforesaid that he was glad to make peace; to the damage of 300*l.* and more. And yet the said Walter gave largely to the said Ralph that he might have right, &c. but could not get it, because he was so largely rewarded by the other party. And for this grievance he prays remedy for God and pity's sake.

"4. Whereas Nicholas de Cerues complains that he was imprisoned in Newgate by the procurement of William de Brumpton, Ralph de Hengham was asked by the auditors why he was so imprisoned more than Henry de la Leygh, who was convicted with the said Nicholas. He (Hengham) said that after the said persons were adjudged to prison they were delivered to Richard de Bretteville, who kept them till the end of the term, when he brought two writs and asked the said Ralph to sign them for their committal, which was done. And Richard de Bretteville being called and sworn acknowledged that one William son of Hugh the parson of Temessford who was with William de Brumpton, and an adversary of the said Nicholas and Henry, came and told him on behalf of the said W. de Brumpton to put the said Nicholas in irons and ill-use him. And being further asked if William de Brumpton so ordered him by word of mouth, he said on oath that he never spoke to him about it, but the said William de Temessford often came to him and told him from his master to injure the said Nicholas as much as he could."

In this case the judges appear to excuse themselves at the expense of a third person. But what an insight into the state of the judicial system is given by the evidence of their own witness on oath! Brompton was one of the disgraced judges, though the only charge hitherto known to have been brought against him was dismissed as unconfirmed.

"5. John le Chauv complains that Wymund le Chauv summoned 60 and more knights and others by means of a writ of Chancery which he had forged, and to which he attached a counterfeit of the King's seal. When the said John complained to Ralph de Hengham thereof he at once dismissed the case; and he (John) was attacked by the said Wymund in the city of Bedford and with difficulty escaped being killed."

The next complaint is printed entire. It presents some peculiar points and is complete, even to the endorsement of the judgment upon the case, as far as the King's Commissioners could decide it:

"A nostre seinour le Rey et soun counseil se pleint Nicol de Ver et Anneis sa femme de Sire Rauf de Hengham, Justice le Rey que le avaund dite Nicol et Anneis sa femme vinderent a Sire Rauf et ly prierent counseil et heáie a porchacer un maner que est apele Cokham et les apurtenances en Sutsex que Sire Roberd de Vel thint a queu maner Nichol de Ver et Anneis sa femme avaint dreit. Sire Rauf lour demaunda que fust lour volunte a doner. Et Nicol ly offrit un carue de tere, et sire Rauf repoundit que il ne irrait mie de soun hostel a Weymonster pur un carue de tere. Et le avaund dit Nicol se sendit que il ne estoit pas de poer de pleder le avaund dit sire Roberd de Vel saunz counseil et en des de Justices. Et graunta a Sire Rauf la meite de quant que il poa purchacer. Et a ce fere et leument tener sire Rauf les avaund dist Nicol et Anneis jurir sour seins devaunt ly et devaunt Sire Johan de Okecestre et Sire Willam soun chapelein. Et maintenaund de Ael fust leve sour Sire Roberd de Vel de le maner Kocham e les apurtenaunces, et apres ce Sire Rauf fist Peres de Haverhille soun clerk le atourne Nicol et Anneys sa femme pur sure le plai de

ce bref et pledames un an et plus. Et pus vint Sire Roberd de Vel et se dota de ce plai et parla issi a Sire Rauf que il ly graunta pais a sa volunte et il ly doreit cc. mars le queus Sire Rauf receut. Et pais passa taunt tost en countre Nicol et Anneis sa femme en lour absenz et saunz lour seute. Et de ce deus cent mars paia Sire Rauf et le avaunt dist Nicol l. mars. Et ounkes de plus ne voleit soun gre fere. Et ce mette il bon en deu et en bon pais. Et sour ce prie Nicol a nostre segnour le Rey et a soun counseil remedie. De si cum Sire Rauf pati et Justice uncore se pleint a nostre seignour le Rey et a soun counseil Nicol de Ver que la ou se mist en le counseil . . . . de Hengham de un bref de mort de auncestre leve sour Abbe de Langeleie en Nortfolke de le maner de Brom en le eir de Nortfolk vint le Abbe et ly tendi lx. mars pour soun dreit de vaunt Justices et paiis. Et Nicol demaunda un jour de repit jekes il ont parle o Sire Rauf de Hengham. Et il ala a Loundres et demaunda soun counseil, et Sire Rauf conseila que il lessat pais passer. Et Nicol retourna en Eir et graunta paiis par soun counseil et le pays passa en countre ly. Dount Nicol par soun counseil perdit le lx. mars. Et dount Nicol bon parceut que il estoit parti. Et tot outrement ly deceut. Dount Nicol prie nostre seignour le Rey et soun counseil remedie sour ce graunt damage. Et tut se mette il en deu et en bon pays."

(*On the back*) "Quia prima querela tangit Regem; ideo coram Rege. Et quo ad ultimam querelam quia constat auditoribus quod dictus Nicholaus falso querebatur; ideo in misericordia, set condonatur quia pauper est."

I think it will be admitted that this case alone is very strong against Hengham. The description of striking the bargain to which the poor suitor was bound by oath before witnesses, is as curious as the facts are disgraceful; and surely nothing could be more characteristic of the regular trader in justice than the answer that "he would not go out of his house at Westminster for a carucate of land."

My examination of the Close Roll also throws some light upon a doubtful point in the succession of the judges.

By a letter dated 24th Sept. (*i.e.* nearly three weeks before the precept to the sheriffs given above) Ralph de Sandwich was associated with John de Lovetot and the other Justices of the Common Pleas as Chief Justice, in the place of Thomas de Weyland. Of his elevation to the bench there was hitherto but very doubtful evidence, and Mr. Foss has properly hesitated in admitting him to the list at this period.

Weyland's offence is said by the Dunstable chronicler to have been the abetting of murder, and there are three entries upon the Close Roll which show that all his lands and personal property were seized by the King for some offence some time before the issue of the precept for the general inquiry.

By L. C. of 19 Sept. the lands, &c. of Thomas de Weyland in the county of Norfolk, which had been taken into the sheriff's hands, were committed to William de Berry and Robert de Stalham.

By L. C. of 13 October the King's escheator on this side Trent was directed to deliver to Margaret, the wife of Thomas de Weyland, the clothes, jewels, and other things belonging to the person of the said Margaret.

And by L. C. of 14 October 60*l.* of land were granted to the same Margaret, out of the lands of the said Thomas which were in the King's hands, "*occasione quarundam transgressionum quas dicitur perpetrasse.*"

It was certainly not till some time after this latter date that any of the other judges were disgraced; and the first suspicions of their misconduct may have arisen in the course of an inquiry into the crime alleged against Weyland.

Yours, &c. J. B.

The Early Use of Paper in England.

Mr. Urban,—Mr. Hallam, in his Introduction to the Literature of Europe, Chap. I. § 58—65, has summed up the authorities that fix the date of the introduction of paper into Europe as a vehicle of writing—a question he very justly distinguishes apart from its invention; but he is not enabled to demonstrate much as to the use and adoption of paper in England, either for the purposes of communication by letter, preservation of accounts, matters of business, or for remembrances *quasi* of record; leaving it to be inferred by his readers from the paucity of the instances he cites that paper was by no means in general use in England till near the end of the reign of Edward the Third.

The following extract from a contemporaneous Year Book, containing a Report of Pleadings before the Justices in Eyre at the Tower of London in the 14th year of King Edward the Second, will (in my opinion) tend more towards fixing the date of the general use of paper in England than any other yet cited. I will give you the extract entire, as it sets forth why the mayoralty of the city of London was seized into the king's hand in consequence of

the corrupt practices of John Gisors,* and has therefore some historical interest. [Year Book of London, Iter 14 Edw. II. MS. Harl. 453,† ff. 11, et seq.] Placita Itineris London coram Hervico de Stanton et Sociis suis apud Turrim London' anno r. R' E. filii R' Edwardi quinto decimo.‡

Translation.—" * * * * By the verdict of an Inquest it was found, that, whereas the freemen of the city of London had such a franchise that if any of them were indicted of felony they should be delivered on mainprise until the coming of the justices in Eyre, and in the meanwhile they ought not to answer to any indictment or appeal,—So it was, that one Henry of Brandon, who was not free of the city of London, was indicted of manslaughter, &c. the sixth year of the reign of the king that now is; and John of Gisors then mayor of London caused his name to be put *in paper* [en paper—another copy of this MS. reads 'en lor papier'—] among the names of those who were freemen of the city, and received as free of the city, and caused the date of the entry &c. to be put six weeks before the felony committed, and afterwards delivered him on mainprise as free of the city &c. whereby the king's suit and the party's was delayed against common right: and because the said mayor was chosen by the commonalty of the said city, and his act must turn to the prejudice of the commonalty, and he misused this franchise to the disinherison of the king and the dishonour of the crown, it was awarded that this franchise was lost for evermore; and consequently, because he had wrongfully used this franchise as mayor and by colour of his mayoralty, the mayoralty was taken into the king's hand at his grace; and Sir Ralph de Berners was assigned warden on the king's behalf; and it was commanded all the sheriffs and other ministers of the city, and others, that they should be obedient to him; and the said John is in ward, and at the king's grace. And afterwards in the place of Sir Ralph was Sir Robert of Kendall § assigned warden of London on the king's behalf by commission,‖ and he brought the king's commission that commanded this into Eyre," &c.

In addition to the instances of cotton paper now in existence and referred to by Mr. Hallam, may be noticed an ancient manuscript book, now in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, and which Mr. Gresley of that city, solicitor, their registrar, obligingly exhibited to me. This cotton paper presents the appearance of a smooth pressed surface rendered apt to receive the exaration of the pen by size or some similar preparation, and now rendering the surface of a brown colour; the edges of the leaves, from which the sizing preparation has been worn or rubbed off, disclose the white cotton much the same as it appears in its raw state: in fact the makers of this paper seem to have followed the course of the manufacturers of the ancient papyrus.

Yours &c. T. E. T.

On Roman Inscriptions in Britain.

Huddersfield, Jan. 30.

Mr. Urban,—There are few minds so cold and indifferent to the memory of past events, as to view a newly-found inscription, whether on an altar, or a statue, or a mere tile, without inquiring with more or less eagerness, what is the meaning, the date, or history of such remains.—"What mean ye by these stones?" has been the language of all ages, when appealing to their ancestors concerning any monument of the olden time. Some of these, it is true, as mere works of art, may not be worth the preserving; but of their possible value, as aids to some future historian, none but the classical scholar can form a just estimate. We can readily applaud the motive of our Christian ancestors, who in the moment of their emancipation from Heathen darkness, were

* The misdemeanor with which John de Gisors was charged had been committed during his mayoralty eight years before. One Henry de Braundeston had slain a man in holy church at our Lady atte hille; and the mayor had admitted the felon to the franchise of London after the felony was done.—French Chronicle of London, (printed for the Camden Society, 1844,) p. 41.

† The MS. of this report is contemporaneous with the proceedings in Eyre. There are two other reports of this *Iter*, one of which is preserved in Lincoln's Inn library.

‡ De Itinere apud London.—Pat. 14 Edw. II. p. 1, m. 7.

§ This Robert of Kendall had been not long previously appointed Constable of Dover Castle.—Pat. 12 Edw. II. p. 1, m. 8.

‖ Rex concessit Roberto de Kendale officium Majoratus Civitatis London' quod jam in curiâ Regis coram Justiciariis itinerantibus apud Turrim London' captum fuit in manus Regis apud Westm' 20° Februarii. [1321].—Pat. 14 Edw. II. p. 2, m. 22.

eager to eradicate all marks of Paganism, wherever they found them, and we are not surprised that they used the ruins of Roman buildings to erect their churches; still less, that whenever they met with a Heathen inscription, they either buried it in the foundation, turned it into the wall, broke or utterly obliterated it, deeming it, as well they might, as one of those unholy emblems of an impure faith which could not be too soon removed from the view of the primitive converts.* When such altars are discovered in our day, they excite no other feeling than mere curiosity, either as works of art, or else as memorials of past ages, and in the minds of most perhaps a feeling of thankfulness may arise, that we live in a happier era than when such Heathen altars were of universal adoption. There are often objects too that may render the preservation of such inscriptions desirable. The discovery of such heavy remains as altars usually indicates the site of a once existing Roman town, or permanent settlement, for they are never found, so far as my experience enables me to judge, in their temporary camps.

The discovery of an altar on the banks of the Wharf, has placed beyond doubt the true site of Olicana,† and there is another remarkable fact communicated to us by this altar, respecting Olicana or Ilkley, that it was rebuilt in Severus's time by Virus Lupus, Lieutenant and Prop-rætor in Britain. One historical fact leads to another,—why rebuilt if not previously destroyed? This too would lead into another field of inquiry intimately connected with the Roman topography of the district. The chance discovery of a Roman altar in Stainland, in the parish of Halifax, led to the finding of the Roman town at the Ealdfield, near Scammonden.

But of all the Roman altars that have at sundry times been brought to light in Britain, there is none that has excited more attention, at home or abroad, than the altar dedicated to the goddess of the Brigantes, found at Greteland in this neighbourhood in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. I have already ‡ stated some singular circumstances relating to this altar, and there are others of a highly interesting nature which remain to be told. Besides, there are many reasons which make it desirable that every doubt respecting the finding of this altar should be cleared up. It has been stated that in those parts of the continent of Europe formerly occupied by the Brigantes there has been no altar or inscription found, dedicated to this goddess; which, if it is the case, only shews how great was the respect paid by the Romans to the British Brigantia. Another point of view that renders this altar so much a matter of interest to the local antiquary in this district is, its importance in reference to the Roman topography of this district; for, if Camden (as has been insinuated) has been misled in his account, we must either abandon the claim of Greteland altogether, or else look for evidence from another quarter.

Shall I confess to you, Mr. Urban, that I feel some personal interest on the subject, inasmuch as the place where Camden saw this altar was but a short distance from my own neighbourhood? It is the more gratifying to me therefore to find such ample justice done to the accuracy of the great Father of English antiquaries, by the contents of the interesting voucher which we owe to the Rev. Joseph Hunter. That voucher might have remained another century, as effectually buried within the learned walls of the Bodleian Library as was the altar itself within the precints of the Roman station at Greteland, had not some genius of Eald, such as the distinguished antiquary I have just named, evoked from its hiding place this interesting document. That document has fully confirmed the accuracy of Camden's account of the discovery of this altar. It tells us too, that two years after its discovery Camden paid a visit to the Saviles at Bradley Hall, in the August of 1599. But I will no longer withhold from your readers the document itself, extracting from the published account of the learned discoverer some of his preliminary remarks to the following effect.

"Amongst those which are called Dodsworth's Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, is a volume which is only called his as having been in his possession, and

* There are a great number of Roman altars found in the course of the wall of Antoninus and the wall of the Lower Isthmus, and we can only account for the many strange deities and mythic personages introduced to our notice by these means, by the different nations from which the levies of the Roman armies were drawn. Almost every province of the Roman empire contributed its contingent. The mythology of some of these inscriptions is deserving of future notice.

† The concluding part of an inscription on the tombstone of a Vicar of Halifax in 1691, in the old church at Halifax, has this sentence. "Post exiguum autem Olicanæ temporis impensum morienti hanc desideratam requiem sibi dedit Deus." Here Halifax is called by the name of Olicana.

‡ Magazine for Jan. 1852, p. 57.

as having come with his own great collection into the possession of the family of Fairfax, from whom they passed to the Bodleian. This volume, which is numbered LVIII. contains a multitude of notes relating to the affairs of the manor of Wakefield, and especially relating to those portions of the parish of Halifax which are within that manor. The collector of these notes was an officer of the manor under the Saviles, John Hanson of Woodhouse in Elland, a person known to Dodsworth, who speaks of him as one who was studious in antiquities. In blank places of this volume he has entered a few memoranda of occurrences in his neighbourhood, and among these is the following particular and important notice of the discovery of the Greteland altar.

"Memorandum, that in the latter end of the month of April, an. dom. 1597, anno Elizabethæ Reginæ 39, one Thomas Miles a labouring man and John Hallywell, digging upon a lawe of stones at the back of the house of Jeffery Ramsden at the Thick Hollins, did light upon a stone squared, in length about a yard, having Roman characters on two sides engraven, and being plain of the other two sides, having partizans or crests at the top and at the bottom, with some other flourishes: which stone had four holes in the top, whereunto it should seem some other thing had been fastened, and the foot thereof had stood upon a square stone wrought with partizans, &c. The characters contained five lines on one side, and but two of the other, and were very difficult to read. There was also found in the said lawes, and in other places thereabouts, divers foundations of houses, and some Roman coins, and squared stones and thick stones with iron nails, in the earth in divers places of the ground called Thickhollins, lying upon the height near the Clayhouse, near unto the Linwell."

He then gives a drawing of the altar, with a copy of the inscription as it was then read, which completely identifies it with the altar of which Camden gives an account.

So much for the altar found at Greteland. There is yet another scarcely less singular remain, which attracted the notice of Camden during his visit to this neighbourhood. It was a Roman hypocaust found in Grimscar wood, as well as tiles, bearing the same inscription* as some I have at various times found at the Eald-Fields, considered by Watson to be the site of the ancient Cambodunum. We are now therefore sufficiently enlightened on this subject. The light that has beamed from the shelves of the Bodleian has for ever chased away those clouds of uncertainty respecting the accuracy of Camden which some succeeding antiquaries had raised, and we are now fully assured that within the space of three miles there existed two Roman stations. Nor is there any thing so singular in this, the same circumstance occurring in other Roman stations. So many Roman coins indeed found in different parts of this neighbourhood sufficiently testify the lengthened domicile of that people, and it is more than probable that Greteland was not the only station the Romans had in addition to the Eald-Fields. Deferring however the consideration of this, as well as some other similar points of a mere local nature, to a future opportunity, I must once more recall the attention of your readers to Hanson's memoranda, which, at the same time that they give a circumstantial account of the finding of the altar, communicate to us another interesting piece of information, the visit of the illustrious Camden to Sir John Savile of Bradley Hall, in this neighbourhood, in the August of 1599, two years after the discovery of the altar. This Sir John Savile was steward of the honor of Wakefield, and was made one of the Barons of the Exchequer in 1598. It was in the reign of Elizabeth that the branch of the Saviles at Bradley Hall was in the zenith of its glory, for in that reign three brothers of that family resided there in early life, of whom Sir John was the eldest. In that learned age, which has sometimes been styled the golden age of English literature, the three brothers were all distinguished for their great learning, and all inclined to antiquarian pursuits. Betwixt these brothers and Camden a close friendship existed, and with Thomas, the youngest, a frequent epistolary intercourse was maintained; for, in the "Epistolæ variæ ad illustres viros,"† written by Thomas, there are fifteen addressed to Camden. This may probably have been the reason why Camden, in his prelimi-

* COH. IIII. BRE. The same pen that described the altar writes as follows respecting the hypocaust. "5th Augusti, 1599, eruditus ille antiquarius, G. Camdenus, cum hospitavit apud domum Jo. Savile Baronis Scaccarii apud Bradley, enarravit mihi, quod opus predictum fuit balneum, pro nobilibus Romanis, quibus multum utebantur, cum hanc insulam possidebant, quo die equitavi cum eo ad Bradford," &c. &c.

† They were published by Dr. Thomas Smith of Magdalene college, Oxford, in a book entitled "V. A. Gulielmi Camdeni, et illustrium virorum ad G. Camdenum Epistolæ." Some of these letters relate to Yorkshire, and to the identification of the Roman stations.

nary discourse to the Brigantes, calls this Thomas his learned friend. In Camden's time the study of Roman topography was at a low ebb; how welcome therefore to him must have been the suggestions of such accomplished scholars and antiquaries as the Saviles. Indeed he expresses his obligation to Sir John Savile for his many kindnesses, and for the benefit which his great work had derived from his great learning. But Camden was no closet antiquary, gleaning from the stores of others. He was anxious himself to investigate personally what he undertook to describe, and spent many years in exploring different parts of the kingdom in quest of materials for that great work which was to be the foundation of his future fame. We can easily therefore understand the motives that led him to visit Bradley Hall.* Though centuries have rolled over this venerable spot since it was adorned by the presence of some of the greatest ornaments of Elizabeth's reign, yet in the eye of the antiquary it is still an object of attraction, though little remains of the venerable pile which was standing in the time of Camden. Were it not an encroachment on your pages to dwell any longer on this part of the subject, much might be said on the events connected with this altar in after years; but for a fuller and more clear exposition of all the facts relating to its discovery, and how it came to pass that the accuracy and truth of a statement of a fact by Camden was called in question, I must refer to the admirable paper of the Rev. Joseph Hunter, printed in vol. xxxii. of the Archæologia pp. 16—24.

I have now submitted to the notice of your readers in the present paper instances of three Roman altars, all found in neighbouring Roman stations in this part of Yorkshire, and each of the three affording decisive indications of a permanent Roman station. Lighter relics, such as coins, urns, &c. are sometimes found in temporary camps, at some distance from the station in chief, but such fixed and heavy remains as altars and foundations of houses are usually confined to their principal stations.

It was the discovery of some sepulchral monuments and foundations of houses that demonstrated the site of the Roman town near Adell Mill, in Yorkshire, and in Thoresby's time the adjacent Roman camp was in a very perfect state. It seems to have been one of those unrecorded stations which were founded subsequently to the date of the last of the Itinera, the names of which have not been handed down to us.† From the fragments of statues, pillars, aqueducts, inscriptions, &c. it is evident too this must have been a station of considerable note. We are told that among other vestigia of Roman occupancy there was dug up a statue to the full proportion of a Roman officer, with a large inscription, both which were destroyed by the worse than brutish ignorance and covetousness of the labourers, who, in a superstitious conceit, bound wreaths of straw and twigs around the statue, and afterwards burnt it in hopes of finding some hidden treasure, and then, in anger at their disappointment, broke it to pieces. The monuments above alluded to were sepulchral, for in one of them were the letters H S E, for *hic situs est*, below "pientiss." A portion of the stone having been broken off, the remainder of the inscription could not be ascertained. The other was almost entire, and was also a funeral monument, beginning with "Diis manibus sacrum," and concluding with "Vixit annos xx." Whatever was the name of this Roman station, it seems, like that at the Eald-Fields in my own immediate neighbourhood, to have been destroyed by fire, for in both places the appearance of many of the stones is such as would be produced by intense heat. At what time or by whose hands these two stations perished, whether in some of the insurrections of the native Brigantes, or in aftertimes by the Saxons or the Danes, we have no evidence to shew. But if the æra of their destruction was synchronous with

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* The present owner of Bradley Hall is the Earl of Mexborough. It once was the seat of the Saviles, and in all probability was a spacious mansion; only a small part of it now remains, sufficient for a farmer; but the ground about it shews, by its inequality, and by a number of stones lodged near the surface, that it has been more extensive. Over the gate are the figures 1577, and the letters I. S., John Savile; on the kitchen wall is 1598. The chapel being rebuilt, serves the tenant for a barn; most of the tower also remains, and the whole has the appearance of a church to persons travelling between Ripponden and Eland.

† There have been various conjectures respecting this station. Thoresby himself, whose account I have adopted, considers it to have been called Burgodunum, because a place called Burghedunum is found in Domesday near Adell. We have notice in the Ravennate geographer of a station called Pampo or Campocalla, the next station to Legeolium. Where are we to place this station?

that of the Ilkley station, it was anterior to the time of the Emperor Severus; for the altar at Ilkley, to which I have already alluded, was erected for no other purpose than to record the *restoration* of that station by that Emperor. We have no mention of any such station in Antoninus's Itinerary. It first appears in Ptolemy. How many other towns or stations were added in the long period intervening between the date of the itineraries and the reign of Honorius, comprising a period of two centuries, we can only conjecture from what we are told by the earliest British writers, from whom we learn that the face of the country was studded with Roman towns and villas. Even the devastations of successive conquerors, and the lapse of fourteen centuries, have not destroyed the remains of many of these structures, and, unless I am very much deceived, future discoveries will bring to light indisputable marks of Roman residence in many parts of this county, and even in that division of it where I now reside, which the antiquaries of our day little imagine. Stranded on a distant age, like fragments of a shipwreck thrown on shore after a devouring tempest, these relics of the once mistress of the world present themselves in situations often least suspected. To the classical student and the lover of the fine arts many of these remains are of the highest value. Fewer, indeed, and fast fading from among us as these memorials of the olden time will rapidly be in our day, from changes everywhere taking place around us, it becomes the more necessary to treasure up the hidden testimonials of Roman occupancy as often as they are brought to light from their long concealment. In that dark period of our history which succeeded the departure of the Romans we may derive great aid in local topography by attending to such discoveries. Different as the site of Saxon towns is from that of Roman in many instances, yet it has not without reason been maintained, that most if not all the larger towns on the banks of rivers were originally the ground-plots of Roman stations. But we must no longer depend upon Roman itineraries, or even Roman roads, when we have to decide upon such stations as were established in the last ages of their dominion in Britain. If this circumstance had been always kept in view, many useless controversies might have been spared, and some erroneous conjectures avoided.

From the want of fixed principles on which to found their decisions, some of our earlier antiquaries of no mean note have fallen into gross mistakes. The dawn of a better day has risen in our times, and the successful researches of the various Societies formed for the promotion of Archæological knowledge, will tend to infuse a more correct taste and a juster appreciation of the value of each future discovery. It is in vain now to dwell on the past, except, indeed, so far as it may afford a lesson for the future. That so many monuments of Roman greatness have been wantonly destroyed—

> Should only make more mourn'd and more endear'd
> The few last rays of their far-scattered light,
> And the crush'd relics of their vanished might.
> *Lord Byron*, *Pilgrimage*, canto iv.

Yours, &c.
J. K. Walker, M.D. Cantab.

St. Olave's Church, Chichester.

Mr. Urban, *Chichester, Feb.* 5.

Permit me to make the following observations upon the discoveries at St. Olave's Church, Chichester, noticed in your last number, p. 164. The chancel floor (as there stated) was raised until the present renovation about 4 feet above that of the nave, thereby obtaining height sufficient for a crypt beneath. In the east wall of the chancel and below the level of this floor were disclosed an arch and jambs which once apparently formed an entrance to the crypt. The materials used in this arch and its appearance have excited considerable attention. Its shape is not, as has been stated, circular, but is segmental pointed; and with this condition, the Roman bricks used in its construction radiate from their relative centres as well as the rude materials would allow. The jambs in conjunction with this arch are of the same coarse sandstone used in other parts of the chancel, and the mortar is made with white lime of the ordinary kind. No Roman materials have been found excepting some bricks measuring 16 inches long by 11 inches wide and 2 inches thick, similar to those used in the arch mentioned. These were over a doorway in the chancel, situate in the position which the north pier of the chancel arch occupies in churches usually, and were consequently used in the wall, about 8 feet above the floor of the chancel. It is evident that this crypt formed part of the original design, from the elevated position of the windows above. With respect to the doorway mentioned in your former notice, I think it most probable that it is the only part of the original church remaining, and, as was a usual custom, was preserved as a memento of it. The extreme narrowness of this doorway (only 2 ft. 1 in.) would lead one to ascribe it

to a Saxon date. I have gone somewhat minutely into details on account of the attention which these discoveries have attracted from the county Archæological Society, which held a special meeting upon them on the 30th of December, as well as from others. Much as one might wish to coincide with those who have ascribed such an extraordinary age to this structure, I fear it cannot be done without committing an error. It is gratifying, however, to say that the church is shaking off its former neglected and uninviting appearance.

Yours, &c. CICESTRENSIS.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Recent important accessions to the British Museum—Proceedings at the Society of Antiquaries—Archæology and the Dead—Royal Monuments in Westminster Abbey—Modern and Ancient Sepulchral Brasses—Statue of Nelson at Norwich—Queen's College, Birmingham—Geological Society—Linnæan Society—Chronological Institute—The Westminster Play.

Among the scientific and literary news of the past month, not the least gratifying is the announcement of several important accessions to the treasures of the BRITISH MUSEUM. Further portions of the Assyrian sculptures have arrived, and among them a colossal lion, which excited no little curiosity in its passage through the streets of the metropolis.

Meanwhile, we are happy to observe that the section of our own Antiquities is making steady progress under the superintendence of its new and intelligent officer, Mr. Franks. A memoir describing its recent acquisitions was read by that gentleman at the monthly meeting of the Archæological Institute, and its substance is given in our Report, at p. 287.

In the department of Manuscripts a grand triumph is achieved in the purchase of THE BEDFORD MISSAL; a book which, if rivalled and surpassed by others of its kind, and by some already in the British Museum, is yet especially interesting from its historical connection with an illustrious member of our royal race, and for its long-cherished celebrity. We need not refer to its literary illustration by Gough and by Dibdin. The last occasion when it attracted much notice from the public was when it was purchased by the late Sir John Tobin of Liverpool in 1833 for the sum of 1100*l.* (exclusive of commission). We are informed that in 1838 Sir John gave it to his son the Rev. John Tobin, with several other valuable MSS.; the *whole of which* were recently disposed of by Mr. Tobin to a bookseller, and they have been purchased of the latter in one lot for the Museum for the sum of 3000*l.* The rise in value of this famous missal is not a little remarkable. When first sold out of the Duchess of Portland's collection in 1786, King George the Third offered two hundred guineas, checked, it is said, from going further by the expression of extreme astonishment on the part of his royal consort; Mr. Edwards the bookseller thereupon carried off the prize by offering fifteen guineas more. At the sale of Mr. Edwards's library in 1815 it was bought by the Duke of Marlborough for 687*l.* 15*s.* It has now at length rejoined the Harleian Collection, of which it formed a part, until selected by the Duchess of Portland from her father's library.

The library of Printed Books is said to have obtained a book printed by Caxton, in clean condition and wide margin, of which no other account is extant than that which is furnished by the book itself! We wait Mr. Panizzi's pleasure for further particulars.

At the sale of the library of the Hon. Simon Fraser of Lovat (by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, on the 10th Feb.), the Museum purchased (for 14*l.*) a copy of Ben Jonson's works, on the binding of which are impressed the arms of Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, and within it are some verses in the Poet's own handwriting, addressed to the royal favourite, on his ill-omened marriage with the divorced Countess of Essex. It was a boast of Jonson's editor, Mr. Gifford, that his muse was never prostituted in eulogies of that inglorious match. It is not a little strange that evidence to the contrary should have been so unexpectedly preserved.

At the same sale one of Caxton's rarest productions, the Boke of the Ordre of Chyvalry, was sold for 55*l.* 10*s.* Only two other copies of this are known, which are both in the British Museum, and a third, wanting many leaves, in the library of Lord Spencer.

It is now understood that the office of DIRECTOR OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, which has been retained provisionally by Captain Smyth during the past year, will be occupied at the ensuing

anniversary by Lord Viscount Strangford. His lordship's early taste for literature was marked by his translations from Camoens, and his affection to historical and genealogical studies has been repeatedly evinced—not unfrequently, we may add, in communications to our own pages.

We have remarked with regret that the conduct of the recent investigation in St. Stephen's Chapel at Westminster, of which we have given some account elsewhere, has introduced some angry feeling into the proceedings at Somerset House. It is evident that the sentiments of many sincere students of antiquity do not entirely sympathise with the scientific operations of Mr. Pettigrew when carried beyond the province of archæology into those of surgery and anatomy. There are many, prejudiced it may be, who attach some sanctity to the grave, and consider that the remains of a Christian bishop should be treated with greater respect than those of an Egyptian mummy. But, besides this question, another raised some irritation. The crosier* had been handed over to the British Museum; and when once within those walls it could no more be brought to Somerset House for examination. It was alleged that it had previously received some injury from incautious handling, and all parties were anxious to escape the blame. It was next asked how the sandals had come into Mr. Pettigrew's possession; and it was stated to be his intention that they should follow the crosier to the British Museum. We cannot but regret these heats: yet still we think a check may be fairly placed upon that undue curiosity which is ready to violate the tomb and burst the cerements of the dead; and which has heretofore, in too many instances, been indulged to an extent at once useless and unjustifiable.

But we turn with pleasure to proposals in a contrary direction. We hear that serious considerations are at length entertained for the restoration of the Royal Monuments in Westminster Abbey. It will be remembered that a very beautiful example of such a restoration was placed in the central walk of the Great Exhibition of 1851. Very recently (Feb. 23) an excellent memoir on this subject has been read before the Royal Institute of British Architects by Professor T. L. Donaldson, at once pointing out what is required, and what should be followed or avoided in the example which the French have set us at St. Denis. We regret that the present Dean of Westminster, who took some steps towards this desirable object, should not have retained his former energies to promote and superintend its execution; but we may felicitate ourselves that the spirit of ancient art is no longer confined to individual members of cathedral and collegiate chapters, but is widely diffused among those intelligent guardians of some of our most interesting antiquities.

The Messrs. Waller have recently executed a Monumental Brass of a more important character than any that has been made since the revival of the art. It is laid down in the chancel of Grimsagh chapel, near Preston, in Lancashire. It consists of a rich double canopy, of the Decorated period, under which are the effigies of the deceased gracefully and chastely designed in an adaptation of modern costume. The background is richly disposed, the design being made from the jessamine. Above each of the canopies arise small tabernacles, in which are emblematic groups of Law and Justice, and of Charity; the former over the male figure, the latter over that of the female. The pinnacles are surmounted by figures of angels holding labels, with the words Faith, Hope, and Charity inscribed upon them. There are three escutcheons of arms, and, besides the inscriptions at the feet recording the names of the deceased and dates of death, there are texts arranged in fillets of brass inclosing the whole design. It is inlaid in a slab of grey stone, and measures eight feet by four feet. It is to the memory of William and Ellen Cross, of Red Scar, near Preston. We were fortunate in obtaining a sight of this elegant brass before it left London, and do not hesitate to say that for combination of the practical uses of this class of monuments, and for beauty of design and vigour of workmanship, it leaves far

* Exception has been taken on this occasion to the use of the word *crosier*, under the idea that that term belonged to the cross-headed staff of an Archbishop, whilst the proper term in reference to a Bishop is "pastoral staff." But this is a mistake. Mr. Way remarks:—"In Anglo-Saxon *cruce* signifies both a cross and a crook, and from similarity of sound between *cross* and *croce*, words perfectly distinct in their derivation, some confusion of terms has arisen, especially as regards the usual acceptance of the word *crosier*, which has been supposed to be incorrect. Crosier, however, *properly signifies the pastoral staff*, or *croce*, the incurved head of which was termed in French *crosseron*, part of the insignia of Bishops." See further in the same note, Promptorium Parvulorum, p. 103. It is to be noticed that we still retain the ancient word in the modern *crutch*.

behind every performance of modern times, and is a happy realization of what we prognosticated from the specimen of the Messrs. Waller's genius and skill in the Great Exhibition.

A gentleman in Northamptonshire has carried his admiration of Sepulchral Brasses to such an extent that he proposes to publish the whole of those existing in that county, reduced to scale from rubbings, and engraved in eighty plates in tinted lithography and bronze. It may perhaps be doubted whether their beauty or curiosity deserve such indiscriminate attention; but as a local record such a book will be remarkable, and those who can afford Four Guineas towards its encouragement are invited to send their names to Franklin Hudson, esq. at the Willows, Braunston, Daventry.

Mr. John Gibbs, Architectural Sculptor at Wigan (and late of Oxford), announces a quarto volume (by subscription) of "A series of Designs for Gothic Monuments, Churchyard Crosses, Sepulchral Slabs, and Head Crosses."

A colossal Statue of Nelson, the work of Mr. Thomas Milnes of London, has just arrived at Norwich, where it will be erected in the Market-place. The sculptor has availed himself of the best records that remain of the facial lineaments of our great Naval Hero, namely, a cast taken during life by Chantrey, and a bust, also from life, by Gahagan; and he is thought to have been very successful in the likeness, as well as accurate in point of costume. The material is a fine block of Sicilian marble. The expenses were to have been defrayed by the individual subscriptions of the city and county, in which Nelson is justly considered as their most illustrious native; but we regret to hear that the subscription has fallen so short as scarcely to exceed the value of the marble, and that the artist will consequently be a great sufferer, unless relieved by additional contributions.

The Queen's College, Birmingham, has obtained the royal assent to a supplemental charter, by which important privileges are granted in connexion with the Institution. To encourage the mining and manufacturing interest, it is enacted by this charter that engineers' diplomas under the seal of the College are to be granted to students after the three years' study of a prescribed course, and an examination satisfactory to a board. Two members of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and two members of the Architectural Society of Birmingham, elected by their respective societies previously to the annual meeting of the Governors of Queen's College, are to be members of the council of the College. Two members of the Law Society of Birmingham are also to be members of the council. For the theological department a committee of council is appointed, comprising the Principal, Vice-Principal, Warden, Treasurer, and Dean of Faculty of the College; also the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Dean of the Cathedral of Worcester, the Archdeacon of Coventry, and the Rectors of the parishes of St. Martin and of St. Philip, Birmingham. By the privileges of this supplemental charter the efficiency of the College will be greatly extended, and the cause of education in the Midland Counties promoted.

The anniversary meeting of the Geological Society took place on the 20th Feb. when the President, W. Hopkins, esq. of Cambridge, read the anniversary address, and announced the award of the Wollaston medal and fund. The former was conferred upon Dr. Fitton, as an acknowledgment of the numerous services he had rendered by his discoveries and writings, more especially those concerning the lower part of the cretaceous series, on British geology, and on the science in general. The Wollaston fund was awarded to Mr. Morris, to aid in the publication of a new edition of his valuable and indispensable "Catalogue of British Fossils."

Beriah Botfield, esq. F.R.S. has presented to the Linnæan Society the Herbarium of his grandfather William Withering, M.D. F.L.S. author of "The Botanical Arrangement of British Plants."

Another new society has been formed, under the designation of The Chronological Institute of London. Its objects are stated to be "to promote a more comprehensive acquaintance with chronological literature, and a more exact study of this science, both historically and mathematically, as well as to establish a medium of intercommunication among chronologers and other studious and learned persons throughout the world, and by this means to enlarge the compass of comparative chronology." These objects are proposed to be effected "by literary contributions, by collecting and diffusing information, by interchange of correspondence, by lectures on chronology and its various branches and applications, and by the publication and enlargement of chronological works." The annual subscription is five shillings:—the Treasurer is John Lee, esq. LL.D., F.R.S.; the Registrar, Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms; the Secretary, William Henry Black, esq. Assistant Keeper of Public Records; the Council, William Camps, esq. M.D., Louis A. Chamerovsow, esq., J. R. Hind, esq. F.R.S., Rev. Tho-

mas Pyne, M.A., William Rutter, esq. F.R.A.S., and the Rev. Joseph Turnbull, B.A. Whilst we cannot but wish well to the objects proposed by these gentlemen, we must take the opportunity to say that we do not admit the force of their argument that "the principle of the division of labour," as developed in "the establishment of various societies" is necessarily an advantage to science. There is something in the multiplication of learned societies opposed to the original principle of association at all: and, instead of division of labour (which is all very well as applied to individuals, or to committees,) the multiplication of societies produces rather distraction, rivalry, and alienation; and we now appear more to require the re-union and consolidation, in some systematised form, of many kindred societies that already exist, than the weakening effect of the formation of new ones.

The Westminster Scholars before their Christmas vacation, performed, according to ancient custom, one of the Comedies of Terence. The play was the Eunuchus, which was personated with a spirit quite equal to former years. On the third night of performance H.R.H. Prince Albert was present, with the Lord Chancellor, several of the judges, and other persons of distinction. The Prologue and Epilogue were compositions of great merit, the former allusive to the Great Exhibition, the latter to the Bloomer costume. According to our practice for many years past, we place these compositions upon record.

Prologus in Eunuchum. 1851.

Iterum Decembris sancta libertas redit,
Afrumque scena revocat; sed non possumus
Terentianam hanc fabulam in scenam edere,
Moresque priscos et jam præteritas diu
Apud vos revocare veterum consuetudines,
Quin et mutatas Atticæ terræ vices,
Nostræque memores contemplemur patriæ.
Nam dum illa infelix quantâ de spe decidit
Summoque meritæ gloriæ fastigio,
Nos contra, Thulen accolentes ultimam,
In quanta nos ereximus conamina!

Ergo anno jam peracto bis millesimo
Mirè ædificatum vidimus Palatium,
Cui non rigebat mole saxeâ latus
Firmique solito roboris fulcimine,
Sed vitreâ sic micabat pulchritudine,
Et pæne incredibili artificis solertiâ,
Tanquam si nebula, mane consurgens novo,
Gelata medio constitisset æthere.

Sed inerat ædi si quid usquam splendidi,
Si quid magnifici, si quid ignoti prius
Ars hominum efficere posset atq; industria;
Denique natura si quid olim cautiùs
Terræ in latebris condidisset abditis,
Si quid sub alto custodisset æquore,
Sive in inaccessis montibus, id inerat quoq;
Non hìc consertas vidimus bello manus
Acrisve tristes iræ contumelias,
Sed universam gentium concordiam,
Sed verba amoris mutui frequentia,
Hominesque variâ stirpe, naturâ, solo,
Sub uno amicè tecto commiscerier.
Et ipsa quamvis vix brevi morâ domus
Fuerit dilapsa, non dilabentur tamen
Quæ multa ab illâ oritura speramus bona;
Nam ad promovendas artes atq; industriam,
Regnumque Pacis aureæ diutinum,
Eam et contulisse et collaturam postea
Nec pauca nec peritura fas sit credere.

Nec tu hisce nostris laudibus silebere,
Hæc tanta adortus, Princeps augustissime,
Hâc arte pulchriores tu victorias
Pace reportasti, quam per arma ceteri;
Lauruque melius civicâ cingis comam,
Quam si tonitrua Martis, atque militum
Vultus minaces, et diræ clangor tubæ
Cædem fugamque concelebrârint hostium.

Tot inter rerum scilicet miracula
Qui nobis esset, qui nostræ scenæ locus?
Cur temerè huc tantos advocamus hospites?
Hoc nempe freti, quòd tu, Princeps optime, et
Regina nostra, cùm vos artes ceteras
Amatis, tum rem comicam non spernitis,
Et quem nos Angli vindicamus proprium,
Τὸν μυριόνουν sectamine Shaksperium,
Istum ergo, vivum quem colebat unicè
Eliza nostra, nunc colit Victoria;
Itidemque te speramus hunc Terentium,
Quem nobis eadem Eliza consulto dedit
Hâc scenâ agendum, et ipsa scenæ interfuit,
Non omni ex parte dedignaturum, licet
Subinde multa erremus, ut pueri quidem.
Sin quæ velimus non poterimus assequi,
Non tam quod agimus, quam quod volumus respice.

On the second representation the following lines had formed the commencement of the Prologue:—

Priusquam res hodiernæ laudis tangimus,
Primum quidem illi qui sunt abrepti domo
Huic nostræ sunt deflendi, præsertim duo
Alumni; quorum hic Medicus prudentissimus,*
Diu Professor inerat Oxoniensibus,
Agensque viridem jam senectutem modo
Decessit, plenus annis, felicissime.
Alter, oriundus Celticâ prosapiâ,
Quum Regis interesset consiliis diu,†

* John Kidd, M.D. Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford, and Radcliffe Librarian, F.R.S. &c.

† The Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn, M.P. some time President of the Board of Control. During his presidency he gave two writerships to Westminster School, to be openly contested for; and his rare munificence to his early friend and schoolfellow, the poet Southey, is a matter of history.

Res Indicas summâ administrabat fide,
Et jura consulentis ille curiæ
Callebat unus omnium exactissime ;
Qui summâ notus usque munificentiâ
Ad alenda ingenia de suo largè dedit,
Et dum per ætatem et morbum potuit quidem,
Westmonasterienses ut natos fovit suos.

Epilogus in Eunuchum. 1851.

Enter *Thais*, *Pythias*, and *Dorias*, dressed as Bloomers.

Th.—Pol ! nostra inventum admirabile ! nil fuit unquam
Suave magis ; nec, me judice, commodius.
En tibi vestitus, qualem hic mirabilis annus
Nunc primùm in terris edidit, " exhibuit."
Vestium earundem semper, formæque hodiernæ
Tædet amatores, scis satis ipsa, meos.
Py.—Captabit novitas. (Th.)—Tunicatâ scilicet in me
Diana hinc partem vindicat, inde Venus.
Callidus, ah ! veterum quisquis fuit ille virorum,
Qui pallâ jussit crus muliebre tegi ?
Inde ignominia et contempti injuria sexûs,
Virginea et fluxit falsus in ora pudor.
Sed jam præteriti rumpuntur vincula sæcli ;
Aucupium ecce ineo *Bloomeriana* novum.
Py.—Imberbem doctæ te mirabuntur Athenæ ;
Ta.—Me sibi rivalem nunc fateatur Amor.
[*Phædria* enters.]
Py.—Jure quidem, sed Phædria adest ;— (Ph.)—Num Thaida cerno ?
Veste istâ ? (Th.)—Totam Thaida, ut ante, tuam.
Ph.—Vix oculis credo ipse meis. (Th.)—Mî Phædria, salve !
Sed cur stas ? cur non oscula nota petis ?
Ph.—Nec color immutatur adhuc ? (Th.)—Cunctaris ? at ipsa [satis.
Incipiam— (Ph.)—est audax in-que-pudica
Th.—Mirum hoc ? verùm hodie nullo discrimine sexûs
Fœmina, tanquam vir, scit, meditatur, agit.
Summum, crede, nefas et iniquum est ; fœmina semper,
Serva velut, partes inferioris aget ?
Pulpita cur mihi non pateant ? (Py.)—Cur rostra ? (Dor.)—Forumque ?
Ph.—Dii meliora ! (Th.)—Quid ? an defore verba putas ?
Do.—Cur non fœminei fuerint suffragia juris ?
Fœminea argento num minus apta manus ?
Ph.—Pacificæ sedant pugiles fera jurgia potu :
Th.—Civica nimirum juraque et æra prius
Albani coluêre *Patres ;* nunc, *Cardine* verso,
Matrum concilium, *Belle* petitor, adi.
Plurima dulce bibet sitiens Sophonisba venenum,
(Noxia non tradet pocula amica manus,)
Fœmina pro patriâ, non deficiente crumenâ,
Flebilis ignotos exul adibit agros ;—
Th.—Usque imos demissa pedes stola longa decenter
Nosmet captivas invalidasque tenet.
Ph.—Sed novus unde habitus ? (Th.)—Natura, *magistra modorum*
Optima ; naturam est tutius usque sequi.
Inspice me ! geminis ut libera cruribus utor !
(Cruribus et, credo, est forma venusta meis)
Corporis anginam muliebris, et horrida septa
(Masculeo est horum nomen in ore nefas),
Rejeci ; ah ! miserè fueram constricta ! (Ph.)—Ita ? Th.—Nunc sunt
Omnia laxa in me. (Ph.)—Laxa fuêre prius.
Th.—Ecce tibi existo vera ac mera fœmina ; nil mî est
Fraude vafrâ demptum, nil superimpositum.
Py.—Nec mihi—non est cur ego macra ac juncea fiam,
Devincto, ut mos est, corpore virginibus ?
Sanam me cingam peplo, cui crinis equinus
Sustinet innumeras orbe rigente plicas ?
O pudor ! o mores ! quantum est in rebus inane :
Quantula adhuc mulier pars fuit ipsa sui !
Num stratum incedens verram, ceu scopa, lutosum,
Qualem *Paxtonus* noster habere cupit ?
Th.—Barbaricus mos est ;—sed dic, quid Phædria sentis ? exiguis.
Ph.—De quo ? (Th.)—De braccis, suaviolum,
Py.—Non formosa magis quam dudum nostra videtur ?
Ph.—Est certè ex omni parte videnda magis.
Th.—Ex quâ parte minus velles me, ingrate, videre ?
Ph.—Cætera ne memorem, displicuêre *pedes.*
Th.—Hi, perjure, pedes ? queis oscula tu dare quondam
Jurares ;— (Ph.)—Nondum cernere contigerat.
Th.—Ergo mihi impunè insultas ? at militem adibo.
Ph.—Quid *stas ?* succinctâ *currere* veste potes.
Th.—Barbaries ! actum est—Pythia, hunc quæramus.
[*Thraso* enters with *Gnatho.*] Py.—at ipse Ingreditur. (Th.) — Salve, fortis amansque Thraso. [mina, seu mas,
Thr.—Quid monstri hoc ? sexu ancipiti ; seu fœ-Incertum ? (Gn.) — Esse genus suspicor
ἀνδρόγυνον
Th.—Sic nobis ludos facitis ? sed semper agrestes
Estis, pigri animis, ingenioque rudes.
Tradito inhæritis stulti ; mihi tenditur ultrâ ;
Americos fines, Hesperiamque sequar.
Py.—Illic in pretio est mulier ; lex omnibus æqua est ;
Veraque libertas ; auriferumque solum.
Gn.—Auriferum ! hem ! (Py.)—Nostræ non illic munera deerunt [ais ?
Thaidi. (Thr.)—Amatorum tantum erit agmen
Nimirum braccæ mittentur, zona, flagellum,
Vittæ. (Gn.)—Cum vittis nil reor esse tibi.
Thr.—Haud opus est istis—quippe aurum mî ipsa parabo ;
Non nullo Thais numine carpet iter.
Ph.—Altera tu Danaë fortasse evaseris ! (Th.)—Omen
Accipio ; sex jam mensibus, ut perhibent,
Alarum vasto obtentu Jovis armiger ales
Graiam istam *servam* protegit Americus.
Ph.—Non referre pudet tali cum veste sororem,
Quæ stat nuda sua tecta pudicitia ?
Thr.—Quinam isti sunt Americi ? (Gn.)—Genus est populorum
Qui primi in cunctis artibus esse volunt,
Nec sunt ;— (Th.)—Immò sunt ; testis siet ille phaselus
Quem nuper vestras exsuperâsse rates
Cui non nota satis ? (Py.)—Testis siet *Hobbs'-ius* iste
Callidaque Angliacis ars inimica seris,
Quanquam *Brama* diu luctatus sit ;— (Do.)—Briareusque
Messorum *MacCormick-ius* iste : ferat,
Qui meruit, palmam ;— (Th.)—Sed perditur hora, fodinas
Nobiscum Americas ecquis adire velit ?
Phædria, tete mihi nunquam disjunxeris ? (Ph.)—Absens
Ut præsens potius sim tibi mente, precor.
Th.—Tu renuis ? jubeo inde Thrasonem. (Thr.)—Ah ! me mare terret ;
Ipsaque tu terres, horrida imago *maris.*
Th. (to *Gnatho*)—Tu saltem absque metu es. (Gn.)—Mea confidentia cedit,
O mulier plus quam mascula, victa tuæ !
[*Thais* looks round at each of her former friends, *Phædria*, *Gnatho*, and *Thraso :* and at last makes another appeal to the latter.]
Th.—Qui modò *Pyrrhus* eras, vestrâ cum Thaide eodem in
Navigio, fluctus tu maris usque times ?
At te jamdudum novi ; jactantior olim,
Te teste, ad bellum, ad *cuncta* paratus eras.
Thr.—Cuncta, mari excepto ; (Ta.)—nolenti sive volenti

Sunt subeunda tibi mille pericla maris.
Fœmina ego hoc jubeo; fies, ignave, mihique
Ludibrium, et ventis, Americisque viris.
Vis adhibend' ergo est. (THR.)—Pugnis nos ista lacesset;—
[*Thais*, to *Pythias* and *Dorias*, who each attempt to carry off their gentleman.]
TH.—Quin rapitis? (THR.)—Fer opem; Sanga, Syrisce, Donax!
[Enter *Sanga*, &c. as policemen.]
SA.—Quidnam hoc est turbæ? tu iterum, audacissima, pacem
Turbas urbanam? at *lex* adhibenda tibi est.
Te amoveas igitur—"*Bloomer*" tu, "*Dexter*" an audis,
Nil opus hîc, inquam, est *dexteritate* tuâ.
TH.—Sic agitis? Verè muliebria corda? Valete!
[Exeunt *Thais* and the other *Bloomers* in custody.]
GN.—Evasit. (THR.)—Pugilem hanc certa abiisse fides?
Jam redeunt animi—tamen istam perditè amabam, [fuit.
Fide Gnatho. (GN.)—Sanè—haud tum tunicata [*Phædria* advancing.]
PH.—Jamque Peregrinæ cessent cum Thaide nugæ;
Adjuvet et pueros vester, ut ante, favor!
Quidlibet externæ discant audere puellæ,
Id minimè nostram provocet invidiam.
Anglica, quæ fas sit, sectetur fœmina normam,
Contenta in tuto vivere, amansque domi;
Et virgo, castæ insistens vestigia matris,
Non tam spectari, quam latuisse, velit:
His instructa modis prudentem fœmina flectit
Imperiis fingens mollibus Angla virum;
Atque sibi morem, a tenero sciat ungue, gerendum,
Usque sacræ gesto more pudicitiæ.

CONCLUSION.

Spoken by the Captain (MR. W. G. ARMITSTEAD) *on Monday, Dec.* 22.

Jam satis est lusum: simulatos ponite mores
Serve, senex, miles; sisque puella puer.
Verus inest vero timor et reverentia vultu,
Principis et tanti conscius, ore pudor.
Judicium pueri nimium timeamus acutum,
Parcere ni laus sit propria principibus.
Lingua mihi fictos motus mentita, volenti
Ex animo veros dicere, muta cadit.
Partes, incertum est, vitæ quæ cuique tuendæ,
Quâ brevia in scena tempora quisque terat.
At quæcunque cadant, quamvis diversa petamus,
Usque tamen juncti quo teneamur, erit.
Una fides, una et patrii reverentia juris,
Reginæ et cari Principis unus amor.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

History of England and France under the House of Lancaster; with an Introductory View of the Early Reformation. 8*vo.* (*Murray.*)—Those who deal with the history of the fifteenth century in a truthful and candid spirit, have to encounter and expose a period of gross depravity—a period characterised by the deepest ecclesiastical corruption, the most treacherous politics, and the unblushing indulgence of the greatest outrages on justice and humanity. All the graces and generous virtues which are associated with the name of chivalry, if ever they were more than the poet's fiction, had vanished away; knights were no longer the champions of the weak, and princes no longer the maintainers of right. The ties of feudalism had become complicated and entangled, and they were consequently more frequently violated and broken through. There was indeed enough of feudal "maintenance," but it was done rather by bargain and hire than by the natural operation of the original system: and hence the frequent changes of party, uncertainty of conduct, and fluctuations of success, which checquered, in his turn, the career of every actor in the strife. To commit the greatest excesses, and to suffer the severest retribution, was the ordinary fate of "the great men" of those vindictive and treacherous times.

Such was the period when the House of Lancaster established itself on the English throne. The lineal heir of the monarchy was violently deposed by a usurper, and the seeds were sown for a century of civil war. France was torn in her inmost heart by relentless factions. Then it was, that, in order at once to divert the evil propensities of his own subjects, and to avail himself of the distresses of his neighbours, our fifth Harry led his forces across the channel. The victory of Agincourt, and the reduction for a season of a large district of the fair plains of France to the dominion of England, were the accidental results of that memorable expedition. The circumstances of the battle of Agincourt are among the most familiar in our history. It is well known that the English army was on its retreat, when it was forced into the unequal struggle, of which the result was such astonishing success. We cannot wonder at the transports of triumph with which in those times the news was received by the national spirit. Nor would it be otherwise at any time. But there is a better part before the historian than to be continually resounding the pæans of ancient feats of war; as there is also a better part for the biographer than to constitute himself the indiscriminate eulogist or apologist of all the actions and motives of his hero. We are glad, therefore, to find that the work before us is neither a defence of the Lancastrian invasion of France, nor a panegyric on Harry of Monmouth. The author speaks out his sentiments boldly and unreservedly. He strips the conqueror of his false glory, and lays bare with unrelenting hand the

crimes of ambition, treachery, and falsehood, wherever they appear, and indeed it is difficult to find the place where they were not. We must not, however, lead our readers to imagine that the book is a diatribe; for it is peculiarly free from any pretensions or affectations, either of style or sentiment. It is throughout such an honest and earnest investigation of truth as best becomes the historian. An extensive research for original authorities and a patient collation of contemporary writers is visible throughout: and these are pursued with an indifference to modern authors which shows at any rate a determination to drink of the streams of history at their highest sources. It is impossible to turn from a work compiled on a plan at once so authentic and so dignified to the Memoirs of Henry of Monmouth by the late Mr. Canon Tyler without many a smile. That honest and amiable person was so inveterate a controversialist that he could make no progress whatever without disputing some erroneous assertion of Hume or Lingard, or discussing with the blandest courtesy imaginable some questionable statement of the historian of Agincourt. We do not find that the writer before us has even mentioned Sir Harris Nicolas—or Mr. Tyler. Not that he is blind to the merits of judicious controversy, for he remarks (p. 377) that "No student of history can adequately express his gratitude to the learned, able, and truly interesting researches of Mr. Brodie, by which portions of Mr. Hume's history are sifted and discredited;" and that "Mr. John Allen's controversies with Dr. Lingard also shed a useful light on many passages of our historical antiquities." Our author himself has also something to say which is much to the purpose as to various conclusions of Dr. Lingard. This was unavoidable, especially in the early and not the least interesting part of the work, where the author examines the history of the early or Wickliffite reformation, which was quenched in the flames of ecclesiastical persecution, and forgotten in the din of foreign and intestine war.

One other point about this volume we must notice before we conclude, we mean that unusual circumstance with an historical work, that it is anonymous. From the attention which is paid to many legal and constitutional questions, in the valuable appendix of notes, we conclude that the author is a student of the law. In every respect it is calculated to confer honour on his name, whenever he pleases to avow it; and we shall rejoice to observe that he finds an opportunity for so doing either in a second edition of the present volume, or in the publication of another portion of his judicious and valuable researches. We have noticed in our perusal the following trifling errors,—in p. 63 Kensington palace for Kennington; in p. 214 "Gloucester" killed at Beaugé, for Clarence; in pp. 241, 243, the Benedictines termed friars instead of monks; in p. 256, the queen of James I. called lady Jane Somerset instead of Beaufort.

Lives of the Friends and Contemporaries of Lord Chancellor Clarendon: illustrative of Portraits in his Gallery. By Lady Theresa Lewis. 3 *vols.* 8*vo.*—All who are acquainted with the biography of Lord Chancellor Clarendon will recollect that his prosperity was marked by the erection of a magnificent mansion in Piccadilly, the cost of which, and the means by which he had provided for that cost, were converted by his enemies into some of their most powerful and most successful weapons of attack. It will not, however, be so familiar a circumstance to ordinary historical readers, that one of the chief features of that mansion was a picture-gallery—a picture-gallery formed on a different principle to those which usually actuate the collector; it was one not intended to signalise the taste or display the wealth of its owner, but to illustrate the past glories of his country by the simulated assemblage of her great men. As, in his actual intercourse with the world, his rule had been "to make the friendship" and enjoy the conversation of men whose qualities and talents he esteemed superior to his own,—so, in his imaginary intercourse with past generations, his ambition was to surround himself with the portraitures of all the most distinguished Englishmen of former times. John Evelyn, who was one of Lord Clarendon's advisers in this pursuit, has recorded its accomplishment in an entry of his Diary, under the 20th December, 1668; when he "dined with my Lord Cornbury at Clarendon House, now bravely furnished, especially with the pictures of our ancient and modern wits, poets, philosophers, famous and learned Englishmen, the most illustrious of our nation." In one of his letters to Pepys, written in 1689, Evelyn has enumerated the most remarkable of the portraits that were thus collected, and which had then been removed to Cornbury, in Oxfordshire; and we are further informed, from the same excellent authority, that "the charge was not so extraordinary a one to my Lord Clarendon as one may imagine, because, when his design was once made known, anybody who either had them of their own, or could purchase them at any price, strove to make

their court by these presents; by which means he got many excellent pieces by Vandyck, and the originals of Lely and the best of our modern masters' hands."

This interesting collection is not yet entirely dispersed, though it has suffered both decimation and division. The pecuniary distresses of the second Earl of Clarendon led to his parting with much of his personal property, in or about the year 1694. Among this it is known were seventy-eight pictures: but some of them are supposed to have been re-purchased. On the death of the fourth Earl of Clarendon, in 1753, the succession to his personal property was disputed; and, after a ten years' Chancery suit, it was decided that one-half devolved to the representatives of his elder daughter Jane Countess of Essex, and the other half to his younger daughter Catharine Duchess of Queensberry. On this the pictures were divided: and the portion assigned to the duchess was removed to Amesbury Park in Wiltshire; thence in 1786 to Richmond, where they were seen by Horace Walpole, and described in one of his letters to Lady Ossory; and, after the death of William fourth Duke of Queensbury in 1810, they became the property of Lord Douglas, and were transferred to Bothwell Castle, his seat in Scotland, where they still remain.

Lady Charlotte Capel, the daughter and heiress of the Countess of Essex, had been married in 1752 to the Hon. Thomas Villiers, younger son of William Earl of Jersey; and he was in 1756 created Baron Hyde of Hindon, and in 1776 became the first Earl of Clarendon of the second creation. That portion of the pictures which he inherited in right of his wife were immediately removed to Grove Park near Watford, where they have ever since been preserved; and it is to the inspiration of their presence at that mansion that we owe the production of the present book; the contents of which are not merely a pleasing compilation, but in some respects of original value, for considerable portions of it are derived from manuscript papers, and we are assured in the preface that "nothing has been stated without full reference to the authorities from which it is drawn, and in no case has information knowingly been accepted at second hand when the original was accessible." The authoress is a sister of the present Earl of Clarendon, the wife of Mr. Cornewall Lewis.

The "Descriptive Catalogue of the Collection of Portraits at the Grove," which forms a portion of the three volumes before us, is, both for completeness and good taste, an excellent example of a biographical portrait-gallery. In its arrangement, each picture is first described, including the costume it represents; then notices are given of other known portraits of the same person; then biographical particulars; and, lastly, a character from some authority of weight, as Clarendon himself, Burnet, &c. The number of portraits thus passed under review is 120. But this Catalogue forms scarcely one-sixth part of the whole work: the bulk of which consists of three more extended biographies: 1. the Life of Lucius Carey, Viscount Falkland; 2. that of Arthur Lord Capell; and, 3. that of William Marquess of Hertford (who was restored to the dukedom of Somerset at the Restoration). All of these lives are written more fully than they have been before: indeed they might each be considered as a substantive work, and we cannot in this place enter into the consideration of either of them. Why those three persons, and they only, were selected for such extended biography, we do not find stated: indeed, we may suspect that they only form a portion of what may at first have been designed. Whatever may be the individual value of these memoirs, it is undeniable that a heterogeneous character is given to the work by their combination with the Catalogue of the Clarendon Gallery. We could have proposed a much preferable amplification —one indeed which will scarcely fail to suggest itself to any one who examines the book. If the same plan which is so well accomplished for the pictures at the Grove had been pursued for the other portion of the Clarendon Gallery which is now at Bothwell Castle—and in addition for the several characters named by Evelyn, but which may not now remain in either place, or possibly were never obtained for the collection—there would have been sufficient substance for *one* goodly octavo, which, accompanied by the excellent introductory memoir which is already provided, would have formed a book complete in itself—a "Granger" of an elite and superior quality. As it is, the present work, though one of unusual merit, is out of due proportion in its arrangement, and in fact so little answers to its title, that it requires the explanation we have now given before its real composition can be comprehended.

Notes of a Literary Life. By Mary Russell Mitford. 3 *vols.* 1852.—Miss Mitford has given us a very agreeable melange in these volumes, of criticism, poetry, and narrative. She sometimes also withdraws the curtain, and affords us pleasant glimpses of her domestic history—of her family stories—of the events occurring in the little annals of her earlier life—of her

parents and her young friends: then closing again that portion of the work, she mentions with warm enthusiasm and affectionate kindness those whom she has met with in her retired path of life, with whom she has been united by the tie of congenial pursuits and studies, and on whose genius and virtues she loves alike to dwell. Occasionally, too, she draws upon her rich recollections of poetical literature, or historical composition; and places before us passages of selected beauty from the works of our older writers, many of which to some of her readers will come with all the gloss of novelty, and to ourselves appear like the pleasing countenance of a friend from whom we have been long separated, whom we remember with delight, and welcome with a feeling that is strong enough to compensate for our long period of separation. Though we too have dwelt long and willingly in the land of poetic beauty, have studied its ancient monuments, and the records of its former grandeur and glory, while its recent trophies have not been overlooked by us; yet we confess that Miss Mitford's more studious eye, and more careful and cautious foot, has made us acquainted with many a path untrodden before, and led us into many a sequestered nook of beauty, which we had left unnoticed in our constant impatience to proceed. Scarcely any poetic blossoms in the gardens of Parnassus, that have appeared in these later days, seem to have escaped her search: many have been laid at her feet, as tokens of respect; many have solicited her smile of approbation, feeling that it would be given with a discrimination that would stamp its worth; many have asked her judgment, knowing that it would be accompanied with a kindness which would allow her to be only to *herself* severe.

One of the pleasantest among our *new* (or rather scarcely remembered) visitors whom Miss Mitford has introduced us to, is Mr. W. M. Praed (*vide* vol. I. p. 158-180). The lightness, elegance, and humour of his touches, and the perfect command he has of the poetic language he uses, show him to be a first-rate artist—his poems should be made more accessible to the public curiosity. Nor can we pass without the meed of our humble approbation her pensive tribute to the native genius of the peasant poet—John Clare. The specimens she has given evince a true poetic feeling and power; and we deeply lament, with her, that, beautiful as they are, they were purchased at far too costly a price—the parent perished to produce the child. Had we room, we should dwell also on the name and portrait of Catharine Fanshawe (p. 241), a lady whom the sister muses of Poetry and Painting agreed equally to honour and love. Of the Irish authors Thomas Davis and John Banim, we knew precisely nothing—and not very much of the American, Oliver W. Holmes.

When a new edition is called for of these volumes, we should recommend a larger space to be given to the selections from *late* writers little known; and the same taken from the specimens of the older poets, with whom every lover of English poetry is more or less acquainted. We mean Rawlegh, Marvell, Beaumont, Ben Jonson, Lovelace, &c.; and if Miss Mitford will add to her *little pile* of personal recollections and village anecdotes—telling us more of her *little* maid, *little* pony, and *little* dog, her *little* cottage, and her *little* basin of pea-soup for breakfast,—we will gladly excuse her omitting the long quotations from Bacon, and Milton, and Clarendon, which we can get elsewhere; and when she again mentions *Donnington Castle* and *Shawe House*, she should not forget with her graceful hands to place a garland on the brows of its *late*, as she has on those of the present, possessor. The name of *Penrose* claims a double title of father and son in the page of British song; and yet

> Sorrowing we see neglected *Penrose* bloom,
> Neglected die—and tell it on his tomb.

Let her supply the omission. By hands more welcome, the pleasing task could not be done.

Introduction to the History of the Peace from 1800 *to* 1815. *By* Harriet Martineau.—It is cheering to find Miss Martineau's pen employed on events and characters, rather than on the painful speculations which terminated so disastrously last year. The present volume, commencing its record of English life from the year 1800, carries it down to the period (1815) when her former volumes had taken up the tale. Though quite unable to recognise in the work real History,—though it seems to us only a very able chronicle or annual register, partaking of the disproportions, the occasional tediousness, and yet the inadequate brevity arising from too near a position,—we are nevertheless deeply impressed by its graphic merit; by the acute, sagacious insight into character; and by the wonderful clearness with which Miss Martineau has arranged so vast a mass of facts as those she has to deal with; avoiding alike the confusion of over-abundance, and the dryness of a summary.

To some extent it is evident the author is under the influence of the memories and traditions of youth: the shadow of herself falls, as unavoidably it must, in

contemporary history, on what she writes: never eminent for self-forgetfulness, she certainly is not more oblivious than usual, here; and hence we think there is occasionally a prejudiced tone in her portraits of character. Setting aside some faults of this kind, from which we could hardly hope to see her or any other writer about such near events free, we willingly bear testimony to the vigorous handling, the unaffected energy and earnestness, of this contribution to the records of our country.

English Synonyms discriminated. By William Taylor, *of Norwich. New Edition.* (*Lumley.*)

A selection of English Synonyms. By the Archbishop of Dublin. *Second Edition.* (*Parker.*)—In the first of these works, which, after having been for many years out of print, has very recently become accessible by means of a new edition, we are glad once more to recognise the hand of a master, eccentric master though he certainly was. The late Mr. William Taylor of Norwich was not allowed to perform all his intentions by the public with regard to these synonyms. It was well known to his friends that he had prepared the MS. copy of a second volume, and that the parcel in its transit from Norwich to London was unfortunately lost. "The Taylorian style," as Southey called it, is nowhere more peculiar than here. The aim of the book is etymologic much more than that of Archbishop Whately. Mr. Taylor had a decided inclination for tracing words to their root, and in no case scarcely does he omit an endeavour to ascertain their primary sense,—where metaphor begins and what was the first proper idea; Dr. Whately rather rejects this; he thinks the plain and useful meaning of a word is best sought for by looking at the manner in which it is used in good standard writers of our time, or of the times before us. Both, we should say, are very useful and interesting too. Mr. Taylor's mode would best correct the propensity to bring in new words of foreign origin; Dr. Whately's would teach us to employ what we have in the most correct and appropriate manner. In Mr. Taylor's there would be a more continual reference to antiquity; in Dr. Whately's to approved models of a more recent time.

The two works before us are therefore applicable to very distinct purposes, and by no means stand in each other's way. Indeed it is curious in comparing the two tables of contents to see how few of Mr. Taylor's words are the subject of Dr. Whately's comparisons. Where they are the same, the different mode of treatment is also curious. Take, for instance, the words

"*To observe—to remark.*"—This is Dr. Whately's comment: "These verbs are used sometimes to describe the act of the mind, and sometimes the *expression* of that act; in this last sense they are nearly, if not quite, synonymous. But where the mental act is the thing referred to, the verb 'to observe' is more general: to 'remark,' more particular. We should say, in reference to any natural phenomenon, 'I *observe* that such and such a law generally prevails; I *remarked* several instances of it.' 'I *observe* he has a harsh and cold demeanour; if you watch, you will *remark* proofs of it.' In this last clause, 'to observe' might have been used instead of 'to remark:' but we do not usually speak of 'remarking' as a general principle. We speak of the 'habit of observing'—of 'the advantage of knowing how to observe;' &c. in neither of these cases could the verb to 'remark' be substituted."—Whately, p. 40, 41.

Now see what Taylor says—

"*To observe—to remark.*—To observe is to record with the eye, and to remark is to record with the pen; the one requires patient attention (*ob* and *servare*), the other *marked* notice. We *observe* the weatherglass in order to *remark* the level of the quicksilver; we may remark the indications of to-day in order to observe the variation of to-morrow. It is the part of a general to observe the motions of the enemy, and to remark those of his men who distinguish themselves in battle. In old times there were more observers than remarkers: in the present state of literature there are more remarkers than observers. The statement of an individual fact is called a remark: and the statement of an inference, an observation."—Taylor, p. 77.

Murray's *Official Handbook of Church and State; containing the Names, Duties, and Powers of the principal Civil, Military, Judicial, and Ecclesiastical Authorities of the United Kingdom and Colonies; with Lists of the Members of the Legislature, Peers, Baronets, &c.* 12*mo.*—This is a very useful book, and one which was previously deficient,—a fact somewhat surprising, considering the variety of forms in which book-makers have endeavoured to cater for political inquirers. We have had Extraordinary Red Books and Black Books again and again, but they have been as cumbrous and blundering in their execution as they were disaffected and malicious in their intent: a fair and accurate account of our public offices and establish-

ments, their privileges, duties, and emoluments, has hitherto been wanting. Yet it is more than a century ago since Chamberlayne's "Present State" used to be frequently, if not annually, published, which was the prototype of the present work. At a subsequent period, the Court Kalendar, as will be seen on examination, used to signify the salaries, and some other particulars, of the places occupied by public servants: but latterly it has become (obviously for want of space) almost entirely a mere list of names. Companions to the Almanac have for some years proved acceptable to the public: Mr. Murray now supplies them with a Companion to the Court Kalendar. The sound authorities upon which it is compiled are Acts of Parliament, Royal Commissions, and other official documents; and an intelligent use of them is guaranteed by the name of the editor, Mr. Samuel Redgrave, late private secretary to Lord John Russell, and now secretary to the Constabulary Force Commission. With regard to the personal lists interwoven it might be considered unfortunate that a change of ministry and an impending change of Parliament should so soon make them comparatively valueless. But we attach little importance to this circumstance in comparison to the great value of the historical and statistical materials of the work. Indeed, we think it is worth Mr. Murray's consideration whether it might not be better to omit in future editions several of these lists,—which are in everybody's hands in the Court Kalendar, and in Mr. Dod's excellent books, and to substitute instead the *succession*, say for the present reign at least, of some of the principal offices. In any case, the addition of *dates* to such of the lists as are retained would be desirable, as, for instance, to the appointments of Lord Lieutenants, Privy Councillors, &c. The Knights, if inserted, should have their Christian names, their peculiar "handles," at full length. At the Heralds' College, the four Pursuivants should be added. But we think the Peers, Baronets, and House of Commons might all give space to other materials, and be left to those books in which they are already more completely described.

The Parliaments of England, from 1*st George I. to the present Time. By* Henry Stooks Smith. *Vol. III.; The Disfranchised Boroughs, Scotland, Ireland, &c.* 12mo.—Among other useful books of reference which we have always much pleasure in commending, this work by Mr. Stooks Smith, of Headingley, near Leeds, is entitled to a place of honour. Its comprehensive plan is this: to give the returns to every parliament from the commencement of the reign of George the First, and in the case of contests the names of the unsuccessful candidates, with the numbers polled. An initial T., W., or R. denotes the political party of each person, so far as it can now be ascertained. The second and third volumes have been some time published: the third, which we now notice, completes the book as a historical record, by supplying the names for those boroughs which were disfranchised in the year 1831, and the parliamentary elections of Scotland and Ireland from 1707 to the present time.

Mr. Dod's *Parliamentary Companion for* 1852 is the twentieth annual impression of that now necessary work, whose praise is in both the Houses. The improvements of the past edition are "twenty-nine members wholly new to parliament," four peers who have attained their majority, four Irish bishops who have taken their seats in rotation, and all the countless promotions and changes which the course of time is continually effecting.

A Catalogue of all Graduates in Divinity, Law, Medicine, Arts, and Music, who have regularly Proceeded or been Created in the University of Oxford, between October 10, 1659, *and December* 31, 1850. *To which is added, A List of Chancellors, High-Stewards, Vice-Chancellors, Proctors, Heads of Colleges and Halls, and Burgesses of the University, together with a statement of Matriculations and Regencies.* Oxford, at the University Press. 1851. 8vo.—We welcome with great satisfaction this new edition of the Oxford Graduates: for nearly forty years had passed since the compilation of the last catalogue in 1814, and a whole generation from the last supplement in 1820. But the present goodly tome is further increased by the introduction of the names of those who proceeded no further than the degree of Bachelor of Arts: and the Editor justly remarks that all who are engaged in biographical or genealogical researches will acknowledge this to be an improvement, "whilst it adds to our Oxford list many names of celebrity, hitherto unknown, except in their own colleges, as Oxford men." The book contains not less than *thirty-eight thousand* names, the certificated children of Alma Mater during a period of nearly two centuries. The dates are probably more than 58,000. The Christian names are inserted in full, which is not uniformly the case with the corresponding book for Cambridge. The Preface contains a bibliographical account of the work, which it ap-

pears was originally compiled by Richard Peers, Superior Bedel of Arts and Medicine, in the reign of William III. The previous editions have been published in 1689, 1727, 1772, 1801, and 1815; with several supplements.

Memorials of the Vicarage House of South Lynn. By John Nurse Chadwick, *Attorney-at-Law, a Member of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.* 8*vo. pp.* 64.—This is a carefully elaborated monograph of matters connected with the vicarage and vicars of South Lynn, otherwise All Saints, within the borough of King's Lynn: suggested by the recent existence, and late destruction, of the ancient parsonage house. This house had a brick front, casemented windows divided by uprights and transoms, and a cornice, all in the style of the beginning of the last or the end of the previous century: but its interior framework was of much earlier date, and the roof of its hall was supported by well-turned posts of the 15th century. The spandril of the entrance door was carved with the figure of a priest, holding a scroll thus inscribed: Joh'nes Norris : istā domū : fieri fec^{t} : an : dī: M iiij^{c} lxxvij. This John Norris was vicar of the parish church of All Saints in South Lynn, and rector of Beeston juxta Mileham, and we are presented with his will, dated in 1503, in which he desires, "whan I am departed out of the worlde in my vicarage of Allhalons forseyd, that than the said prior of Lynne suffir my body to be borne ryght fro my seyd vicarage unto the seyd churche of All halons, and to non other churche, and ther to have all my service," on which condition the prior had a bequest of xx*s*. His body was to be buried "in the myddis of the hey quere of the seyd churche of Allhalons beforne the sacrament." The curious spandril is preserved in the Lynn Museum, to which also, we presume, Mr. Chadwick will transfer the ancient knocker, which is represented on the same plate by the experienced antiquarian pencil of Mr. W. Taylor. The memoir is illustrated by four plates executed by Mr. Taylor, one of which contains the autograph signatures of the successive vicars. Among the minor curiosities represented we may remark, that the tradesman's token exhibits not his own device but the arms of the Grocers: the trading companies using the same arms throughout the provinces as in London.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 22. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. V.P.

Vice-Admiral the Earl Cadogan and the Rev. George Hodson, of Worcester, were elected Fellows of the Society.

John Adey Repton, esq. F.S.A. presented to the Society's museum two iron instruments, called "catchpoles," contrived for seizing thieves, of which an account was published by him in the 22nd volume of the Archæologia.

Mr. Gooding exhibited a leaden seal, with the figures of the Virgin and Child, the legend of which was undecipherable.

Captain Smyth, V.P. exhibited a bronze hair-pin, surmounted with a white bead about the size of a pea, which was found some time since in forming the works of the railway at Bicester.

The reading of the Astronomer Royal's memoir "On the place of Julius Cæsar's departure from Gaul for the Invasion of Britain, and the place of his landing in Britain," was resumed and concluded. This memoir is divided into three sections. Professor Airy commences by observing that all former writers on this interesting subject—D'Anville among them—had been content with some one passage in Cæsar's account. D'Anville, relying on a supposed expression of Cæsar, concludes that his passage to the island from the place of his departure was thirty miles, and imagines the port from which the Romans set out was Wissant. But the bay of Wissant is a sandy beach, four miles long, and nearly straight, the radius of its curvature being about five miles, and the headlands of Grisnez and Blancnez jutting out but little beyond the line of beach. Such a bay was totally unfitted for the armament of Cæsar, and it is highly improbable that he would have neglected such harbours as the estuary of the Somme, or those of the Authie, the Canche, and Boulogne. The latter, as well as Calais, were much too circumscribed for Cæsar's purpose. The estuaries of the Authie or the Canche might have been available, but the Somme must have been preferable to either. It is at its mouth three miles wide, protected by headlands, and dry at low water, which by no means unfitted it for the flat-bottomed boats of the Romans. Its capabilities may be estimated when it is remembered that William the Conqueror set sail from it for England, at one tide, with fourteen hundred ships, carry-

ing sixty thousand men. The writer then passes in review several passages in the "Commentaries" of Cæsar, and comes to the conclusion that the *portus Itius*, or *Iccius*, is the estuary of the Somme. The second section of the memoir discusses the voyage of Cæsar, and the place of his landing. In this section alone, Mr. Airy remarks, has he derived any hint from previous writers. To Dr. Halley he is indebted for an explanation of the connexion of the high tide which proved so dangerous to Cæsar's galleys, and the current which aided him in throwing his forces on shore. But Halley appears to have been misled by local information. The time of high water along the coast from the Somme to Boulogne is, at full moon, about 11h. 20m. Captain Beechey, who has surveyed the English Channel under the command of the Board of Admiralty, reports that at the full and change of the moon the stream runs to the westward at Dover, at a mile and a half distance from the shore, about 3h. 10m. At Hastings, close in shore, the stream turns to the west, at 11h.; but is later further from the land. At five miles distance the stream runs to the west at 1h. All this is, however, affected by the wind. The stream runs to the west for about 6½h., when there is slack water for a quarter of an hour. From this account it may be inferred that on the day of Cæsar's landing the tide off Dover turned to the west about 1h. P.M., and that at 3h. it would be running strong in that direction. Cæsar, under such circumstances, would not have attempted a landing at Dover, as has been maintained by former writers. By dropping down with the tide about eight miles he would have reached Folkestone, where similar difficulties would have been encountered, for it is certain that at this spot there is no "level and open shore." Similar difficulties would not have presented themselves at a lower point; but the localities most favourable for such a landing as that described by Cæsar were St. Leonard's and Pevensey, and at one of these, it is Mr. Airy's belief, the Romans effected a landing. The third section is devoted to the progress of Cæsar after landing. This, the writer contends, could not have been from Deal or Dover to the Stour, but through Sussex. Wooded and arable land might have been traversed by the Romans in that direction; but had they landed at Deal the country around would have been chalk downs. In those passages of the Commentaries which describe the second invasion of Britain, mention is often made of forests, which could not have been seen near Deal, and it is plain that Cæsar's march was *up to the Thames* instead of parallel with it. From these deductions it appears that Cæsar landed on both occasions in or near the neighbourhood of Pevensey level. An appendix on the battle of Hastings follows. It was suggested to Mr. Airy after an examination of the localities in Sussex, which had been visited for the purpose of testing his theory as to the line of Cæsar's march. He shows that the position chosen by Harold would, if it had been maintained for two or three days only, have forced the invaders to a surrender; but, tempted by a feigned flight from their vantage ground, the Saxons fell into the snare, and the flower of their army perished.

Jan. 29. Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N. V.P.

M. E. G. Squier, esq. the American antiquary and ethnologist, was elected an honorary member.

Mr. C. Roach Smith presented, for Mr. Burgess, to the Society's Museum, a cinerary urn discovered in Canterbury. Mr. Smith at the same time offered to contribute specimens of Roman fictile ware, as illustrative of the industrial arts in Britain.

Mr. Cove Jones communicated the finding of a Roman pig of lead in the parish of Snead, in Shropshire, inscribed IMP · HADRIANI . AVG.

Mr. Thompson, of Leicester, described some Roman remains discovered in that town in the last autumn, on a spot supposed to have been the site of a suburban villa. (See our Jan. Magazine, p. 77.)

The first portion of a memoir by Mr. Birch, of the British Museum, was then read, "On a Tablet of Rameses the Second, relating to the Gold Mines of Ethiopia." This tablet has been engraved and described by M. Prisse, who, however, offered no explanation of the inscription. It commences with the usual high-sounding titles of the king, and a description of his recording the amount of gold sent from Ethiopia to Egypt. It shows that the mines in the neighbourhood of Kouban had failed to supply the usual quantity of metal, and that a representation had been made by the native chiefs of the sufferings of the miners for want of water. The king is supplicated to make a reservoir, and this is backed by the Prince of Ethiopia, who states that the first party of negroes employed on the works had perished with their beasts of burden for want of water in attempting to cross the desert.

It was announced that the Earl of Albemarle, A. J. B. Hope, esq. James Prior, esq. and George Godwin, jun. esq. were appointed Auditors of the Society for the present year.

Feb. 5. J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.

Mr. Pettigrew communicated an account of his examination of the body of an ecclesiastic found recently in the crypt of Saint Stephen's Chapel at Westminster. This included a detailed account of the mode in which the body had been embalmed. It was enveloped in layers of waxed cloth, and not in bandages, as the mummies of ancient Egypt. The layers were tied on with cord, and the legs were separately wrapped up. A ball of waxed tow had been thrust into the mouth. The body was that of an aged man. It had been deposited in a cavity in the wall, below the stone bench which was attached to the chapel wall, and both the fore-arms had been removed at some earlier period. With those had doubtless been taken the gloves, ring, and other insignia usually found with such interments. A pastoral staff was found, and has been presented by direction of Lord Seymour (the Chairman of Public Works) to the British Museum. Its head is of oak, neatly but irregularly carved, and the staff of deal; and was evidently made for the purpose of interment. (We remember that a crosier of the like description was found in the tomb of Bishop Fox at Winchester.)

The conclusion of Mr. Birch's "Memoir on a Tablet of Rameses the Second" was then read. This portion embraced a translation of a tablet at Turin, hitherto supposed to be a plan of the tomb of Sethos the First, but which in reality is a map of the gold mines of Ethiopia, which form the subject of this communication.

Feb. 12. Lord Viscount Mahon, Pres.

Mr. George Scharf, junior, of Torrington-square, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

A report was then read from a committee of the Society appointed to examine the body discovered in St. Stephen's Chapel. It entered into minute particulars regarding the finding and appearance of the body, which lay with the feet to the east, and was closely enveloped in waxed cere-cloth, so tightly adhering that it was with difficulty removed, and then only by cutting. This cloth consisted of nine, and in some places of not less than ten, layers. The body was clearly that of a man of about 70 years of age, and the colour of the skin a dark chocolate. Several admirable drawings were made on the spot by Mr. George Scharf: 1. a view of the crypt shewing the position of the grave; 2. the body at full length; 3. the head, as it appeared when first uncovered; 4. the face brought into form (for the skin was still moist), presenting a very fair portrait of the deceased, as he might appear during his latter hours; 5. the crosier. The committee ascribed the remains to William Lyndewode, Bishop of Saint David's, Keeper of the Privy Seal to Henry VI. the eminent canonist, and author of the Provinciale. He died in 1446, and his will, a copy of which had been obtained from the Lambeth register of the Archbishop of Canterbury, directs his entombment in the chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster, where he had received consecration as a bishop. It appears from a subsequent royal licence, granted to his executors to found a chantry in his memory, that he was actually interred in the *bassa capella* of St. Stephen's. The committee came to the conclusion that the provisions of the will had been carried out; that a tomb had been erected on the floor of the chapel, and that it had been removed at the period of the suppression of the religious houses, and the body, probably then deprived of an outer leaden covering, deposited in the place where it has recently been found.

Feb. 19. J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.

Charles Harwood Clarke, esq. B.A. of Upper Bedford-place, solicitor, and the Rev. Walter Field, M.A. of Hessel, co. York, were elected Fellows of the Society.

Mr. Pettigrew presented a mask cast from the face of Bishop Lyndewode, and exhibited his sandals; Mr. Bruce exhibited such portraits of him as are extant; and the Rev. Joseph Hunter read some suggestions as to his biography, which has unaccountably been omitted from our more recent biographical dictionaries.

The reading was then commenced of "Further Remarks on the Churches of France," by John Henry Parker, esq. F.S.A. especially the ecclesiastical architecture of the city of Poictiers.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Feb. 6. Octavius Morgan, esq. M.P. in the chair.

Mr. Greville Chester gave an account of the discovery of curious relics of ancient warfare in Blenheim Park, and presented drawings of the more remarkable specimens. He sent also a drawing of a painting on panel, of the fifteenth century, representing the crucifixion of Saint William by the Jews of Norwich, in the year 1137. A chapel and shrine, much resorted to by pilgrims, existed on the heights near that city.

Mr. Scharf related the details observed by him when making his drawings of the body discovered in St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, and already noticed in our report of the Society of Antiquaries.

The Rev. J. L. Petit sent drawings and an account of a very picturesque and uncommon structure near Rouen—a me-

diæval dovecot, elegantly decorated with moulded and coloured ornaments of terra cotta.

Mr. Freeman read a "Memoir on the Church at Whitchurch, near Bristol," and offered some remarks on the recent introduction of certain changes in architectural nomenclature since the system introduced by Rickman.

Mr. Nesbitt described some striking works of monumental art at Bamberg and Cracow, especially the tomb of Otho bishop of Bamberg, who died in 1192, and of whose effigy, engraved on a slab of large dimensions, a rubbing was exhibited.

Mr. Ffoulkes produced a curious relic found in Caernarvonshire, an ancient sandal, supposed to be of the time of Henry VI. and to have been worn by a female. He offered some remarks on the fashions of mediæval times, and the skill of the "gentle craft," as shewn by this example, and the remarkable series found at the Royal Exchange, now in Mr. C. Roach Smith's museum.

Mr. Franks gave a short account of the additions made during the past year to the collection of national antiquities in the British Museum. It is chiefly owing to the influence of the Archæological Institute and its President elect, the Duke of Northumberland, that such a collection has assumed a substantial form. The room appropriated to British antiquities was completed about July last, and the various objects found in England have been arranged in it according to their dates. The collection, as may be supposed, is not very extensive, and numerous gaps are to be found in most of the series. Among the objects which have been added to the collection since it was opened are several of considerable interest. Among the remains of the earlier periods are some stone and bronze celts found in South Wales, presented by the Rev. J. M. Traherne; a bronze sword and dagger discovered buried in peat on the estate of the donor Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, near Dolwyddelan, Caernarvonshire; and a stone dish found near Haverfordwest, South Wales. The Celtic pottery has received the important additions of the urns discovered by the Hon. W. Owen Stanley, at Porth Dafarch, Anglesey (vide Arch. Journ. vol. vi. p. 226), as well as of an urn of unusual form found in a barrow in the parish of Broughton, Hampshire. Among the relics of the Roman occupation of Britain which have been recently acquired are a Stone Sarcophagus discovered at Wheatleys, in the parish of Binstead, Hants, presented by H. Long, esq.; it contained when found a skeleton and several small urns, some of which have been preserved. The Duchess of Grafton has presented the fragments found in the Roman villa on Wakefield Forest (Arch. Journ. vol. vii. p. 172), and Mrs. Stuart M'Naghten the pottery found at Bittern, near Southampton, the Clausentum of the Romans (Arch. Journ. vol. viii. p. 205). The Central Committee of the Archæological Institute have, with the consent of the donors, transferred to the Museum the Roman altar found by Dr. Ormerod in a barrow in Monmouthshire, and the bas-relief found at Wellow, in Somersetshire, presented to the Institute by the Rev. M. Paul (Arch. Journ. vol. iv. p. 355). The Saxon collection has received the additions of the situla and other remains found at Streetway Hill, in Cambridgeshire, presented by Mr. Deck (Arch. Journ. vol. viii. p. 172); the gold earrings found with coins of Edward the Confessor at Soberton, Hants (Arch. Journ. vol. viii. p. 100); the curious collection of ornaments found in a barrow at Caenby, Lincolnshire, presented by the Rev. E. Jervis (Arch. Jour. vol. vii. p. 36); and a fine circular fibula found near Abingdon, Berks.

Among the mediæval objects relating to England must be mentioned the brass pyx found at Exning, Suffolk (vide Proceedings of Bury Archæological Society), and two pitchers of Flemish stoneware bearing the arms of England. Among the matrices of seals are three of interest, viz. the seal of John Earl of Huntingdon, Admiral of England (vide Archæologia, vol. xviii. p. 434), that of the town of Droitwich, and that of the Alnager of Wiltshire. Several foreign mediæval objects have been purchased, comprising a collection of majolica plates painted by Maestro Giorgio, of Gubbio, and several Limoges enamels. Some specimens of Venetian and German glass have been presented by Felix Slade, esq.

Two large collections of foreign antiquities have been purchased by the Trustees of the Museum, which are of considerable interest to the English archæologist, viz. The very extensive collection of Roman-Colonial and Celtic antiquities formed by M. Commarmond of Lyons, and the very curious collection of bronze and other objects found in the tombs of Livonia by Professor Bahr, and which he has published in his Die Gräber der Liven. Both these collections are of great value owing to their having been made by eminent archæologists, who have seen the objects discovered as well as the analogy they bear to remains found in this country. —Mr. Franks concluded his paper with a few remarks on the great importance of a collection of national antiquities, and

urged the Members of the Archæological Institute to do all in their power to make the collection one worthy of this country.

Amongst the curiosities exhibited were British urns, with numerous Roman and Saxon ornaments, from Mr. Whincopp's collection; painted glass, from Oxfordshire, brought by Mr. Falkener; a silver tankard, elaborately decorated, exhibited by Mr. Caton; a rich casket of chased steel, by Mr. Bernhard Smith; an enamelled ornament of gold, from the Poniatowski cabinet; and representations of some ancient mural paintings, of bold design, found in East Wellow church, Hants, shown by Mr. Baigent, of Winchester.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Jan. 28. This Society held its first meeting after the Christmas recess. A Roman urn was exhibited by Mr. Tucker, and a singularly rowelled spur of the fifteenth century, by Mr. Cavanagh, of Wexford, Ireland. Mr. Burkitt sent a drawing of the body of the ecclesiastic lately discovered in the crypt of St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster; and a letter from Mr. Duesbury, correcting some errors in the hitherto published accounts of that crypt, was read. Mr. Carrington exhibited rubbings of brasses in Wantage and Langbourne churches, Berks, and St. Michael's Penkevil, Cornwall; and Mr. Colnaghi some beautiful specimens of tapestry, one of them decorated with imitation jewellery. Mr. Planché read a paper on the monuments of the Cockayne family, in Ashburne church, Derbyshire.

It was announced that the next congress of this Association will be held at Newark, under the presidency of the Duke of Newcastle.

Feb. 11. The Hon. Robert Meade exhibited a siege-piece struck at Newark in the time of Charles I. and a brass coin of the emperor Macrinus; and Mr. Rolfe a silver medal struck in commemoration of the triumph of the bishops, temp. James II. Mr. Horace Burkitt exhibited a drawing of a Roman urn of a novel type, discovered in making the recent excavations in Cannon-street, London; and two drawings of small sepulchral slabs, with crosses sculptured on them, from the same place. Mr. Briggs, of King's Newton, communicated a drawing and description of a curious knife, or *couteau de chasse;* and Mr. Carrington some further remarks on the cross of John Trembras, of Penkevil, Cornwall. Papers were read from Mr. H. W. King, on the antiquities in Runwell church, Essex, and the inscriptions and curious coats of arms on bells in other churches; from Mr. Lukis, of Guernsey, on the discovery of two sepulchral caves in that island in August, 1851, accompanied by two drawings; and from Mr. Pretty, of Northampton, on recent discoveries of Roman and mediæval antiquities in that city. Mr. Black exhibited a fragment of tapestry which he had found in the Rolls Office, representing the figure of Penelope; it was of the close of the fifteenth century. Mr. Planché read some observations on tapestry in general, and particularly those pieces which are still in existence in this country at Hardwick and Haddon Halls, Hampton Court, and other palaces and mansions.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Feb. 9. The Rev. Wm. Stevenson, D.D. Vice-Pres. in the chair.

A number of valuable donations were exhibited, including a remarkable collection of bronze vessels, implements, &c. recently dug up in a moss on the farm of Blackburn Mill, parish of Cockburnspath, Berwickshire. Mr. W. W. Hay Newton, of Newton, on whose estate they were found, communicated a detailed account of the discovery, and has liberally presented the whole to the Society. They chiefly belong to the Anglo-Saxon period, but include a fine bronze Roman patella, and a large chain of very peculiar and elegant workmanship. They are to be engraved in the forthcoming Transactions of the Society.

The second communication was a detailed account of the discovery of two ancient canoes on the Clyde, during recent operations on that river, by John Buchanan, esq. One of these was dug up in November, and the other, and apparently the finest yet found, was only brought to light a few days ago. It is twelve feet long, hollowed out of a single tree, and in perfect condition. There have now been eleven such canoes found near Glasgow.

A stone mould for casting primitive bronze weapons and implements, recently dug up in Ayrshire, was exhibited by Thomas Brown, esq. of Lanfine, on whose estate it was found. This remarkable object was pronounced by Dr. Wilson to be, without exception, the most curious of its class he had ever seen. It is made of serpentine, and is adapted for moulding a dagger, knife, or chisel, and several other objects, of some of which the precise purpose is difficult to determine.

A memorial, prepared by the Council, was submitted to the meeting, with a view to secure the restoration of the monument of the Regent Moray—THE GOOD REGENT—to its original site in St. Giles' Church, Edinburgh. This is a subject of national importance, in which the Society

has repeatedly exerted itself; and it is to be hoped that their efforts will now be crowned with deserved success. It forms one of the three sepulchral brasses now left in Scotland, and is a very beautiful one, engraved with figures of Religion and Justice; along with the arms of the Regent, en couché.

The Hon. Leslie Melville exhibited several valuable medallions, presented to the first Lord Leven by Gustavus Adolphus, including a beautiful and large gold one given to him for his services at the siege of Stralsund. Still more interesting, however, than any of these was a beautiful jewel belonging to the Earls of Leven, and entailed in the family. It is believed to be the one transmitted by the Speaker of the House of Commons to the Earl of Leven on the occasion of the surrender of Charles I., at which time the Earl was in command of the army at Newark. The jewel incloses a beautiful little miniature, supposed to be that of Cromwell, though on this subject much doubt was expressed.

Dr. Wilson exhibited some lithographs of sculptured stones, engraved for the members of the Spalding Club. He called attention to a series of Irish *oghams*, engraved on the margin of the stone at Golspie in Sutherland, thereby confirming the probability of the ogham inscription already pointed out by him on the Newton stone, and thus adding to its interest, as well as importance, as a bilingual inscription.

KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 7. The third annual meeting was held in Kilkenny, under the presidency of the Right Hon. W. F. Tighe, Lord Lieutenant of the county. Many interesting articles were exhibited; among them a die, or matrix, for fabricating the seals of forged papal bulls, found in the ruins of Dunbrody abbey. The Rev. Mr. Graves, the Secretary, read a paper on "Ancient Tapestries," in illustration of some fine examples from Kilkenny castle, exhibited by the Marquess of Ormonde. Several papers on the popular legends of different parts of the county were also read. One was a legendary account of the origin of the small Loch Cuillin. Another on "Some curious points in Irish popular Mythology," by Mr. O'Kearney. Mr. W. R. Blackett, of Ballyne, informed the Society of the existence of an ancient fictile vessel at Castletown, near Piltown, said to have been found in a rath in the county of Tipperary. He described it as "made of a hard, coarse kind of earthenware, which has a ringing, metallic sound when struck. In shape it is nearly a globe, but somewhat lengthened, and terminating with a circumference of about twelve inches. It is six feet ten inches in circumference at the largest part, and three feet ten inches about the mouth, which has a projecting rim of about two inches. In height it is three feet. It is as regular and smooth as if turned in a lathe, and it has only two cracks, extending but a short way from the mouth. The substance is about one inch thick. It is in the possession of a tenant of Mr. Villiers Stuart, and is said to have been in the family more than two hundred years since it was dug up. It is used for holding water." Dr. Aquilla Smith and Mr. Prim communicated papers on the "Kilkenny Tokens," which furnish curious and not unimportant illustrations of the history of Kilkenny. Mr. Prim's paper, compiled in a great measure from the archives of the corporation, is especially valuable. Other papers related to the "Ogham controversy;" and to those mysterious monuments of primeval antiquity, the pillar-stones in Queen's County, which Mr. D. Byrne, the author of this paper, supposes to have marked the retreat of the Alomonians, as told by the Four Masters. Mr. J. C. Tuomey reported the discovery of a perfect skull and set of antlers of the red deer, near Bannow, co. Wexford. He also stated that the remains of trees *in situ*, and portions of framed timber-work, had been discovered in the now submerged lands at Ballyteigue, proving the subsidence of the land level or the elevation of the sea along that portion of the coast. Other papers were furnished by the corporation records and other original documents preserved in the county; and these latter were of so much interest that during the meeting a proposal was made and agreed to, that a subscription list should be opened for the purpose of publishing an annual volume of original documents, independent of the volume of the Transactions of the Society.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN SOCIETY.

Jan. 13. Mr. Ainsworth made a communication on the identification, by Dr. Wilson, of Bombay, of the ruins at Al Hadhar, in Mesopotamia, with the Hazor of Kedar, mentioned in the prophecies of Jeremiah.

A memoir was read "On the Age of the Obelisk found at Nimrúd," by Prof. Grotefend, translated by the Rev. Mr. Renouard, and communicated by Dr. John Lee. The Professor referred the obelisk to the end, or reckoning backwards to the beginning, of the eighth century before Christ, when Shalmaneser (for so Prof. Grotefend reads Col. Rawlinson's Temenbar) was continuing the conquests which had been begun by Pul and Tiglath-

Pileser. The Professor, by making Sennacherib a subordinate king, carried the history of these conquests through a period of thirty-one years, all of which he describes as engraved on the obelisk.

Mr. Sharpe read a paper on the later Assyrian empire, which rose under Pul and increased under Tiglath, Shalman and Sennacherib, till it fell on the conquest of Nineveh by Nabopolasar, the Babylonian conqueror, who made that city his capital, but his successor, Nebuchadnezzar, removed the seat of empire to Babylon. Mr. Sharpe argued that the palaces of Nineveh were probably built under the kings above-mentioned, when the Assyrian empire was widest: his views coinciding on this point with those entertained by Professor Grotefend. To prove that the people of Nineveh in part gained their knowledge of art from Egypt, and often copied the fashions of that country, Mr. Sharpe pointed out that the name of Aobeno-Ra on the ivory tablet is that of the Egyptian god Amun-Ra, spelt after the Persian pronunciation; that the name of King Tiglath was borrowed from the Egyptian King Takeloth; that the Assyr an conqueror of Bayrut carved his monument in the rock in imitation of Rameses II.; and that the figure of Cyrus the Great on a monument at Persepolis wears an Egyptian head-dress. These two papers were illustrated by a model of the Nimrúd Obelisk, exhibited by Mr. Tennant.

MEXICAN HIEROGLYPHICS.

At the meeting of the Royal Society of Literature held on the 17th Dec. Mr. Squiers, the eminent American antiquary, made some remarks "On the Mexican Hieroglyphics," as exhibited in the publication of Lord Kingsborough. The MSS. engraved in this splendid work are chiefly rituals, a few only being historical. Of the events referred to, some occurred 600 years B.C., and one appears to be an eclipse that happened 900 years B.C. The dualistic principle runs through the Mexican pantheon; it consists, *i. e.* of male and female divinities, representing the active and passive principles in nature. We find also in this mythology a trinity, corresponding to Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva—the productive, preserving, and destroying powers, in the Indian. Inferior deities represent attributes; each name denoting an attribute: hence, the gods of the Mexicans were far from being so numerous as they appear to be. The supreme divinity had about fifty names, several of which agree in signification with those applied in the Old Testament to Jehovah. He is represented wearing a mask, to intimate that he cannot be looked upon. For each character or attribute there was a different mask, frequently representing animals, particular animals being dedicated to particular deities. The different deities were likewise symbolized by different colours—the water-god by blue; the god of fire by red; the inferior divinities by a dark tint, &c. Peculiar symbols likewise appear as crests, or head-ornaments. The lecturer stated, that the Mexican records unquestionably refer to an Eastern origin of the nation.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

By a decree dated the 22d Jan. the remaining property of the House of Orleans in France has been confiscated to the State. The "appanage" of the family was taken four years ago when the Civil List was resumed in March 1848. The present step affects Louis-Philippe's more private estates derived from his mother the heiress of the Dukes of Ponthièvre and other adventitious sources. The first article of the decree declares that the real and personal property which was the object of the donation made on the 7th of August, 1830, by Louis-Philippe, is restored to the State, the State taking upon itself the payment of the debts of the Civil List. The dowry of 300,000 fr. awarded to the Duchess of Orleans is maintained (but has since been renounced by her Royal Highness). The produce of this "restitution" is allotted to the charitable relief societies established in 1850, to the amelioration of the lodgings of the working classes in large manufacturing towns, to the formation of loan establishments in the departments, to the support of aged and poor priests, to the augmentation of the allowance of the members of the Legion of Honour, and the education of their orphan children. The President renounces all claims on account of the con-

fiscation in 1814-15 of the property of the Bonaparte family. Another decree ordains that no members or descendants of the Orleans family can possess any real or personal property in France. They are required to sell within a year all that belongs to them in the territory of the Republic. This measure was not passed without occasioning a disruption of the ministry. It was approved by M. de Persigny and M. de Maupas, but strongly opposed by M. de Morny, M. Fould, M. Magne, M. Rouher, and General St. Arnaud. After repeated discussions, the retirement of M. de Morny, who likewise disapproved of the formation of a Ministry of Police, was decided on, and was followed by those of MM. Fould, Rouher, and Magne. The Ministers of War and Marine likewise tendered their resignations, but were subsequently prevailed upon to retain office. The Ministry, as definitely reconstituted after these changes, is as follows :—MM. Abattucci, Justice; De Persigny, Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce ; Bineau, Finance ; St. Arnaud, War ; Ducos, Marine; Turgot, Foreign Affairs ; Fortoul, Public Instruction and Worship ; De Maupas, Police ; Casabianca, State ; Lefebvre Duruflé, Public Works. M. Piétry, Prefect of the Haute-Garonne, succeeds M. de Maupas as Prefect of Police.

The Electoral Law was promulgated on the 3rd Feb. Each department is to return one deputy for every 35,000 electors, and one more in case of the number exceeding 250,000. The suffrage is direct and universal, and the *scrutin* secret. All Frenchmen of 21 years of age, in possession of civil and political rights, are electors, and all electors of 25 years of age are eligible. A special law will regulate the mode of voting for the election of the President. The number of deputies is to be 261. The Electoral College will meet on a Sunday or festive day if possible. No armed force can, without the authority of the Electoral College, be present at the sittings, or near the place where the Assembly meets.

The Duke of Bassano, the French envoy at Brussels, has been ordered to demand the removal of the monumental lion, with its pyramidal mound, from the field of Waterloo.

SPAIN.

On the 2nd Feb. when the Queen of Spain was traversing a long gallery in her palace, on her way to attend a public service in the church of Atocha, in thanksgiving after the birth of her daughter, she was suddenly struck with a knife by an aged man, who pretended to present a petition. He was immediately seized, and was executed by the garote on the 7th. His name proved to be Martin Merino, sixty-three years of age, formerly a Franciscan friar, since a captain in the Carlist army, and at the time of his crime an assistant curate in one of the churches of Madrid. The Queen was wounded in the side, but the wound had healed on the 6th, and she was convalescent on the 8th Feb.

AFRICA.

The town of Lagos, in the Bight of Benin, was assaulted and destroyed by the boats of the British squadron, under the command of Commodore Bruce, on the 26th and 27th of December. The English vessels sustained a loss of 16 killed and 74 wounded, five of whom died subsequently. The ships engaged were the Penelope, Bloodhound, Sampson, Teazer, and some others, and the great loss of the English squadron was occasioned by the Teazer having grounded on a sandbank within a range of a battery of 20 guns. The attacking force consisted of about 400 men; that of the enemy from 10,000 to 20,000. These hostilities were undertaken in consequence of the refusal of the king or chief of the place to sign a treaty for the effectual suppression of the slave trade in his dominions. The king has been deposed, and his brother substituted.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The commencement of the Parliamentary Session of 1852 has been attended with important political changes. It was shortly preceded by the dismissal from the ministry of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In a dispatch addressed to Lord Normanby, her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, on the 16th Dec. Lord Palmerston expressed his "own opinion" that the antagonism between the President and the Assembly had become incompatible with their co-existence, and that it was "better for the interests of France, and of Europe, that the power of the President should prevail." The Premier on becoming acquainted with this dispatch, and with a conversation to the same effect which Lord Palmerston had held with the French ambassador, conceived that such manifestations of sentiment were inconsistent with a resolution passed in the cabinet "to abstain from the expression of opinions in

approval or disapproval of the *coup d'etat*," and, in consequence, he immediately resolved to call upon Lord Palmerston to resign his seals of office. This occurred on the 24th Dec. and Earl Granville was appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs in his room.

Other changes were subsequently made in the ministry by the appointment of Mr. Fox Maule to be President of the Board of Control in the place of Lord Broughton; of Mr. Vernon Smith to succeed Mr. Maule as Secretary at War; and Lord Stanley of Alderley to be Paymaster-general and Vice-President of the Board of Trade in the place of Earl Granville.

On the 3d Feb. the Session of 1852 was opened by her Majesty in person; and in her Speech from the Throne she suggested "that this is a fitting time for calmly considering whether it may not be advisable to make such amendments in the Act of the late reign relating to the Representation of the Commons in Parliament as may be deemed calculated to carry into more complete effect the principles upon which that law is founded." In fulfilment of this proposal, Lord John Russell, on the 9th Feb. moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relating to the Representation of the People. He stated his belief that it would be unwise to destroy the balance of the Constitution by admitting of no other representation than that of counties and of large towns. In the way of disfranchisement he would go no further than cases of proved corruption. He proposed to give the franchise to householders of 5*l.* rated value in cities and boroughs; the proportion of numbers of 5*l.* householders to 10*l.* householders being on an average as six to ten. In counties he proposed to extend the franchise to the level of the qualification for sitting on a jury, *i. e.* to a 20*l.* occupation. He further proposed to give the county franchise to 5*l.* copyholders and long leaseholders. Further he proposed to create a new franchise in favour of all persons paying assessed taxes or income tax to the amount of 40*s.* per annum, to be exercised, according to the residence of the voter, either in the county or in the borough. He would extend the limits of all boroughs having less than 500 voters, the number of such boroughs in England and Wales being 67. The other provisions of the Bill would be, to abolish all property qualification, and to alter the oath to be taken by Members, by omitting the words "on the true faith of a Christian."

This scheme of Reform was received with few manifestations of approval among politicians, and with much indifference by the public. The grouping and enlargement of boroughs was deemed especially liable to objection. On the 16th Feb. a meeting took place at the Earl of Derby's, at which 102 members of the House of Commons came to a resolution pledging themselves to resist the measure in all its stages.

The same day Lord John Russell brought forward in the House of Commons his plan for the re-establishment of the Militia. He proposed to select by ballot 80,000 young men, between the ages of 20 and 23, to be trained and exercised for 28 days in the first year, and 14 in the second, serving four years in all; in the second year 30,000 more to be added on the same conditions; the ballot to be indiscriminate (certain exemptions being allowed) and the system of substitutes discontinued, but volunteers to be admissible and allowed certain privileges. The men not to be called upon to quit the boundaries of their own county, except in case of actual invasion. The cost for the first year estimated at 200,000*l.* On the 20th Feb. on the bringing up the report of the committee on this bill, Lord Palmerston moved the omission of the word "local" from its title, declaring his preference for the former arrangement, which had subsisted for two centuries, of a regular militia. On a division this amendment was carried against the ministry in a majority of eleven, by 136 votes to 125, and Lord John Russell immediately declared his resignation of office.

The next day Her Majesty summoned the Earl of Derby to her Councils, and he undertook the task of forming a new administration.

From the heavy rains which had fallen on the range of the Yorkshire and Cheshire hills, some calamitous floods occurred during the first week of February; and many of the reservoirs formed to supply the mills and factories were inconveniently loaded with water. On the morning of Thursday the 5th Feb. the Bilberry reservoir, placed above the village of *Holmfirth*, a few miles from Huddersfield, suddenly burst its banks, and immediately levelled to the ground four mills, many rows of houses, and other buildings, destroying the lives of more than ninety persons, and devastating property estimated at from 500,000*l.* to 800,000*l.* By this catastrophe more than 7,000 persons were thrown out of work. A public subscription has been raised for the sufferers both in Yorkshire and throughout the country, and it has reached a very considerable amount.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Sheriffs for the Year 1852.

Beds.—Sir J. M. Burgoyne, of Sutton, Bart.
Berks.—J. S. Bowles, of Milton Hill, esq.
Bucks.—C. R. S. Murray, of Danesfield, esq.
Camb. and Hunt.—William Parker Hamond, of Pampisford, esq.
Cumb.—G. H. Oliphant, of Broadfield House, esq.
Cheshire.—G. H. Ackers, of Moreton, esq.
Cornwall.—Sir C. Rashleigh, of Prideaux, Bart.
Derbyshire.—Sir Henry Sacheverell Wilmot, of Chaddesden Hall, Bart.
Devon.—James Cornish, of Black Hall, esq.
Dorset.—Augustus Foster, of Warmwell, esq.
Durham.—John Bowes, of Streatlam Castle, esq.
Essex.—Sir C. C. Smith, of Suttons, Bart.
Glouc.—W. H. H. Hartley, of Sodbury, esq.
Heref.—W. T. K. Davies, of Wigmore, esq.
Herts.—Wynn Ellis, of Ponsbourne Park, esq.
Kent.—Sir J. W. Lubbock, of High Elms Down, Bart.
Lanc.—T. W. Blundell, of Ince Blundell, esq.
Leic.—Sir G. H. Beaumont, of Coleorton, Bart.
Linc.—George Tomline, of Riby Grove, esq.
Monm.—W. H. Little, of Llanvare Grange, esq.
Norfolk.—F. W. Irby, of Boyland Hall, esq.
Northampt.—L. Christie, of Preston Deanry, esq.
Northumb.—T. W. Craster, of Craster Tower, esq.
Notts.—H. F. Walker, of Blyth Hall, esq.
Oxford.—J. H. Ashurst, of Waterstock, esq.
Rutland.—William de Capell Brooke, of Martinsthorpe, esq.
Salop.—Robert Burton, of Longnor Hall, esq.
Som.—Montague Gore, of Barrow Court, esq.
Staffordsh.—J. A. Wise, of Clayton Hall, esq.
Southampton.—Francis J. Ellis Jervoise, of Herriard House, esq.
Suffolk.—James Hamilton Lloyd Anstruther, of Hintlesham Hall, esq.
Surrey.—George R. Smith, of Selsden, esq.
Sussex.—Philip Salomons, of Brighton, esq.
Warwickshire.—Sir J. N. L. Chetwode, of Ansley Hall, Bart.
Westm.—Richard Burn, of Orton Hall, esq.
Wilts.—John Bird Fuller, of Neston Park, esq.
Worc.—Sir E. H. Lechmere, of the Rhyd, Bart.
York.—Sir J. H. Lowther, of Swillington, Bart.

WALES.

Anglesey.—Evan Lloyd, of Maes-y-porth, esq.
Brecon.—Paul Mildmay Pell, of Tymawr, esq.
Carnarv.—Martin Williams, of Penamser, esq.
Carm.—C. H. Williams, of Derllys Court, esq.
Cardigan.—J. I. Jones, of Derry Ormond, esq.
Denbigh.—F. J. Hughes, of Acton House, esq.
Flint.—Henry Potts, of Glan-r-afon, esq.
Glam.—Griffith Llewellyn, of Baglan Hall, esq.
Montgom.—E. S. R. Trevor, of Trawscoed, esq.
Merioneth.—Geo. Casson, of Blaenyddol, esq.
Pembroke.—Henry Leach, of Corston, esq.
Radnor.—Sir H. J. J. Brydges, of Boultibrook, Bart.

Gazette Preferments.

Jan. 12. John Morgan, esq. (now Consul at Rio Grande do Sul) to be Consul at Bahia.

Jan. 20. Charles Henry Darling, esq. to be Lieut.-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

Jan. 30. Major-Gen. the Hon. G. Cathcart to have the local rank of Lieut.-General at the Cape of Good Hope.—Capt. M. Geale of 36th Foot, to be Major in the army.—The Hon. Mark George Kerr Trefusis, second son of Charles 18th Baron Clinton, to take the surname and arms of Rolle.

Feb. 2. Henry-Richard Lord Cowley, and the Right Hon. Sir J. Patteson, Knt. one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench, sworn of the Privy Council.

Feb. 3. Lord Cowley, K.C.B. (Envoy Extr. and Minister Plenip. to the Germanic Confederation) to be Ambassador Extr. and Plenip. to the French Republic.

Feb. 5. The Right Hon. Fox Maule to be Her Majesty's Commissioner for the Affairs of India.—C. L. Wyke, esq. (now Vice-Consul at Port-au-Prince) to be Consul General to the Republics of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa-Rica, Honduras, and Salvador.

Feb. 6. The Right Hon. Robt. Vernon Smith to be Secretary at War.

Feb. 10. 39th Foot, brevet Major R.N. Tinley to be Major.

Feb. 11. Lord Stanley of Alderley to be Vice-President of the Committee of Council appointed for Trade and Foreign Plantations.—The Queen conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Charles Barry, esq. Architect, R.A., Fellow of the Royal Society, the Society of Arts, and of the Institute of British Architects, Member of the Pontifical Academy of Saint Luke at Rome, of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts at Saint Petersburg, and of the Royal Academies of Fine Arts at Berlin, at Stockholm, and at Brussels.

Feb. 12. Rear-Adm. Sir James Stirling, Knt. to be one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral, *vice* Dundas.—R. G. M'Donnell, esq. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Settlements in the river Gambia, to be a Companion of the Bath of the civil division.

Feb. 13. 39th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. G. Burrell, C.B. to be Colonel.—60th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. M. G. Dennis to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. H. Bingham to be Major.—96th Foot, Major-Gen. C. E. Conyers, C.B. to be Colonel.—3d West India Regt. Major A. Findlay to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet Colonel Lord de Ros to be Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower of London.

Feb. 20. Robert Temple Harris, esq. of Waterstown, co. Westmeath, to take the name of Temple, and bear the arms of Temple quarterly with his own, in compliance with the will of his grandfather Robert Handcock Temple of Waterstown, esq.—48th Foot, brevet Major B. Riky to be Major.

Austen Henry Layard, esq. D.C.L. to be Under-Secretary of State for the Foreign Department (to Earl Granville).

Charles T. Newton, esq. M.A. to be Vice-Consul at Mitylene.

The Hon. Thomas Montague Wilde to be Registrar in Bankruptcy, *vice* Wilmot, resigned.

T. Phinn, esq. (Recorder of Devonport) to be Counsel to the Board of Stamps and Taxes in the Exchequer, in succession to Mr. Crompton, appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Feb. 10. Mr. W. Calder Marshall elected a R.A.; Mr. Richard Partridge Professor of Anatomy, and Mr. John Prescott Knight Professor of Perspective, in the Royal Academy.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

East Retford.—Hon. Wm. Ernest Duncombe.
Greenwich.—Adm. Houston Stewart.
Kent (East).—Sir Brook Wm. Bridges, Bart.
Kinsale.—John Isaac Heard, esq.
Lisburn.—Sir J. E. Tennent.
Northampton.—Rt. Hon. R. Vernon Smith (re-elected).
Perth.—Rt. Hon. Fox Maule (re-elected).

Naval Promotions.

To be Captain.—Richard R. Quin.

To be Commanders.—James H. Turner, Russell Patey.

Lieut. Charles H. Young to command the Antelope 3, steam-vessel.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. A. Allen, Largs Episc. Chapel, dio. Glasgow and Galloway.
Rev. W. Appleyard, Holy Trinity P.C. Batley Carr, Yorkshire.
Rev. G. W. Atkinson, Culgaith P.C. Cumb.
Rev. W. de Pipe Belcher, Denford V. w. Ringstead C. Northamptonshire.
Rev. H. A. Bishop, Cley-next-the-Sea, R. Norf.
Rev. W. Borlase, Zennor V. Cornwall.
Rev. E. Brailsford, Fordwich R. Kent.
Rev. P. B. Brodie, Foleshill V. Warwickshire.
Rev. F. Chase, St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe w. St. Anne R. Blackfriars, London.
Rev. H. Christmas, Lectureship (Lady Ashton's), St. Peter-upon-Cornhill, London.
Rev. G. N. Clark, Saxelby R. Leicestershire.
Hon. and Rev. Lord A. Compton, Castle Ashby R. Northamptonshire.
Rev. C. F. Cook, Diseworth V. Leicestershire.
Rev. W. H. Cox, St. Mary R. and V. Tenby, Pembrokeshire.
Rev. H. Dupuis, Richmond V. Surrey.
Rev. C. L. Eagles, Crasswall P.C. Herefordsh.
Rev. E. Evans, Garthely P.C. Cardiganshire.
Rev. H. J. Fellowes, Over-Wallop R. Hants.
Rev. W. B. Flower, King's-Kerswell P.C. Devon.
Rev. G. V. Garland, Langton-Matravers R. Dors.
Rev. E. Gillett, Runham V. Norfolk.
Rev. W. F. Gray, Cornwood V. Devon.
Rev. R. C. Hales, St. Martin R. Carfax, Oxford.
Rev. R. M. Hamilton, Killelagh R. dio. Derry.
Rev. H. C. T. Hildyard, St. Peter R. Rowley, Yorkshire.
Rev. P. Hookins, St. Michael P.C. Barford, Cxf.
Rev. W. E. Hoskins, St. Mary R. Chiddingstone, Kent.
Rev. E. T. Hudson, Lectureship, St. George, Hanover Square, London.
Rev. S. R. Hughes, Llaneugrad R. w. Llanallgo C. Anglesey.
Rev. F. Hurst, Currin R. and V. dio. Clogher.
Rev. A. W. Ivatt, Coveney R. w. Manea P.C. Cambridgeshire.
Rev. R. Y. Keays, Archdeaconry and Commissaryship, dio. Bombay.
Rev. J. F. Lingham, St. John V. Margate, Kent.
Rev. H. J. Lloyd, Selattyn R. Salop.
Rev. R. L. M'Arthur, Armin P. C. Yorkshire.
Rev. H. J. Maltby (R. of Egglescliffe), Canonry in Durham Cathedral.
Rev. W. Y. Nutt, Cold Overton R. Leicestersh.
Rev. J. Parker, Sinnington P.C. Yorkshire.
Rev. T. Pearson, St. Mary P.C. West Brompton, Middlesex.
Rev. J. Philpott, Brook R. Kent.
Rev. J. Potter, Ellington V. Hunts.
Rev. G. H. Reade, Innishkeen R. and V. dio. Clogher.
Rev. J. A. J. Roberts, Hamilton and Smith R. Bermuda.
Rev. J. Charles Rowlatt, Priest Vicar, Exeter Cathedral.
Rev. A. P. Salusbury, St. Paul P.C. Halliwell, Lancashire.
Rev. S. Silver, All Saints' V. Fulbourne, Camb.
Rev. H. Sims, Hinderwell R. w. Roxby C. Yorksh.
Rev. W. H. Stack, Balteagh R. dio. Derry.
Rev. R. Staveley, Frankfield P.C. Cork.
Rev. H. Stow, Mellor P.C. Lancashire.
Rev. R. G. Swayne, Bussage P.C. Glouc.
Rev. A. Tutton, Quin R. and V. dio. Killaloe.
Rev. W. Walker, Bardney V. Lincolnshire.
Rev. E. Waylen, Wigton V. Cumberland.
Rev. P. G. Willoughby, Carlton-le-Moorlands and Stapleford V. Lincolnshire.
Rev. G. R. Young, Errigal Trough V. dio. Clogher.
Rev. J. B. P. Younge, Wilsford R. Lincolnsh.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. J. Allen, to the Sheriff of Devon.
Rev. H. M. Birch,* in Ordinary to the Queen.
Rev. A. Boudier, Warwick Union.
Rev. W. M. Brady, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Rev. S. Briggs, Workhouse and Industrial Schools, Leeds.
Rev. W. H. Davies, St. George's Hospital, London.
Rev. L. Deedes, to the Sheriff of Surrey.
Rev. W. Edwards, (Assist.) House of Correction, Wandsworth, Surrey.
Rev. F. J. Faithfull, to the Sheriff of Herts.
Rev. W. K. Fletcher, Senior, (H.E.I.C.S.) at Kurrachee.
Rev. H. B. Greenwood, Stone Union, Staffordsh.
Rev. W. H. Hallam, the Prisons, Devonport.
Rev. B. G. Johns, the Great Blind Asylum, Moorfields, London.
Rev. E. Lewis, Bromsgrove Union.
Rev. J. H. Montserrat, Colonial, at the Gambia.
Rev. C. Moody, to the Sheriff of Cumberland.
Rev. S. W. Steedman, Colonial, Hong Kong.
more.
Rev. S. L. C. Townsend, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Rev. H. B. Tristram, to the Earl of Donough-

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. J. S. Boucher, Head Mastership, St. Paul's Grammar School, Knightsbridge, Middx.
Rev. T. L. Claughton, Professorship of Poetry, Oxford.
Rev. B. Davis, Second Mastership, Lancaster Royal Grammar School.
Rev. S. P. Denning, Head Master, Worcester Cathedral Grammar School.
Rev. E. Firmstone, Head Mastership, Hartlebury Grammar School, Worcestershire.
Rev. W. Gilder, Second Theological Tutor, Cheltenham College.
Rev. R. A. L. Phillips, Third and French Mastership, Wimborne Grammar School, Dorset.
Rev. R. E. Sanderson, Head Master, St. Andrew's College, Bradfield, Berks.
Rev. W. Steele, Mastership, Londonderry College School.
Rev. J. C. F. Vincent, LL.D. Head Mastership, Norwich Grammar School.
D. Bellamy, B.A. Second Mastership, Heath Grammar School, Yorkshire.
J. W. Cusack, M.D. Professorship of Surgery, University of Dublin.
W. Greenwood, B.A. Head Mastership, Newchurch-in-Rossendale Gr. School, Lancashire.
E. Hall, Second Mastership, Stourbridge Grammar School, Worcestershire.
E. R. Humphreys, LL.D. Head Master, Pate's Grammar School, Cheltenham.
T. H. Kersley, B.A. Second Mastership, Sir John Poole's Gr. School, Appleby, Leic.
C. H. S. Leicester, B.A. Head Mastership, Kidderminster Grammar School.
M. B. Pell, B.A. Professorship of Mathematics, University of Sydney, Australia.
G. E. Tarlton, Second Mastership, Hartlebury Grammar School, Worcestershire.

Miscellaneous.

Rev. J. D. Clark (Belford Hall), to be one of Lord Crewe's trustees.

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* Her Majesty has been graciously pleased, as a token of her high approbation of the conduct of the Rev. Henry Mildred Birch, late Tutor to the Prince of Wales, to permit his Royal Highness to present to him the sum of 5,000*l.* out of the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Rev. J. M. Scott, Travelling Secretary to the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews.
Rev. J. Williams (R. of Llanymowddwy), Inspectorship of Schools in the deaneries of Mowddwy and Ceilfeiliog.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 14. At Lewisham, the wife of Charles Chad Turnour, esq. a dau.——16. At Endsleigh-st. the wife of Wm. Atherton, esq. Q.C. a son.——17. At Tortworth park, Glouc. the Hon. Mrs. Percy Moreton, a son.——19. At Woodcote, Lady Louisa Cotes, a dau.——20. At the Grange, Banwell, the wife of H. F. Emery, esq. a son and heir.——At Udimore, the wife of Frederick Langford, esq. a son and heir.——21. At Torquay, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Douglas, a dau.——At Brighton, the wife of Capt. Farquhar, R.N. a dau.——22. At Peckferton castle, Cheshire, the wife of J. Tollemache, esq. M.P. a son.——25. At Dublin, the wife of Sir Joscelyn Coghill, Bart. a son and heir.——At Manor house, Newton, Warw. the wife of W. M. Parsons, esq. a son and heir.——28. At Redenhall rectory, the wife of Archdeacon Ormerod, a son.——At Kiddington, Oxon, the wife of Mortimer Ricardo, esq. of twins, a boy and a girl.——29. In Carlton gardens, the Viscountess Goderich, a son.——At Hadleigh, Suffolk, the wife of the Very Rev. H. B. Knox, a son.——30. At Grosvenor college, Bath, the wife of the Rev. D. R. Godfrey, M.A., Principal, a son and heir.——At Berkeley square, London, the wife of John Martin, esq. M.P. a dau.——At Farncombe, Surrey, the wife of Baldwin Arden Wake, esq. Commander R.N. a son.

Feb. 4. At Kew, the wife of J. C. Conybeare, esq. barrister, a dau.——5. At Stanley grange, Plaxtol, Kent, the wife of M. H. Dalison, esq. a son and heir.——6. At Adbury lodge, Hants, the wife of James Richard Lysaght, esq. a dau.——In Devonport-st. the wife of Arthur James Morgan, esq. a son.——8. At Bath, the wife of J. Trevelyan, esq. a dau.——9. In Portugal street, the wife of Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Bart. a son.——10. At Hastings, the wife of Dr. Greenhill, a son.——The wife of the Rev. Sir George L. Glyn, Bart. of Ewell, Surrey, a dau.——11. At Langton lodge, Dorset, the wife of George Pleydell Mansel, esq. a dau.——12. In Wilton crescent, the Viscountess Newport, a son.——16. In Harley-st. the wife of W. I. Jarvis, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 11. At St. John's Notting hill, Middlesex, John *Durant*, of Poole, esq. to Harriet, widow of Lieut.-Col. Edward Pearson, E. I. C. S.——At Sutton, Isle of Ely, George Edward *Paget*, esq. M.D. Senior Fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, to Clara, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Fardell, LL.D.——At St. Paul's Episcopal Church, York place, George Henry *Vansittart*, esq. of Bisham abbey, Berkshire, to Miss Catherine Stewart Menzies, of Culdanes.——At Wiltington, near Worcester, Lieut. J. W. *Boissier*, 32d Regt. to Katharine-Mary, eldest dau. of Rev. J. Hurst, Rector of Thakeham, Sussex.——At Kilbeggan, Edward Ballol *Scott*, Assistant Government Surveyor at Ceylon, third son of Capt. H. W. Scott, R.N. Exmouth, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edward Wilson.

12. M. Charles Eugene *Leloup*, Functionaire de l'Etat Belge, to Caroline-Henrietta-Frederica, dau. of the late Lord Frederick Beauclerk.——At Cuckfield, Sussex, Edw. *Tatham*, esq. Comm. H. M. S. Fury, to Catherine-Agren eldest dau. of the late Thomas Brown, esq. of Cheam.

13. At Springfield, co. Limerick, Capt. Maxwell Dupre *Stronge*, of the 52nd Light Infantry, fifth son of Sir James Matthew Stronge, Bart. of Tynan abbey, co. Armagh, to Jane-Colclough Goff, only dau. and heiress of the late Joseph Fade Goff, esq. of Raheenduff, county Wexford, and niece of Hamilton K. Grogan Morgan, esq. M.P. of Johnstown castle, in the same county.——At Dover, W. Paxton *Jervis*, esq. of Beech hill, Surrey, Capt. 1st Royal Surrey Militia, to Mary-Ann, widow of George Barnard, esq. of Cross-deep, Twickenham.——At St. John's Paddington, Lieut.-Col. *Matson*, A.A.G. Royal Eng. to Elizabeth, relict of Lieut.-Col. James Bouverie.——At Bishop's Stortford, Herts, Robert, eldest son of the Rev. Walter *Gee*, Rector of Week Saint Mary, Cornwall, and West Buckland, Devon, to Anne-Phillis, third dau. of the Rev. Charles Spencer, late Vicar of Bishop's Stortford.

15. At Surat, George Reynolds Scott *Burrows*, esq. 15th Regt. B.N.I. to Emilie-Eliza, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. William Barclay Goodfellow, Superint. Eng. Northern Provinces.

16. At Taunton, Major S. *Trevor*, Madras Art. to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of T. Aubrey Gapper, esq. of Wincanton, Somerset.——At Holy Trinity, Westbourne terr. James *Findlay*, esq. son of Robert Findlay, esq. of Easter hill, Lanarkshire, to Eleanor-Sarah, dau. of the late Sir Daniel Keyte Sandford, D.C.L.——At Paddington, James *Fletcher*, esq. of Millbrook, near Southampton, to Harriet-Sophia, fourth dau. of the Rev. James Britton, M.A. and granddau. of the late Rev. Dr. Britton, Vicar of Bossall and Acklam.——At Twickenham, John Walrond *Clarke*, esq. 10th Royal Hussars, second son of the late T. E. Clarke, esq. of Tremlett house, Wellington, to Mary, second dau. of Sir Wm. Clay, Bart. M.P.——At Liskeard, William Davey *Boase*, esq. to Martha, second dau. of the late Rev. William Fookes, both of Liskeard.——At Carlton, near Saxmundham, Robert Alfred *Booker*, esq. of Bradford, Yorkshire, to Isabel-Katherine, third dau. of R. K. Cobbold, esq. of Carlton Rookery.——At Streatham, George Henry *Moubray*, esq. R.N. eldest son of Capt. Moubray, of Greenwich Hospital, to Eliza-Ann, dau. of George Moore, esq. of Trieste.——At Mendlesham, the Rev. Henry *Day*, Curate of Drayton, and Second Master of Abingdon School, to Rosa, youngest dau. of William Cuthbert, esq.

17. At Huddersfield, Frederic Chas. Grant *Ellerton*, esq. second son of the late J. F. Ellerton, esq. E.I.C. Civil Service, and grandson of the late Sir George M. Keith, Bart. to Henrietta-Hudson, second dau. of William Heise, esq. M.D. of Dublin.——At Clapham, Sir Arthur *de Capell Broke*, Bart. of Oakley hall, Northamptonshire, and of Azadoc castle, co. Cork, to Elizabeth-Zilpah, relict of J. J. Eyre, esq. of Encliffe, near Sheffield.——At Botleys, Surrey, the Rev. Fred. H. *Hotham*, Rector of Bushbury, Salop, second son of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Henry Hotham, K.C.B. to Eleanor, fourth dau. of Robert Gosling, esq.

18. At Plymouth, the Rev. Henry *Worsley*, Rector of Easton, Suffolk, to Clara-Magdalene, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Sir W. G. Parker, Bart. R.N.——At Edinburgh, William *Case*, esq. Major 32d Regt. to Adelaide-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B.——At Edinburgh, Wm. Heriot *Maitland*, Comm. R.N. to Elizabeth-Kinnear, eldest dau. of the late William Stark Dougall, esq. of Scotscraig, Fife.——At Toxteth park, Liverpool, the Rev. Matthew Wat-

kin *Davies*, Curate of Graveley, Camb. and only son of the Rev. M. Davies, of Bednall, Staff. to Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. Hesketh, of St. Michael's, Toxteth.——At Paddington, Robert Hallett *Holt*, barrister-at-law, to Clara, fourth dau.; and Horatio *Edenborough*, esq. of Enfield, youngest son of the late Samuel Edenborough, esq. of Leyton, Essex, to Fanny, youngest dau. of John Roger Rush, esq. of Craven hill, Hyde park.——At Thorpe, Berkeley-Augustus-Macdonald, only son of the late Major *Macpherson*, and Lady Barton, of Montague place, Montague square, London, to Charlotte-Rebecca-Brooksbank, youngest dau. of Sir George Stracey, Bart. of Thorpe.——At Ickleton, Camb. Frederick *Hall*, esq. of Waterbeach lodge, to Ellen-Baker, dau.-in-law of Wm. Hanchett, esq.——At Rathdowney, Queen's Co. George F. *Pollock*, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Fanny, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Herbert, Rector of Rathdowney.——At Wretham, John *Fergusson*, esq. of Wretham, to Julia-Anna, youngest dau. of the late James Fisher, esq. of Hingham hall, Norfolk.——At Wolverhampton, Rupert *Kettle*, esq. of the Oxford Circuit, to Miss Cooke, of Merridale, only child of the late William Cooke, esq. ——At Rowner, Archibald *Elliott*, esq. M.D. Royal Navy, to Sarah-Foster, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Carter, of Bury, near Gosport.——At Westdean, Sussex, the Rev. James *Watson*, M.A. of Carshalton, to Eliza, second dau. of John Bowers, esq.

19. At Florence, Col. Sir Henry *Fairfax*, Bart. to Sarah, eldest dau. of Wm. Astell, esq. M.P. for Bedfordshire.

20. At St. George's Hanover sq. John Moore Cole *Airey*, esq. second son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Airey, K.C.H. to Amelia, second dau. of G. D. Walsh, esq. of Lisbon. ——At St. George's Bloomsbury, the Rev. S. J. *Hulme*, Fellow and late Tutor of Wadham college, Oxford, to Jane, eldest dau. of the late T. Tanner, esq. of Plymouth.——At Maldon, Fitzwilliam *Mansell*, esq. M.D. Surgeon of Her Majesty's ship Excellent, to Elizabeth-Mary, eldest dau. of Benjamin Baker, esq. M.D. of Maldon hall, Essex.

22. At Glasgow, Dr. Frederick *Penny*, Professor of Chemistry in the Andersonian University, to Jane-Helen, eldest dau. of the late Robert Perry, esq. M.D. Glasgow.——At Southsea, Henry J. Grant *Foot*, esq. of the British Consulate, Grey Town, C.A. eldest son of Joseph Foot, esq. late of 31st Regt. to Helen-Sophia, fourth dau. of the late W. R. Harris, esq.——At Carisbrooke, I.W. Alex. *Stewart*, esq. of the Madras Art. son of the late Capt. Alexander Stewart, Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. Nagpore, to Mary-Emily, youngest dau. of the late Major Serjeantson, 50th Regt.—— At Islington, John P. *Cheyne*, Lieut. R.N. to Emma-Frances, only dau. of the late Lieut. Charles Hurst Gardner, R.N.——At Paddington, Capt. John Gustavus *Crosbie*, R.N. third son of the late Gen. Sir J. G. Crosbie, G.C.H. of Watergate, to Maria-Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Charles Harris, esq. of New Fishbourne, Sussex.

23. At Marton, the Rev. Henry John *Longdon*, formerly of Trinity college, Camb. to Frances-Dorothea, eldest dau. of Francis John Lace, esq. of Ingthorpe grange, Yorkshire.—— At West Derby, Lanc. the Rev. Wm. Brownrigg *Smith*, M.A. of the City of London School, to Louisa-Susannah-Anne, only dau. of the Rev. J. Irvine, Vicar of Leigh.——At the British Embassy, Brussels, Eason *Wilkinson*, esq. M.D. of Manchester, to Frances, widow of the Rev. E. Trafford Leigh, Rector of Cheadle, and dau. of the late John Barlow, esq. of Middlethorpe, Yorkshire.——At Bridgnorth, Wm. Phillimore *Stiff*, esq. M.B. of Nottingham, to Mary-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Benj. Watts, esq.——At Bristol, the Rev. George Charles *Swayne*, B.D. Fellow of Christ Church college, Oxford, to Margaret-Sarah, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Eagles, M.A. Clifton. ——At Clapham, C. G. *Boisragon*, esq. to Hannah, widow of R. Hart, esq. barrister-at-law.——At Paddington, W. C. *Forrest*, esq. Major 4th Dragoon Guards, to Elizabeth-Ann, only dau. of W. Margesson Penfold, esq. of Loose court, Kent.——At Trinity Church Marylebone, William *Bonsey*, esq. of Bellevue, Slough, to Mary-Eliza, dau. of the late Robert Mason, esq. of Salt Hill.

24. At Walworth, John Busher *Duncan*, esq. M.A. barrister-at-law, to Harriett-Frances, second dau. of the late John Bigg, esq.

25. At Hackney, Mr. Thos. Fred. *Crook*, eldest son of Jacob Crook, esq. of Clifton, to Susette-Jane-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Henry de la Chaumette, esq. of Tottenham.

27. At Shirley, Southampton, T. C. *Alban*, esq. 8th Bombay N.I. second son of W. Y. Alban, esq. late of Lincoln's inn, to Elizabeth-Gore, eldest dau. of Samuel Tipper, esq.—— At Croom, Limerick, the Rev. Edward George *O'Grady*, Rector of Ross, Galway, third son of Darby O'Grady, esq. of Linfield, Limerick, and of Aghamarta, Cork, to Alley-Emily, dau. of the Rev. Edward Croker, Rector of Croom.

29. The Rev. Henry *Collison*, Rector of East Bilney, Norfolk, to Harriett-Mary, dau. of T. A. Ward, esq. surgeon, of Watford.—— At Nenagh, Lawrence G. N. *Metford*, esq. 6th Royal Regt. to Maria, dau. of Daniel Falkiner, esq. Wellington, near Nenagh.

30. At Stowmarket, Henry Coldham *Mathew*, of Pentlow hall, Essex, second son of the late Rev. E. Mathew, Vicar of Coggeshall, and grandson of late Col Mathew, of Pentlow hall, to Emily de Vere, second dau. of Rev. A. G. H. Hollingsworth, Vicar of Stowmarket.——At Brussels, the Rev. Joseph Philip *Knight*, late Curate at the Scilly Isles, and adapter of music to several popular ballads, to Caroline-Laura, widow of Goring Rideout, esq. formerly of the 86th Regt.——At Exeter, the Rev. Edmond Hearle *Cole*, Curate of Stokenham, to Anne-Mayne, only child of the late Lawrence Harvey, esq. of Kingskerswell.——At All Souls' Langham pl. the Rev. William Foxley *Norris*, M.A. Trinity college, Oxford, son of Dr. Norris, of Weybridge, to Julia, dau. of Dr. Monro, of Harley st. and Bushey.——At Calverton, Notts, the Rev. S. L. *Oldacres*, B.A., P.C. of Woodborough, Notts, to Marianne, third dau. of Joseph Potter, esq.——At Barnstaple, Arthur Forster *Lloyd*, esq. eldest son of the Rev. A. F. Lloyd, Rector of Instow, Devon, to Jean, youngest dau. of James Gordon Morgan, M.D. formerly of Barnstaple.——At Lanreath, Cornwall, Francis *Howell*, esq. of Ethy, to Rhoda H. C. Buller, dau. of the Rev. Richard Buller, Rector of Lanreath.——At Aberdeen, Samuel-Tate, fourth son of William *Freeman*, esq. of Millbank street, Westminster, to Mary, third dau. of the late Col. Martin Lindsay, C.B. 78th Highlanders.

31. At Compton Martin, John Drew *Pratt*, esq. of Pratt's Hays, Devon, to Edith, eldest dau. of the late Bellenden Bulteel Hutcheson, esq. of Bath.——At Woodcote, the Rev. Wm. *Kelk*, Curate of Nutfield, Surrey, to Anna, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John G. Bussell, Vicar of Beaford, Devon.——At St. Marylebone, the Rev. John *Chapman*, M.A. Vicar of Newport, Essex, to Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. G. H. Glyn, Vicar of Henham, and dau. of the late Joseph Smith, esq. of Shortgrove hall, Essex.——At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. the Rev. Charles *Eyres*, Fellow of Caius college, and Rector of Great Melton, Norf. to Henrietta-Maria, dau. of Jonathan Bullock, esq. of Faulkbourne hall, Essex.

OBITUARY.

Sir Robert Graham, Bart.

Feb. 3. At Dursley, aged 82, Sir Robert Graham, the eighth Bart. of Esk, co. Cumberland (1629).

He was born on the 1st Oct. 1769, the second son of the Rev. Sir William Graham, the sixth Baronet, by the widow of Richard French, esq. and daughter of Mr. Reeve, of Ashburnham, Sussex. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his elder brother, Sir Charles Graham, Nov. 26, 1795.

Some years ago he was one of the various claimants of the Earldoms of Annandale and Hartfell, as the descendant of Sir George Graham, the second Baronet, by Lady Mary Johnston, daughter of James first Earl of Hartfell, and sister to James Earl of Annandale. We believe no decision was pronounced on this claim.

Sir Robert Graham married, April 25, 1810, Elizabeth, only daughter of John Young, esq. of Battle, surgeon, by whom he had six sons and five daughters. Of the former, the three eldest died before him: 1. Robert, in 1837, aged 24; 2. William-Charles in 1836, aged 20; and 3. Richard-John, a Lieut. in the Bengal Native Infantry, in 1844, aged 27. His surviving sons are: 4. Sir Edward, his successor; 5. Stuart-Frederick; and 6. Reginald-Fergus.

The daughters are: 1. Elizabeth-Susanna, married in 1838 to Major John Henry Simmonds, of the 55th Bengal Native Infantry; 2. Euphemia-Harriet, married in 1842 to Thomas George Vernon, esq. of Tewkesbury; 3. Frances-Anne; 4. Mary-Stuart; and 5. Cecilia-Jane-Maria.

The present Baronet was born in 1820; and married first, in 1841, the widow of Charles Henderson, esq. of Oxford; and secondly, in 1844, Adelaide-Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late James Dillon Tully, esq. M.D. deputy inspector-general of hospitals in Jamaica.

Sir William Oglander, Bart.

Jan. 17. At Parnham, Dorsetshire, aged 82, Sir William Oglander, the sixth Bart. (1665), a Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

He was born at Parnham on the 13th Sept. 1769, the eldest son of Sir William the fifth Baronet, by Sukey, only daughter of Peter Serle, esq. of Testwood, Hants.

He succeeded his father on the 5th Jan. 1806. At the general election of 1807 he was returned to Parliament for Bodmin, for which borough he sat until Jan. 1812, when he resigned his seat.

He was through life a steady and consistent liberal in politics, although usually of rather a retired disposition, and of late years especially fond of quiet domestic life. At the period of the Reform Bill he came forward, both by personal activity and by the influence of his ample purse, to promote what he considered the cause of popular right and liberty. As a magistrate Sir William acted for many years, till growing infirmities induced him to relinquish the administration of justice. As a landlord, his numerous tenants acknowledge him to have been considerate, equitable, and kind, requiring a moderate rental, and indulgent to the man of energetic industry in agricultural improvement. In the exercise of benevolence towards the poor, he distributed his favours to the poor and necessitous, without regard to conscientious differences of religious profession.

He married, May 24, 1810, Lady Maria Anne FitzRoy, eldest daughter of George-Henry 4th Duke of Grafton, K.G., and by her ladyship, who survives him, he had issue two sons and one daughter. His younger son, William, was an officer in the army, and died in 1835 in his 22d year. His daughter is unmarried.

The present Baronet, Sir Henry Oglander, was born in 1811, and married, in 1845, Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Sir George William Leeds, Bart.

Sir Richard St.George, Bart.

Dec. 29. At Sunday's Well, Cork, the residence of the Rev. F. St.George, aged 86, Sir Richard Bligh St.George, the second Bart. of Woodsgift, co. Kilkenny (1766), a Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

He was born on the 5th June, 1765, the eldest son of Sir Richard St.George, the first Baronet, by Sarah, only daughter of Robert Persse, esq. of Roxborough, co. Galway: and he succeeded his father in 1789.

He was one of the few survivors of the Irish Parliament, having sat as member for the borough of Athlone. He took a decided part in opposition to the Union, disdaining to receive from the government a renewal of the peerage which had been enjoyed by the elder branch of his family, (by the title of Lord St.George, of Hatley St.George, co. Leitrim,) and which had become extinct in 1775.

Sir Richard married first, Feb. 10, 1779, Harriet, daughter of the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Kelly, of Kellyville, Queen's County; and secondly in April 1807,

Bridget, eldest daughter of Theophilus Blakeney, esq. of Abbert, co. Galway. By his first lady he had three daughters: 1. Frances-Elizabeth; 2. Sarah-Salisbury, married to John Dillon, esq. of Johnstown, co. Roscommon; and 3. Harriet-Anna, married to Hugh Eccles, esq. of Kiltimon, co. Wicklow; and by the second six sons and three daughters. The former were: 1. Richard-Bligh, deceased; 2. Sir Theophilus-John, his successor; 3. Robert, who married in 1841 Sophia-Madelina-Olivia, second daughter of the Very Rev. James Mahon, Dean of Dromore, and has issue; 4. William-Oliver; 5. James-Cuffe; and 6. John-Henry, deceased. The daughters were: 1. Grace-Anne, married in 1832 to the Rev. Charles Caulfeild, Rector of Creagh; 2. Margaret, who is deceased; and 3. Theodosia-Elizabeth.

His eldest son and successor, now Sir Theophilus John St.George, was born in 1810; he married first in 1836 the second daughter of Joseph Lautour, esq. of Hexton House, Herts; and secondly in 1847 the eldest daughter of John Power, esq. of Churchtown House, co. Waterford; and has issue by both marriages.

Sir Edward Dolman Scott, Bart.

Dec. 27. At Great Barr Hall, Staffordshire, aged 58, Sir Edward Dolman Scott, the second Baronet (1806), a Deputy Lieutenant of Staffordshire and Sussex.

He was born on the 22nd Oct. 1793, the elder son of Sir Joseph Scott the first Baronet, M.P. for Worcester, by Margaret, daughter and heir of Edward Whitby, esq. of Street End, Staffordshire.

He succeeded his father June 17, 1828. In 1831 he was returned to Parliament for the city of Lichfield without a contest. In 1832 a Radical competitor arose in the person of Mr. Finch, but the termination of the poll was in favour of the former (Whig) members.

Sir George Anson .	497
Sir E. D. Scott, Bart. .	373
Francis Finch, esq. .	167

And the like result ensued in 1835—

Sir George Anson .	490
Sir E. D. Scott . .	414
Francis Finch, esq. .	232

At the dissolution of 1837 Sir Edward D. Scott retired from Parliament, and in 1847 he served as sheriff of Staffordshire.

Sir Edward was twice married: first, in 1815, to Catharine-Juliana, eldest daughter of the late Sir Hugh Bateman, Bart. of Hartington Hall, Derbyshire, by Temperance, daughter of John Gisborne, esq. of Yoxall Lodge; which lady died Aug. 4, 1848; and secondly, Nov. 8 following, to Lydia, younger daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Gisborne, of Yoxall Lodge, and widow of the Rev. Edmund Robinson, of Thorp Green, co. York. By the former lady he had issue three sons,—Sir Francis-Edward, his successor; 2. Edward-Dolman, born in 1826; and 3. William-Douglas, who died in 1845, aged seventeen.

The present Baronet has already enjoyed the same dignity from the hour of his birth, having inherited the baronetcy conferred (with special remainder) on his maternal grandfather Sir Hugh Bateman, who died a month before he was born. He was born in 1824, and is still unmarried.

Sir David Baird, Bart.

Jan. 9. In his 56th year, Sir David Baird, the second Bart. (1809) of Newbyth, co. Haddington, a Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

He was the son and heir of Robert Baird, esq. of Newbyth, by Hersey-Christina-Maria, daughter of David Gavin, esq. of Langton, co. Berwick, sister to Mary Marchioness of Breadalbane. He succeeded to the dignity of Baronet on the 18th of August, 1829, on the death of his uncle, Sir David Baird, K.B. the conqueror of Seringapatam, on whom the baronetcy was conferred, with remainder to the issue of Robert his elder brother.

Sir David, the second Baronet, had obtained a commission in the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1812, and was present in the battle of Waterloo, when his company formed part of the defence of Hougoumont. It was officered by Lieutenant and Captain the Hon. H. Brudenell Forbes, who was killed, Ensign Charles Lake, and Ensign Baird, both of whom were severely wounded.

Sir David Baird espoused the Liberal side in politics, and took an active interest in the contests for Haddingtonshire, for which he was three times an unsuccessful candidate,—first in 1831, when he polled eleven votes, and Mr. Balfour was elected by forty; next, after the passing of Reform, in 1832, when he polled 232 votes, and Mr. Balfour 271; and lastly, at the last election in 1847, when he polled 136 votes, and the Hon. Francis Charteris was elected by 271.

In Sept. 1833, at a public dinner in the Town-hall of Haddington, a piece of plate was presented to him, being the centre-piece for a table, about two feet eight inches high. On one side is inscribed as follows:—"This expression of public feeling emanates from 7,000 individuals of the county of East Lothian, whose voluntary contributions were limited from one

penny to one shilling." Another side is inscribed thus :—" Presented to Sir David Baird, of Newbyth, Baronet, as a testimony of approbation and respect for his honourable and independent conduct in the late struggle to represent his native county and the cause of the people in the first reformed Parliament, A.D. 1832."

Sir David Baird met with a serious accident while following Lord Elcho's hounds on Saturday, the 20th Dec. He had dismounted to remove some obstruction in a fence, when his horse, becoming restive, gave him a severe kick in the leg, which was broken by the blow. The injury was so serious as to prevent his removal further than to a neighbouring house. The best medical aid that Edinburgh could furnish was given, but it unhappily proved in vain.

He married in 1821 Lady Anne Kennedy, eldest daughter of the late Marquess of Ailsa, and had issue seven sons and three daughters. The two eldest sons both lost their lives on the same day, having been drowned in England on the 15th October, 1845, while bathing. He is, therefore, now succeeded in his title and estates by the third son, David, an officer in the 74th regiment, now serving at the Cape.

Sir John Dean Paul, Bart.

Jan. 16. At the Hill House, Stroud, co. Gloucester, in his 77th year, Sir John Dean Paul, Bart. D.C.L.

He was the son of John Paul, esq. M.D. of Salisbury, by Frances, youngest dau. of John Snow, esq. of Hendon, Middlesex, and of London, banker. He was himself a partner in the bank.

He was created a baronet by patent, dated September 3, 1821. The dignity had previously existed in the family; his great-uncle Sir Onesiphorus Paul, of Rodborough, co. Gloucester, having been so created in 1762, and leaving an only son Sir George Onesiphorus Paul, who died without issue in 1820.

Sir John Dean Paul was created D.C.L. by the University of Oxford, June 13, 1834.

He was three times married. He married first, April 2, 1799, Frances-Eleanor, youngest daughter of Sir John Simpson, of Bradley Hill, co. Durham, and granddaughter of Thomas Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne; she died in 1833. He married secondly, in 1835, Mary, widow of G. M. Berkeley Napier, esq. of Pennard House, Somerset; she died in 1842. He married thirdly, in 1844, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Dr. Horsley, Bishop of St. Asaph; who is left his widow.

He had issue by his first marriage three sons and four daughters: 1. Anne-Frances, married in 1828 to Francis George Hare, esq.: 2. Sir John Dean Paul, his successor; 3. George Robert Paul, esq. who married in 1828 Louisa, daughter of Henry Bevan, esq.; 4. Eleanor-Maria; 5. Mary-Horatia, married in 1825 to Charles Bankhead, esq. secretary of legation in America; 6. Jane, married in 1827 to Edward Fox Fitz-Gerald, esq. only son of Lord Edward Fitz-Gerald, and grandson of the first Duke of Leinster.

The present Baronet was born in 1802. He married first, in 1826, Georgiana-Georgina, third daughter of Charles George Beauclerk, esq. of St. Leonard's Lodge, Sussex; and secondly, in 1846, Susan, only surviving daughter of the late John Ewens, esq. of Brighton.

Baron Osten, K.H.

Jan. 24. While on a visit to the Earl of Scarborough at Rufford Abbey, Wilhelm Baron Osten, K.H. a General in the Hanoverian service.

He was a member of the family of Van der Osten, of high military and judicial fame in Hanover. He was first in the German Legion, and afterwards in H.M. 16th Lancers. He served in the Peninsula campaigns, and at the battle of Waterloo, and had received a silver medal with seven clasps for the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Albuhera, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and Nive, as well as the Waterloo medal. He retired from the British army in 1834: but retained a great predilection for English society and English field-sports. He was a favourite guest at several noble mansions, and almost every year he spent six weeks with the Earl of Scarborough at Rufford, where he died.

General Anderson, C.B.

Dec. 17. At Bath, aged 86, General Paul Anderson, C.B. and K.C. Colonel of the 78th Highlanders.

He was the second son of James Anderson, esq. of Grace Dieu, co. Waterford. He entered the army early, and in 1788 was Lieutenant in the 51st, then stationed at Cork, when Sir John Moore became one of the Majors of that regiment. A friendship then commenced between them, which continued without interruption until Anderson buried the corpse of his commander on the ramparts of Corunna.

Sir John Moore, as he rose in the service, had Anderson constantly on his staff. In 1792 he sailed with the 51st to Gibraltar; and thence, in 1794, to Corsica, where he took part in the siege of Calvi, and the other operations by which the island was reduced.

In 1796 the 51st went to the West Indies, and Sir John Moore, then Brigadier-General, appointed Anderson his

Brigade-Major. He was present in the night attack on the heights of Morne Chabot in St. Lucia; during which, as the troops were advancing under a heavy fire, the soldier next to him was shot, and in falling caught hold of him, when both fell together down a steep declivity. Anderson, on disengaging himself, scrambled up again and rejoined his men; but shortly afterwards received a severe wound from the bursting of a shell, which long detained him from active service. In 1797 he had the happiness to save the life of Moore, by his attention to him when attacked with yellow fever in St. Lucia.

In 1798 he served on Sir John Moore's staff during the Irish Rebellion; and to his activity and presence of mind Moore was greatly indebted for the successful result of the action at Fook's Mill, which perhaps was the most sharply contested during the rebellion.

In 1799 he was again on Sir John Moore's staff in the expedition to Holland under the Duke of York; and was present at the battle of the 2nd October among the sand hills on the Zuyder Zee, where his commander was twice severely wounded, and owed his life to the activity with which Anderson brought up a regiment to his relief.

In Dec. 1800 he was again on Sir John Moore's staff in the expedition to Egypt; and on the 10th March, 1801, was in the same boat with Moore, when his division forced the landing in Aboukir Bay. In the battle of Alexandria he was shot through the right arm, and he never again recovered the perfect use of it. Being thus for a time disabled, he returned to England, where he was employed in the recruiting service.

In 1806 he accompanied Sir John Moore to Sicily, and in 1808 to Sweden, and afterwards to Portugal, and served during the whole of the campaign which terminated in the battle of Corunna and the death of his friend.

In 1810 he was in the expedition to Flushing; and on that occasion with a company of the Royals he got into the enemy's intrenchments, and killed or took prisoners a whole picquet of about 100 men, a larger number than that of their assailants.

In 1811 he was Deputy Adjutant-general to Sir Hildebrand Oakes in Malta, where he remained until the peace of 1815. While the plague was desolating the city of Valetta, it was mainly due to his wise precautions and untiring zeal that not a soldier in the garrison took the infection.

In the field, Anderson was remarkable for his intrepidity. Moore frequently told his brothers that he never had known any man so perfectly self-possessed and unconscious of danger under a hot fire as Anderson. "It makes no difference to him," was his expression.

An amiable disposition, a heart without guile and incapable of jealousy, made him beloved by his brother officers. He was a man of unfeigned piety, of great simplicity, and of singular modesty, which prevented him from pressing his claims to reward or distinction. At length, it was proved that his long services were not forgotten. In 1827 the Duke of Wellington appointed him to the command of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort, and subsequently in 1832 to that of Pendennis Castle; and in 1837 he received from the same hands the colonelcy of the 78th Highlanders. He became Major-General 1819, Lieut.-General 1837, and General 1851. He had never married.—*United Service Magazine.*

ADMIRAL BARKER.

Dec. 25. At Spring Vale, Isle of Wight, in his 92d year, George Barker, esq. Admiral on reserved half-pay.

He entered the navy June 1, 1771, as first-class volunteer on board the Barfleur, the flag-ship of Sir Thomas Pye at Portsmouth; removed in 1777 to the Resolution stationed off the coast of Portugal; and served subsequently in the Vengeance, Preston, and Montagu, in the Channel and the West Indies. On the 19th March, 1782, he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the Dromedary, the flag-ship in the Downs of Vice-Admiral William Drake. After seven vacant years he served from 1790 to 1796 in the Pegasus, St. Alban's, and Pompée. On the 19th Dec. 1796 he was appointed to the command of the Incendiary 14, in which he assisted at the destruction of the store-ship Suffrein in 1797. On the 8th June, 1799, he became Captain of the Barfleur 98, bearing the flag in the Mediterranean of Lord Keith; whom he soon after accompanied into the Queen Charlotte 100, but left her on the 14th July following. On the 21st Feb. 1801 he was appointed to the Severn 44 on the West India station, whence he returned in Jan. 1803. From Feb. 1806 to July 1810 he was employed in regulating the impress service at Bristol. He became a Rear-Admiral in 1825, Vice-Admiral in 1840, and Admiral in 1847.

He married Jan. 8, 1833, Mary-Ann, daughter of J. Hunter, esq. of Compton-terrace, Islington.

REAR-ADM. H. G. MORRIS.

Nov. 24. At Beverley, in his 82d year, Rear-Admiral Henry Gage Morris.

He was the last surviving son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Roger Morris, a member of Council at New York, by Mary, daughter of Frederick Philipse, esq. of that place. From the year 1776 to 1778 his name was borne on the books of the Maidstone frigate; and on the 22d Jan. 1782, before he was twelve years old, he embarked on board the Centurion 50. In Jan. following he was present at the capture of La Sybille 36. He was afterwards employed in various vessels; was made Lieutenant in 1793 into the Duke 98, and shared in that year in the unsuccessful attack on Martinique. From 1796 to 1804 he served with Sir Alan Gardner in the Royal Sovereign 100, the latter part of the time as Flag-Lieutenant. In June 1804 he obtained command of the Espiegle 16, and in 1809 was removed to the Jalouse 18, in which vessels he was employed in escorting convoys, and on no occasion did any of the numerous vessels placed under his charge suffer capture or part company. He was made Post Captain in 1812; and Rear-Admiral in 1846.

He married, Jan. 31, 1804, Rebecca-Newenham-Millerd, third daughter of the late Rev. Francis Orpen, Vicar of Kilgarvan, co. Kerry, and Rector of Dangorney and Douglas, co. Cork. By that lady he had issue six sons and four daughters. His eldest son, the Rev. Francis Orpen Morris, is Vicar of Napperton, co. York; and the second, Henry-Gage, is a Commander R.N.

Rear-Admiral Renwick.

Dec. 3. At Clifton, aged 77, Rear-Admiral Thomas Renwick, late of Crediton.

He was a native of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and one of the sons of Thomas Renwick, surgeon of the Countess of Scarborough, the consort of the Serapis, in the desperate engagement with an enemy's squadron under Paul Jones, off Flamborough Head. The Rear-Admiral began his naval career on board the Colossus, 74; and in 1791 was received on board the Brunswick 74, of which ship he was a midshipman when she, commanded by Capt. John Harvey, formed one of Lord Howe's fleet in the actions of the 29th May and 1st June 1794, with the French fleet under Admiral Villart Joyeuse, on the latter and more celebrated of which days she had for her opponent the Vengeur 74, which she, unassisted by any other ship, sunk, although her adversary fought her so well as to kill 45 and wound (including Capt. Harvey mortally,) 119 of her crew, before she was obliged to cease her fire. After serving in several other ships, Mr. Renwick was in 1795 made a Lieutenant, and in December of that year appointed to the San Fiorenzo 42, which frigate, under the command of Sir Harry B. Neale, in company with La Nymphe 36, captured, on the 9th March, 1797, the French frigates La Resistance 78 and La Constance 24. Mr. Renwick's conduct on this occasion was mentioned in the Gazette. He was still of the San Fiorenzo, when her crew refused to join the mutineers at the Nore, and even dared to make the attempt, and a successful one too, to escape from them, although their loyalty exposed them to the fire of 17 vessels in a state of mutiny, until their own could be got out of gunshot. On the 9th April, 1799, this frigate and the Amelia 38 defeated three French frigates and a gun-boat, after a very warm action of nearly two hours, in which Lieut. Renwick bore a due share. In Feb. 1804, he became first Lieut. of the Tribune 36, and on the 25th Sept. 1806, he attained to the rank of Commander. In this grade he was appointed first to the Combatant 18, and afterwards, on the 18th Aug. 1808, to the Mercurius 18, in command of which he continued till Sept. 1815. During that long period he was employed chiefly on convoy service, and escorted 2,000 vessels to the White Sea, the Baltic, and every part of the North Sea, and of these not one was at any time either captured or lost. On one occasion Capt. Renwick conducted in safety a fleet of between 400 and 500 sail through the Sound under a continual fire from Cronenburg Castle. For this service he obtained the thanks of Rear-Admiral James Nicoll Morris. At different times he made prize of 17 vessels. He was posted on the 1st Jan. 1817; became an out-pensioner of Greenwich Hospital in 1840; and a Rear-Admiral on the retired list on the 16th June, 1851. For his services he received the naval medal.

In March 1815 Adm. Renwick presented to the Board of Admiralty his suggestions for the prevention of smuggling, and they materially contributed, there is every reason to believe, to the foundation of the present system of Coast Guard.

Lieut.-Colonel Fordyce.

Nov. 6. In the action of Waterkloof, in Caffraria, (see our last number, p. 179,) Lieut.-Colonel John Fordyce, commanding H.M. 74th Highlanders.

He was the eldest son of the late Thomas John Fordyce, esq. of Ayton, co. Berwick, by Anne, daughter of George Buchan, esq. of Kelloe; and a grandson of the Right Hon. John Fordyce, of Ayton, Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, and M.P. for co. Berwick, by Catharine, daughter of the late Sir Wil-

liam Maxwell, Bart. of Monreith, and sister to the celebrated Duchess of Gordon.

His first commission as an Ensign in the 34th Regiment was dated in 1828. He served with that corps in Nova Scotia until 1832, when he obtained an unattached lieutenancy. The same year, however, he returned to full pay, first in the 94th, and soon after in the 21st. He served with the 21st North British Fusiliers until 1836, when he obtained his company in the 35th Regiment, from which he exchanged to the 11th Foot in 1839. Having in 1844 obtained his step as Major in the latter regiment, he exchanged the same year into the 74th Highlanders. In 1846 he became Lieut.-Colonel and commanding officer of this regiment, in which important position he gained the esteem of the military authorities and the affection of all who served under him. He had purchased all his commissions. Though possessed of a good private fortune, so strong was his *esprit de corps* that in March 1851 he embarked with his regiment for the Cape of Good Hope, where, after months of severe and harassing warfare, he fell at the head of his gallant and beloved Highlanders in the prime of his manhood.

In a division order announcing his death, Major-Gen. Somerset paid the following tribute to his merits :—"From the period of the 74th Highlanders having joined the 1st division, their high state of discipline and efficiency at once showed to the Major-General the value of Lieut.-Colonel Fordyce as a commanding officer; the subsequent period during which the Major-General had been in daily intercourse with Lieut.-Colonel Fordyce, so constantly engaged against the enemy in the field, had tended to increase, in the highest degree, the opinion which the Major-General had formed of Lieutenant-Colonel Fordyce, as a commander of the highest order, and one of Her Majesty's ablest officers, and whom he now so deeply laments (while he truly sympathises with the 74th Highlanders in their irreparable loss) as an esteemed brother soldier."

He has left two brothers in the army; Major George William Fordyce, of his own regiment, who has just come home invalided from the Cape, and Captain Charles F. Fordyce, of the 47th regiment, quartered at Corfu.

William Markham, Esq.

Jan. 26. Aged 55, William Markham, esq. of Becca Hall, co. York, Colonel of the 2d West York Militia, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the West Riding.

This gentleman was the eldest son of William Markham, esq. of the same place (the eldest son of Archbishop Markham), by Elizabeth, daughter of the late Oldfield Bowles, esq. of North Aston, co. Oxford.

In 1832, Colonel Markham offered himself to the electors of Ripon to represent them in Parliament, but was defeated by a small majority, the numbers at the close of the poll being, for

T. K. Staveley, esq. . .	168
J. S. Crompton, esq. . .	168
Sir J. C. Dalbiac . . .	162
William Markham, esq. . .	159

In politics Colonel Markham was a Tory, but of late years his political opinions were greatly moderated, and, like the family of the Lascelles, he gave up many of his preconceived opinions and fell in with the altered state of the times in which it was his fortune to live. In private life he was one of the kindest of husbands, and one of the best of fathers,—in fact his principal time was spent with his family, in whom his chief delight was centered. As a master he was kind and conciliatory, and his servants and dependants will long feel his loss. His death, although somewhat premature, was not unexpected: he had long been afflicted with disease of the heart, and was fully aware of the change which awaited him. As he lived, so he died, an excellent member of the Established Church, and a happy Christian.

He married Feb. 12, 1828, Lucy-Anne, second daughter of William Holbech, esq. of Farnborough, co. Warwick; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue five sons and seven daughters, of whom four of the latter are deceased. The eldest son, William Thomas Markham, esq. became of age in July last. He is an officer in the Rifle Brigade now on service in the East Indies.

George Wilbraham, Esq.

Jan. 24. Aged 72, George Wilbraham, esq. F.R.S. of Delamere House, Cheshire, formerly M.P. for that county.

He was born March 8, 1779, the second but eldest surviving son of George Wilbraham, esq. of Nantwich, and afterwards of Delamere House near Northwich (a mansion he erected from the designs of Wyatt,) by Maria, second daughter of William Harvey, esq. of Chigwell, M.P. for Essex. His father died in 1813.

Mr. Wilbraham was sheriff of Cheshire in 182–. In 1826 he was returned to parliament for Stockbridge, after a contest in which he and General Grosvenor polled each 59 votes, and Sir Rufane S. Donkin and Mr. Colvile each 34. Again in 1830, after a still more close struggle

In 1832, after the enactment of Reform, he became one of the first members for the Southern division of Cheshire, being returned at the head of the poll, which terminated with the following numbers—

George Wilbraham, esq.	2661
Earl Grosvenor	2406
Sir Philip Grey Egerton	2297

In 1835 he was re-chosen, with Sir Philip Grey Egerton, without a poll. In 1837 his re-election was disputed, but unsuccessfully—

Sir Philip Grey Egerton	3135
George Wilbraham, esq.	3015
E. Corbett, esq.	2646

But in 1841 the Conservative party succeeded in returning both members, and Mr. Wilbraham was excluded by the following poll—

Sir Philip Grey Egerton	3110
John Tollemache, esq.	3034
George Wilbraham, esq.	2365

He married Sept. 3, 1814, Lady Anne Fortescue, third daughter of Hugh first Earl Fortescue, and sister to the present Earl; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue five sons: 1. George-Fortescue, born 1815; 2. Roger-William; 3. Thomas-Edward, Lieut. 29th Foot; 4. Henry; and 5. Hugh, born in 1827.

Robert Grahame, Esq.

Dec. 28. At Hatton Hall, Northamptonshire, in his 93d year, Robert Grahame, esq. late of Whitehill, co. Lanark.

Mr. Grahame was born in Stockwell-street, Glasgow, in a house then looking on fields and orchards, but which was removed sixty years ago. In 1793 he was regarded as the leading democrat of the West of Scotland, and from that period forward he continued an active unceasing Reformer. He had much intercourse with public men of his own opinions, and among others enjoyed the friendship and frequent correspondence of Mr. Wilberforce. He became the first Lord Provost of Glasgow after the enactment of Burgh Reform. He was the leading partner of the eminent firm of Grahame and Mitchell, writers, of Glasgow.

Ven. Archdeacon Berners.

Jan. 24. At Woolverstone Park, Suffolk, aged 82, the Ven. Henry Denny Berners, late Archdeacon of Suffolk, and a magistrate for the county.

Archdeacon Berners was born on the 18th Sept. 1789, the second son of Charles Berners, esq. of Woolverstone Park, by Katharine, daughter of John Laroche, esq. of Egham, M.P. for Bodmin. He was a member of St. Mary hall, Oxford, and graduated B.C.L. July 10, 1794. He was presented by his father to the rectory of Woolverstone in 1801, and was appointed Archdeacon of Suffolk by Bishop Bathurst in 1814.

On the death of his elder brother unmarried, on the 19th Aug. 1831, he succeeded to Woolverstone Park and the attendant estates in Suffolk.

As a landlord he was remarkable for his liberality and for his benevolence towards his labourers and other dependants.

He married, July 1799, Sarah, daughter of John Jarrett, esq. of Freemantle, Hants, and had issue, besides a daughter who died unmarried in 1820, three sons: 1. John Berners, esq. who married in 1832 Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. Joshua Rowley, Rector of Bergholt, Suffolk, and niece to the late Sir William Rowley, Bart; 2. Hugh, Captain R.N. who married in 1832 Julia, daughter of John Ashton, esq. of the Grange, Cheshire, and has issue; and 3. the Rev. Ralph Berners, Rector of Harkstead, Suffolk, who married in 1831 Eliza, daughter of Sir Cornelius Cuyler, Bart. and has issue.

Rev. Henry Adams, B.D.

Feb. 3. At Bardwell rectory, Suffolk, aged 81, the Rev. Henry Adams, B.D., for upwards of 36 years Incumbent of that parish.

He was lineally descended from the ancient family of that name in the county of Pembroke, being the fourth son of Patience Thomas Adams, esq. of Bushey Grove, Herts, in whose house at Hatton Garden, London, he was born Nov. 14, 1770.

Early in life he was sent to Tunbridge school, then under Dr. Vicesimus Knox, whence he obtained the Fellowship at St. John's College, Oxford, founded for that place by Sir Thomas White. Mr. Adams was ordained Deacon 1793, a Priest in 1794, and in Sept. 1803 was admitted on his own petition to the rectory of Arley, co. Warwick. He resigned that living in 1815, and was presented by his college to the rectory of Bardwell aforesaid in the same year.

During his long residence at this place he ever manifested the most lively interest in the concerns of the poor of his parish, and to all that were in want was a most open-handed benefactor. His parishioners will long have cause to hold in grateful remembrance the large amount of his charities periodically distributed among them, and his ever-ready assistance in any case of difficulty or distress. He distributed among them the different funds left by various persons for their benefit with a discrimination as to the general intent

of the donor, and an attention as to the real merits of each case, which arose out of his perfect knowledge of business and his freedom from any religious bias or party prejudice.

Mr. Adams married, Oct. 14, 1819, at Ixworth in Suffolk, Elizabeth, eldest dau. and eventually coheiress of George Boldero, esq. of that place, descended from John Boldero, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's, living A.D. 1576. By her, who survives him, he has left no issue.

The death of his only surviving brother, William Adams, esq. LL.D. formerly Advocate in Doctors' Commons, which happened within eight months of his own, is recorded at some length in our vol. XXXVI. p. 197.

Mr. Adams's remains, attended by a large number of his relations and nearly the whole of his parishioners, were deposited on the 10th in a vault under the chancel of Bardwell church, all the principal farmers and tithe-payers being among the mourners, and taking this last opportunity to shew their respect to their late Rector.

Rev. W. J. Woodcock.

Dec. 9. At Eluthea, Bahamas, aged 31, the Rev. William John Woodcock, Canon of Christ Church, Adelaide, South Australia.

Mr. Woodcock was the second son of the late Rev. George Woodcock, Rector of Caythorpe, Lincolnshire, and grandson of the late Sir William Walker. He was educated for the law, and commenced practising as a solicitor, at Melton Mowbray, in 1843. Very soon after his arrival in that town, he exerted himself in improving the public schools, and promoting and fostering every institution which he thought would aid the moral and religious progress of the inhabitants, and particularly of the rising generation. In November, 1845, his exertions were stopped by a very severe and sudden pulmonary attack, from which he was not expected to recover. His medical attendants told him it would be dangerous for him to attempt to reside in England during the winter months. Accordingly, in August, 1846, he went to the island of Madeira; and, after a sojourn there of about three months, he proceeded to Nassau, in the island of New Providence, one of the Bahamas, where he had friends residing. In his passage he met with a kindred spirit in the Ven. Archdeacon Trew, a resident in that place, and from unreserved communications with him, and observing the degraded state of the African race residing in that island, Mr. Woodcock formed the benevolent idea of doing his utmost good, with God's permission, to elevate and teach them the truths of Christianity. He returned to England in the summer of 1847, and in the autumn visited Malta, Rome, Damascus, the Dead Sea, and Jerusalem, returning to England in the spring of 1848, when he wrote and published "Sites and Scenes in Scripture Lands," a book which few can read without admiring the keen perception of its author, his varied talents, and deep religious feeling.

In the autumn of 1848, having obtained from the Bishop of Jamaica a promise of ordination, Mr. Woodcock left England for that purpose, and was appointed to the curacy of St. Agnes, in Nassau, a parish chiefly occupied by a coloured and neglected population. He then commenced his duties; and first, nearly at his own cost, renovated the small church, which had been allowed to go to decay; he then purchased a piece of land, on which he built three schools, for boys, girls, and infants, with play-grounds attached, and, according to the last report of these schools, 380 black children were receiving education through the instrumentality, and chiefly at the cost, of this good man. He also established a clothing club in connection with these schools, by which more than one hundred children were decently clad. As a parochial clergyman he was most exemplary; but his great aim was to train up youths who might ultimately go out as missionaries to their own African race. In November last, his old complaint having returned, Mr. Woodcock was advised to leave, for a short time, his curacy and schools, and seek renewed health by a quiet residence in the island of Eluthea, about 70 miles distant from Nassau, and on the 9th of Dec. he died there, in the house of the Rev. W. Stromborn, the clergyman of Governor's Harbour. His mortal remains were conveyed to Nassau, and buried in his own church, attended by Governor Gregory as chief mourner, and accompanied by the sincere lamentations of the whole colony. Mr. Woodcock was unmarried.

Rev. John Kirk, D.D.

Dec. 20. At Lichfield, aged 91, the Rev. John Kirk, D.D. pastor of a small Roman Catholic congregation in that city. Having officiated there as priest for more than half a century, his name and character were, of course, familiar to its inhabitants; and during the whole of this period, his bearing in "the noiseless tenor of his way" gained the respect of opposite parties, while his benevolence and accomplishments secured him the uninter-

rupted attachment of those who knew him best.

Born at Ruckley, near Acton-Burnell, Shropshire, in April 1760, he received the rudiments of his education at Sedgley Park, Staffordshire; after which, he studied for more than twelve years in the English college at Rome, where, it is reported on authority, he was a general favourite. Having been ordained at Rome in December, 1784, he returned to England in the summer of the following year, and soon after his arrival became domestic chaplain to Sir Richard Acton, of Aldenham, Salop; but in the spring of the year 1786, he entered on comparatively active duties by taking spiritual charge of the establishment at Sedgley Park, in the first instance, and then of a small but scattered flock at Pipe Hall, near Lichfield. It appears that at the date under consideration the tenant of Pipe Hall Farm was bound to give board and lodging to a priest, under a stipulation made in 1768, the landlord at the same time paying the priest the sum of fifteen pounds a-year. And so, by virtue of this arrangement, Mr. Kirk resided for five years at Pipe Hall, that is, until 1793, at which date he was called on to act as principal of the school, where, as already stated, he had received the rudiments of his education. But in the year 1801, his former chapel at the farm-house being closed in consequence of the property having passed into other hands, he was induced by his bishop and the late Sir Thomas C. Constable to repair to Lichfield for the purpose of giving religious instruction to all the Roman Catholics in this immediate neighbourhood.

The first house in which he lived here was that at present known in part as The Dolphin public-house; but it was then in occupation of a baker, "an upper room" having been converted into a chapel just before Mr. Kirk's arrival. It happened to be in the winter of the year last named that the new priest began to "keep residence" in the cathedral city; and as no one had preceded him in exactly the same character for more than a hundred years, that is, since the Revolution of 1688, he purposely came to his abode by night, fearing lest his entry in the day-time might excite popular displeasure, and perhaps cause a riot! an apprehension that, in our day, may appear to have had only imaginary foundation. But party spirit throughout the country ran high in the year 1801, in consequence of the King and his prime minister, Mr. Pitt, taking altogether opposite views of Catholic emancipation. Nevertheless the stranger in Lichfield soon found he had no just cause to fear the dreaded attack on his movements; but, on the contrary, that, to use his own pun, his reception was anything but a cold one, for, besides the politeness he experienced from dignitaries of the cathedral, the late Doctor Harwood, Mr. Simpson, and others, it so happened that he became domiciled immediately over the bake-house; and consequently both in doors and out of doors he was more warmly received than he had anticipated. Hence it was that in after-life, for he always enjoyed a joke, the Doctor used to give some humorous accounts of the primitiveness of the *cœnaculum*, and of his trials "in the oven."

Not long after his arrival, he purchased a piece of land in a commanding situation from the gentleman last named, for the avowed purpose of erecting a chapel on it; and before the end of the year 1803, he completed the structure according to his own design: the establishment thus becoming what he fondly called "a thing of his own creation." The external appearance of the chapel was at first made to correspond strictly with that of the adjoining dwelling-house, both being in fact under the same roof; but soon assured that he was at perfect liberty to make his chapel appear a chapel as soon as he could raise funds for the purpose, he had it altered to its present style in the year 1834, under the direction of Mr. Potter. By way of helping to defray the consequent expenses, he applied to the municipal corporation, amongst others, for a grant in money; and although the corporation did not feel justified in subscribing as a body, its members did subscribe in their individual capacities to mark their respect for the applicant; and at the same time they requested that the amount so raised should be handed to him by the bailiff. This officer complied with the request in due courtesy, and ventured on his own part to express a hope that when the parish church underwent repair Doctor Kirk would return the compliment by adding his name to the list of subscribers. The answer, though of course polite, was a curt one: "Mr. Bailiff, I always pay my church-rate."

The altar-piece in the Roman Catholic Chapel at Lichfield—presented to it by Mr. Weld, the former proprietor of Pipe Hall—is a plain and simple representation of the Crucifixion in chiaro-oscuro, embracing only three figures, those of Christ and the two Marys. It is nevertheless considered the best work of De Bruyn, a Flemish painter of eminence in this particular style; but it is sadly placed between two glaringly coloured windows.

Doctor Kirk's literary fame rests chiefly on a compilation entitled "The Faith

of Catholics." He was for a long time associated with the late Mr. Sharp of Coventry in antiquarian researches. He also contributed freely to certain periodicals, and collected a great amount of matter, the substance of which was eventually embodied in a new edition of Dodd's Church History. For some years he had several private pupils under his care, including the present Lord Shrewsbury, Mr. Blake, late M.P., Mr. Tempest, Mr. Blount, and others; and it is gratifying to add that the last named gentleman, since the death of his former preceptor, has requested some humble gift as a memorial of him.

Although remarkably decided in his religious opinions, Doctor Kirk most cautiously avoided religious controversy in ordinary life, not even making allusion to the commonest topics of the day to his medical attendant and others, when he knew that hiseviews differed materially from theirs. But in justice it must be added that he frequently expressed his admiration of the labours of the Jesuits, and his regret that, in early life, he had been deprived of the opportunity of joining their society by a papal suppression of the order immediately after he went to Rome. Besides which, on more than one occasion, when he did not know the stability of his friends' religious opinions, he unquestionably imitated the policy of the labourers just alluded to. And so embittering is the influence of their religion, even on such a mind as Doctor Kirk's, that it led him to end his compilation of Faith in utter disregard of Hope and Charity. For by way of explaining the last sentence in his "Faith of Catholics," which is the last and damnatory clause in the creed of Pope Pius the Fourth, he adds this note:—"He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned.—*Mark xvi.* 16. *Protestant translation.*" *Heu pietas!*

As to his bodily infirmities, he for many years suffered from gout, and more especially from gout and its effects in the kidneys; but in his severest sufferings his serenity of mind never forsook him, and his gratitude for attention was always expressed by a benevolent "God bless you!"

In the year 1826, when Sir Roger Gresley contested the city, the cry of "No Popery" was got up from mistaken motives, and his mob as a matter of consequence hooted the priest; but during his long residence in Lichfield, this priest received only one offence which he took seriously to heart. It was an insulting display of the effigy of Cardinal Wiseman, on the fifth of November, 1850, opposite Doctor Kirk's house, when he was an undefended and unoffending old man. Nor could any explanation satisfy him that the exhibition emanated from individuals unconscious of generous feeling; although it was palpable that their agents in the scene were persons who entertained less respect for any cardinal virtue than even a German Lutheran could entertain for "Cardinal Viceman."

Doctor Kirk's memory of recent as well as long past events was very remarkable; and almost to the hour of his death he exhibited a clearness of mind and delicacy of feeling such as are rarely witnessed. He died in perfect peace, without a struggle, on the night of the 20th December, 1851.

J. R.

WILLIAM CLEMENT, ESQ.

Jan. 24. At Hackney, at an advanced age, William Clement, esq. proprietor of the Observer and other newspapers.

His origin must have been humble. He seldom spoke of his outset in life, but it is believed he was born in the metropolis. When a young man, he must have been in Portugal, as he used sometimes to allude to his knowledge of Lisbon. Whether he followed any pursuit in the metropolis before becoming a newsvender, is not known. In that occupation his industry and attention were rewarded with deserved success; and when he resigned his business to Mr. Smith, he was one of the most extensive newsvenders in London.

He first became a newspaper proprietor through the purchase of a share of the Observer, then owned by a gentleman connected with the Post-office. The Observer was at that time a comparatively obscure paper; but Mr. Clement soon succeeded in obtaining for it a large circulation. He organised an extensive corps of reporters, who for the most part had engagements also on the daily newspapers, so that he was enabled to give full accounts of all proceedings of interest which occurred on the Saturday on the following morning, and thus to anticipate the morning papers (who alone at that time gave reports) by a day. He was at the same time exceedingly attentive to whatever occupied the public attention; and his liberal scale of remuneration obtained for him the ready assistance of several distinguished writers, and among others that of the Rev. George Croly.

When the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, during the Liverpool and Castlereagh Ministry, drove the late William Cobbett to the United States, Mr. Clement made liberal advances to him to enable him to defray the expenses of his own removal, and maintain his family in

London. For some time Cobbett's "Register" was published by Mr. Clement, to whom copy was transmitted from America. Though Mr. Clement was rather reserved in speaking of transactions with individuals, he used to complain of the usage he experienced from Mr. Cobbett.

The success of Mr. Clement in conducting the Observer, and the capital which he had thereby acquired, inspired him with the ambition of owning a morning newspaper. Before the death of Mr. James Perry, so well known as the editor and proprietor of the Morning Chronicle, he had made several overtures for its purchase, which were declined by that gentleman. But the death of Mr. Perry, in the latter end of 1821, threw the paper into the market; and Mr. Clement soon afterwards acquired the property of it for the sum of 40,000*l.*, payable by instalments of 10,000*l.* His capital was far from being equal to such an advance; and for the greater portion of the purchase-money he was obliged to raise funds by bills, which the credit of Sir John Key enabled him to negotiate. Through his bill transactions, he became involved with Messrs. Hurst and Robinson, by whose bankruptcy in the monetary crisis of 1825 he was an extensive sufferer. In the meantime he had, in addition to the Morning Chronicle and Observer, acquired Bell's Life in London, which the talents and activity of Mr. Vincent Dowling made a first-rate sporting paper.

Mr. Clement, as may be supposed, had great trouble in fighting with the difficulties in which his bill transactions had involved him. The Morning Chronicle, more especially, suffered greatly from these difficulties. Mr. Perry had, during the two or three last years of his life, drawn a large income from it (upwards of 10,000*l.* a-year), by sacrificing its future prosperity. At that time the Times and Morning Herald were running a race of extravagant expenditure; while the Chronicle declined making the most necessary advances. Whether Mr. Clement, if he had not been financially crippled, could have succeeded in re-establishing the character of the Chronicle, may well be doubted. In liberality he was all that could possibly be wished for; but he had placed himself in a position for which he was peculiarly unfitted. He knew nothing of the habits and feelings of the West-end world, and could ill conceive what such a world required in a daily newspaper. The circulation of a morning newspaper was far more confined at that time to the metropolis than it is now, since railroads have opened the whole kingdom to them. As the conductor of a Sunday paper, Mr. Clement was without a rival when he purchased the Chronicle; but he failed to perceive that a very different system of management was required for a morning newspaper. By the aid of a banking firm, he was enabled to struggle on with the Chronicle till 1834, when he sold it to Mr. (now Sir John) Easthope for about a quarter of the sum he had paid for it. He retained the property of the two Sunday papers, which he continued to conduct with success.

Mr. Clement was not only a liberal but a kind, warm-hearted man. His education had been, like his origin, humble. He was a good accountant, and could express himself clearly in a common business letter. In courage he was thoroughly an Englishman. His conduct in a famous case in which he was fined 500*l.* for contempt, in publishing, before conclusion of the trial, a report of part of the proceedings after an interdict by the Court, furnishes a pregnant example of his spirit: he fought the case to the last.—*Illustrated London News.*

GEORGE CRABB, M.A.

Dec. 4. At Hammersmith, within four days of completing his 73d year, George Crabb, M.A. Barrister-at-Law, of the Inner Temple.

Mr. Crabb, whose name will be hereafter remembered from the series of dictionaries and standard works of reference in law, science, history, and general literature which, during a long literary career, had at intervals issued from his pen, was born on the 8th Dec. 1778, at Palgrave, in Suffolk, a place it appears his parents left when he was very young, having purchased a small property at Wattisfield in the same county. He passed his school days at Diss, where that insatiable thirst for learning which with him was ever after a main characteristic, very early began to develop itself. On his finally leaving school he remained for a period in the comparative seclusion of home, engaged in the study of the classics. Having arrived at an age when some profession or calling was to be thought of for the young student, he fixed his choice on that of medicine, but was obliged soon to relinquish it, his nervous organisation being so refined that he could not attend even a simple bleeding without fainting. Having quitted surgery and Colchester in disgust, he was shortly afterwards placed as an assistant to a bookseller, where it is not now known; his retired and studious habits, however, rendered him equally unfitted to cope with the active operations of a business life: his communings were with

books, not men, and the literature he was employed to sell he read with avidity, but it remained undisposed of on his master's shelves.

From his infancy Mr. Crabb had a strong religious tendency, and being bred a dissenter he was next placed at Northampton to study for the ministry. His mind there became unsettled in the religious doctrines of his family, and in the end he forsook Northampton and came to London about the close of 1797. Early in the following year we find him, being then a bachelor, of the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, taking the most important step in life. He married on the 6th January Miss Southgate, a lady some seven years his senior, and who still survives him, we regret to add in very straightened circumstances. Mrs. Crabb was the editress of Tales for Children from the German, a work in its day well known and popular.

Mr. Crabb next obtained the situation of classical master at Thorp Arch School in Yorkshire; here he did not remain long, and having cherished the desire of acquiring a proficiency in the German language, it would seem he shortly afterwards, in 1801, repaired to Bremen for that purpose. In that town he resided for five years and a half of his married life, devoting himself to a diligent study of the language and literature of Germany, and to the teaching of his native tongue. On his return to England he at once published his "German Grammar" and "Dialogues in German," works which for fifty years have maintained their popularity. So satisfied was he with the success of the German Manuals, that a literary career was determined on for the future, which he continued with persevering energy to the last.

We have already stated that the views of Mr. Crabb as to religion underwent some changes. After a laxity of opinion which he had imbibed in such matters, he became a consistent member of the Church of England. As such he went to the University of Oxford in 1814, and matriculated at Magdalen Hall as a gentleman commoner; he graduated B.A. in 1821, and M.A. in 1822, with mathematical honours.

In the interval that next occurred, literary compilation laboriously occupied the largest share of his attention, relieved by a commencement of the study of the law, till on the 3rd July, 1829, he was called to the Bar by the Society of the Inner Temple.

It might be inferred from his taking this step at the mature age of 51, that he was led to expect some reasonable amount of business, if not of forensic distinction. For the latter, however, he was, by his retired and even bashful manner, singularly unfit. He wisely determined to practise as a conveyancer and chamber counsel; yet even here his want of address and a sort of independent but not repulsive manner discouraged his receiving at the hands of the solicitors that amount of support which from his learning and the reputation of his published legal works he might fairly have hoped to have received. His connexion with the science of the law was rather as an author than as a practitioner, and the standard works which bear his name will suggest how important were his contributions to legal literature. In closing these brief memorials of the changeful yet not eventful life of one so long devoted to literary pursuits, it is sad to reflect how misfortune in his latter days seemed to attend upon his path and claim him for her own. The early lights of hope were all obscured by the darkening shades of disappointment, and here the clue may probably be suggested why that proud spirit, silently struggling with poverty, which death has alone revealed, practised an eccentric seclusion from the world and those with whom he came in contact.

His published works are—

A Dictionary of English Synonymes. 8vo.

A Technological Dictionary. 2 vols. 4to.

An Historical Dictionary. 2 vols. 4to.

Familiar Synonymes Illustrated. 12mo.

A Dictionary of General Knowledge. 12mo.

A History of the English Law. 8vo. 1829.

A Digest and Index of all the Statutes at Large. 4 vols. royal 8vo. 1841-7.

The Law of Real Property. 2 vols. royal 8vo. 1846.

A Series of Precedents in Conveyancing and Common and Commercial Forms. 3rd edit. 2 vols. royal 8vo. 1845.

A Technical Dictionary of Terms used in Science and Art. 12mo. 1851.

A German Grammar. 12mo.

German Dialogues. 12mo.

The following works are left by him in manuscript:

A Translation of Theophrastus.

An Abridgment of Rollin's Ancient History.

A History of Popery

Essay on Public and Private Happiness.

MRS. HARLOWE.

Jan. 1. At Gravesend, aged 87, Mrs. Harlowe, formerly a favourite actress at Drury Lane Theatre.

This lady made her first appearance on the stage at Windsor, during the manage-

ment of Mr. Waldron. She next was engaged at Sadler's Wells; and in 1790 first appeared on the boards of Covent Garden in The Fugitives. She had considerable success both as an actress and a singer, and performed a wide range of characters both in high and low comedy.

After leaving Covent Garden she played for several seasons at the Haymarket, and lastly at Drury-lane; and retired from the stage in 1826.

She received a pension from the Drury-lane Fund, to which she was one of the original subscribers. Her annuity for the first ten years amounted to 140*l.* per annum, but since then was reduced to 112*l.* the claimants on the fund having considerably increased. She enjoyed her faculties to the last.

Mrs. Brough.

Feb. 1. At the house of Mr. Hogg, surgeon, in Gower-street, aged 24, Mrs. William Brough, better known as Miss Annie Romer, the vocal comedian.

She was the daughter of Mr. Thomas Romer of Liverpool, cousin to Miss Romer of Drury Lane Theatre; and sister to Mr. Travers and Mr. Charles Romer, tenor singers. She was educated at the Royal Academy of Music, and made her first appearance on the London stage at the Princess's Theatre, in the character of Adalgisa to Miss Bassano's Norma. She was subsequently attached to the Haymarket, and latterly was the *prima donna* of the Surrey.

It is scarcely twelve months since she was married to Mr. William Brough, the elder of the brothers Brough, dramatic authors; and it was at the christening of her first child that she was seized with inflammation of the chest, which terminated fatally.

Mr. Alexander.

Dec. . At Glasgow, aged 55, Mr. Alexander, proprietor of Dunlop-street Theatre, Glasgow.

Mr. Alexander was a native of Perth, where his father carried on a respectable business as a watchmaker. He came to Glasgow, and was an actor in the Queen's Theatre in 1807. After this he was for a year or two a member of Mr. Murray's company in Edinburgh, and subsequently managed the Caledonian, a minor theatre, now the Adelphi. After this he was lessee of the Dumfries and Carlisle theatres, and subsequently the stage manager at Newcastle under Mr. Macready, father of the present celebrated actor, all within a brief period. About the year 1822 he commenced as a manager in Glasgow, at first on a limited scale, but by perseverance, tact, and untiring industry he had, before he died, gradually worked himself into the possession of a moderate competence, and the proprietorship of the most elegant theatre in Scotland. As an actor Mr. Alexander possessed extraordinary versatility of talent. He was perhaps the best illustrator of Scotish character, Mackay excepted, of which the stage could boast; but he made himself at home in almost any part, and did nothing ill. He had retired from the stage only a few months before his death.

Mr. G. H. Rodwell.

Jan. 22. In Upper Ebury-street, Pimlico, Mr. George Herbert Rodwell.

This amiable and clever composer and writer was a member of a family long connected with the stage. He began life under very favourable auspices, and at one time possessed considerable property. He was formerly part proprietor of the Adelphi Theatre, and for many years was musical director and composer of that establishment. His opera of Valmondi was produced at the Adelphi; and he also wrote the music of The Pilot, The Flying Dutchman, Jack Sheppard, and many other popular pieces. His opera, The Bottle Imp, had much success at the Lyceum and Covent-garden Theatres. His opera of The Lord of the Isles, brought out at the Surrey Theatre, contained some beautiful melody. Mr. Rodwell was an author as well as a composer. He wrote the farce of Teddy the Tiler, for Power, in 1830, which had an extraordinary run. The Chimneypiece, The Pride of Birth, The Student of Lyons, My Wife's Out, Adèle, Bluff King Hal, O'Donoghue, and other light afterpieces and some pantomimes, were also his productions. He was subsequently musical director at Covent-garden and at Drury-lane Theatres. He wrote three novels, London Bridge, Memoirs of an Umbrella, and Woman's Love. His last drama for the stage was the burlesque of Azaël, at the Olympic Theatre. Some of Mr. Rodwell's detached ballads will live; such as O charming May, and, Let the toast be dear woman. Mr. Rodwell married the daughter of Liston, the celebrated comedian. This match proved very unfortunate. Other adversity, also undeserved, came upon him, which no doubt tended to shorten his life. His demise is much regretted by the many friends whom his kind disposition, agreeable manners, and worth had obtained for him.—*Illustrated London News.*

Mr. J. C. Bentley.

Oct. 9. At Sydenham, aged 42, Mr. Joseph Clayton Bentley, engraver.

Mr. Bentley was born at Bradford, in Yorkshire, where he was brought up as a landscape painter. In 1832 he came to London for the purpose of learning the art of engraving, and placed himself under Mr. R. Brandard. His name soon appeared in many of the illustrated serial publications published by Messrs. Fisher and Co. and Mr. Virtue. His previous knowledge of painting greatly assisted his progress, and contributed very largely to the spirit, breadth, and variety of colour which distinguish his engravings, and enhance their value far beyond that of mere dry mechanical copying.

Although the number of engravings on which he was employed far exceeded those that the industry of an ordinary clever engraver could have produced (for he was remarkably rapid in his work), he still found time, by zeal and perseverance, to follow up his favourite pursuit of painting, and his pictures appeared in the various exhibitions in London and many of the provincial towns.

For a considerable time past Mr. Bentley had been engaged in copying many of the paintings to be engraved for the Gems of European Art, published by Mr. Virtue, some of which he also engraved, as he did many of the landscape pictures of the Vernon Gallery now in the course of publication in the Art Journal.

The indefatigable perseverance of Mr. Bentley, and his anxiety to attain excellence in whatever he undertook, operated prejudicially, it is feared, on a constitution naturally weak, and for the last seven or eight years his health had become very precarious. He was a man of quiet, unobtrusive habits, and highly esteemed by all who knew him for his amiable and obliging disposition and rectitude of conduct. He has left a widow and two children.—*Art Journal.*

CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 3. At King's college, London, aged 32, the Rev. *Robert Hayes*, youngest son of the late Rev. Philip Hayes, of Guernsey.

At Shanks house, Wincanton, aged 44, the Rev. *Samuel Marindin*, Rector of Buckhorn Weston, Dorset, and of Penselwood, Somerset. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1829, M.A. 1833; and was presented to Buckhorn Weston by Lady Stapleton in 1837.

At the College, Ely, in his 77th year, the Rev. *George Millers*, for 51 years one of the Minor Canons of the cathedral, and a magistrate of the Isle of Ely. He was brother to the late Rev. Wm. Millers, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of St. John's college, Cambridge, and Senior Wrangler in 1789: and who left his only daughter a considerable fortune; she died, bequeathing estates in the North to her uncle, but he was too much attached to Ely to leave the place. He was of the same college as his brother, and graduated B.A. 1798, as 17th Senior Optime, M.A. 1801. He conducted for many years a private school in Ely; and was highly esteemed by a numerous circle of the neighbouring clergy and gentry.

Jan. 4. Aged 31, the Rev. *Thomas Morgan*, Curate of Cynwyl Caeo, co. Carmarthen, second son of Mr. John Morgan, of Blaentwrch.

Jan. 5. The Rev. *William Barber*, of Rockingham, co. Wicklow; Rector of Kilcommon and Preb. of Crosspatrick.

At Corton Denham, Somerset, aged 74, the Rev. *John Heathcote Wyndham*, Rector of that parish (1813), and of Sock Dennis (1819). He was the fifth son of William Wyndham, esq. of Dinton, Wilts, by Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Thomas Heathcote, of Dursley, Bart. He married Jane-Dorothy, dau. of the Rev. John Eveleigh, D.D. Provost of Oriel college, Oxford; and his only son John Eveleigh Wyndham, esq. of Holbrook House, Wincanton, married in 1841 Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Colonel FitzGerald, of Mapperton House, Som. and Furlough, co. Mayo, and has issue.

Jan. 8. In Portland-place, at the house of his mother-in-law Mrs. Oddie, aged 30, the Rev. *James Lewis Walker Venables*, M.A. late of Buckland Newton, Dorset. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, B.A. 1844, M.A. 1847.

At Newton upon Trent, Linc. in his 80th year, the Rev. *Michael Minnitt Raynes*, Vicar of that place (1807); formerly of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1795.

Jan. 9. Aged 47, the Rev. *Thomas Barton Hill*, Perp. Curate of St. Stephen's, Islington. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, B.A. 1826, M.A. 1830.

The Rev. *Joseph Power*, Perp. Curate of Crossens, Lanc. (1841).

Jan. 11. Aged 59, the Rev. *John Horton*, Rector of St. George the Martyr, Southwark (1837).

Jan. 12. At Cambridge, aged 81, the Rev. *Robert Evans*, M.A. Rector of Coveney, in the Isle of Ely. He was the elder son of the Rev. Robert Evans, Rector of Londesborough in Yorkshire, where he was born on the 9th June, 1770. He was educated by his father, and at Trinity coll. Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1793, as 7th Senior Optime, and was made Fellow of his college on the same day with Lord Lyndhurst. He took the college living of Normanton, in Nottinghamshire, but did not hold it long, being presented in 1803, by the Duke of Devonshire, to the vicarage of Everton, near East Retford. At that place he received a small number of gentlemen's sons, several of whom have been distinguished in after-life; among them were Mr. Goulburn late Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Charles Wood the present occupant of that office, Sir Charles Anderson the Lincolnshire antiquary, Lord Harry Vane, Mr. Childers of Cantley, &c. &c. In 1829 Mr. Evans was presented by Lord Lyndhurst to the vicarage of Misson near Bawtry; but he did not leave Everton until 1847, when the rectory of Coveney, near Cambridge, was given him by Lord Rokeby, at the instance of Mr. Goulburn. He was for many years one of the rural deans within the deanery of East Retford, and a magistrate for the county of Nottingham. He married in 1810 Margaretta, daughter of Capt. Money of Shrewsbury; she died, without issue, in 1816. Mr. Evans was at once a first-rate scholar and an excellent parish priest.

At the house of his son-in-law, Denmark-hill, Camberwell, aged 82, the Rev. *Robert Allen Hurlock*, Vicar of Whaddon (1797), and of Shepreth, co. Cambridge (1804). He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1797.

At Tenby, aged 76, the Rev. *John Hunter Humphreys*, LL.D. Rector of Lawrenny (1808), and Rector and Vicar of Tenby (1831). He was of Trinity hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1804, LL.D. 1831.

Jan. 15. At Fillingham, Linc. advanced in years, the Rev. *Matthew Hodge*, Rector of Fillingham (1817) and Vicar of Ingham (1824). He was of Balliol college, Oxford, B.A. 1799, M.A. 1804.

Jan. 20. At Cambridge, in his 72d year, the Rev. *Robert Walker*, Vicar of Dunton, Beds. (1806). He was of Trinity coll. Camb. B.A. 1802, M.A. 1805.

Jan. 25. At Inch glebe, co. Wexford, aged 83, the Rev. *Robert King*, Rector of Inch.

Jan. 27. Aged 62, the Rev. *John Griffith*, Rector of Llanallgo and Llaneugrad (1834), Anglesey.

Jan. 28. At Chiddingstone, Kent, aged 64, the Rev. *Anthony Charles Payler*, Rector of Chiddingstone St. Mary (1836). He was of Merton college, Oxford, B.A. 1810, M.A. 1818.

At Kinneagh glebe, co. Wexford, aged 52, the Rev. *J. Spray*, only son of the late Dr. Spray.

Jan. 29. At Wierton, Kent, aged 45, the Rev. *George Frederick John Marsham*, Rector of Allington (1831), and Vicar of Halling (1832), Kent, and Rector of Edgcott, Bucks. He was the fifth and youngest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Jacob Marsham, D.D. Canon of Windsor (fifth son of the 2d Lord Romney), by Amelia-Frances, daughter and heir of James Bullock, esq. of Caversfield, co. Oxford. He was of Christchurch, Oxford, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1831. He married in 1833 Elizabeth-Marcia, third daughter of the late Walter Jones, esq. of Ballinamore, co. Leitrim, and Hayle Place, Kent, and has left issue a numerous family.

At Panfield, Essex, aged 84, the Rev. *Robert Leman Page*, Rector of that place (1801). He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1789.

The Rev. *William Owen Williams*, Curate of St. Clement's, Blackburn, Lanc. He was the second son of the Ven. Archdeacon Williams, of Barbados, and was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1851.

Jan. 31. Aged 73, the Rev. *Robert Hasell Newell*, Rector of Little Hormead, Herts (1813), and for twenty-six years Curate of Great Hormead. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1799, M.A. 1802, B.D. 1810. He was the author of three illustrated works—"On the Locality of Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village;'" "The Scenery of Wales;" and "The Zoology of the English Poets."

Lately. The Rev. *John Clavering*, Rector of Moreton Morrell, co. Worcester; who, amongst other bequests, has left 1000*l.* to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 500*l.* to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 500*l.* to the Worcester Diocesan Church Building Society, and 2000*l.* towards the augmentation of the living of Moreton Morrell, of which during the space of 48 years he had been the incumbent,

At Melbourne, New South Wales, the Rev. *D. Newham*, M.A. the senior minister of the Church of England in that city, and late incumbent of the church of St. Peter's, Collingwood. The Melbourne Morning Herald says,—"The Bishop of the diocese will have been deprived of a prudent counsellor, who was always at hand to take an active part in every work of importance to the welfare of the Church; and from the friendship which existed between his Lordship and the departed, long before they left England together, we doubt not that the blow will be severely felt."

The Rev. *Thomas Yeoman*, who has left legacies of 25*l.* each to the seven following institutions: the Christian Knowledge Society, Brit. and For. Bible Society, Church Missionary Society and Female Friendly Society, both of Stoke-upon-Trent, the National School at Liverpool, the Liverpool Blind Asylum, and Burslem National School. To the Hilderstone and Fulford schools 10*l.* each.

Feb. 1. At Shrubs-hill, Lyndhurst, aged 80, the Rev. *William Davies*.

Feb. 2. At Easthope, Salop, aged 47, the Rev. *Robert Armitage*, Rector of that parish (1843), Perpetual Curate of Preenchurch (1843); late of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1829, M.A. 1836.

At his residence, Rathrowl, Dundalk, the Rev. *Richard D. Woods*. Rector of Darver, co. Louth.

Feb. 5. The Rev. *W. F. Pope*, Curate of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, York, and formerly of Whitby, leaving a large family.

Feb. 7. At the college, Maidstone, aged 38, the Rev. *John Earle*, Vicar of Aughton cum Cottingwith, Yorkshire, and master of All Saints' college, Maidstone. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. John Earle, of Walton Abbey, incumbent of Walton and Parlby, and elder brother of the Rev. Wm. Earle, of Tunbridge Wells. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1807, M.A. 1815, and was presented to Aughton in 1838.

Feb. 8. At Stapleford, Herts, aged 71, the Rev. *Charles Prowett* (1821), and formerly of the Royal Navy.

At Farnhurst, Sussex, aged 82, the Rev. *Henry Spelman Cary*, Perp. Curate of that place (1796). He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1792, M.A. 1795.

Aged 84, the Rev. *George Sandby*, of Denton Lodge, Norfolk. He was formerly of Merton college, Oxford, B.A. 1790, M.A. 1793.

Feb. 9. At Heavitree, Exeter, aged 85, the Rev. *Charles Tucker*, last surviving son of Benedictus Marwood Tucker, esq. formerly of Coryton Park, near Axminster. He was of Hertford college, Oxford, B.A. 1797.

Feb. 13. At Rickmansworth, in the house of his brother-in-law, aged 40, the Rev. *William Benn*, Rector of Kirk Andrew's on Eden, near Carlisle (1846); eldest son of Joseph Benn, esq. of Lowther, Westmerland.

At Lowestoffe, aged 76, the Rev. *John Clark*, Vicar of Duxford St. John, Cambridgeshire. He was formerly Fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1796, as 16th Senior Optime, M.A. 1799; and he was presented to his living by that society in 1811.

Feb. 17. Aged 75, the Rev. *Anthony Marsden*, Vicar of Gargrave, Yorkshire (1806).

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

June 25, 1851. At Hobart Town, aged 38, William Morgan Underwood, esq. M.D. sixth son of the late Rev. Thomas Underwood, Rector of Ross and Canon of Hereford.

Aug. 11. At New Town, Van Diemen's Land, aged 48, Capt. Charles O'Hara Booth, late of the 21st Fusiliers. He was severely frost-bitten some years since while on duty at Port Arthur, in search of Bushrangers, and from that injury his early demise is considered to have taken place. He was allowed by the Colonial Government a pension for his services and suffering. He has left a wife and two daughters.

Sept. 19. At Sydney, New South Wales, aged 60, George Phillips Foster Gregory, esq. Prothonotary and Registrar of the Supreme Court there.

Oct. 1. At Ascension Island, aged 22, Edward Sirr D'Arcy, esq. R.N. mate of Her Majesty's ship Hound. He entered the service in Jan. 1845.

Oct. .. Drowned with his uncle Capt. Smale, in the harbour of Manuchau, New Zealand, Benjamin-Lester, youngest son of the Rev. Benjamin Donne, Vicar of Weston, Herts.

Oct. 16. While detained a prisoner by Moors in the Riff country, province of Fez, aged 29, Edward Bailey Crosse, esq. of Leverington, near Wisbech. He left Glasgow on the 28th of April last, on board his brigantine the Violet, and was captured by pirates, in the Bay of Botoya. He died of cholera morbus, brought on by the inhuman treatment received at the hands of the Moors. His captain Thomas Layton and mate Emanuel Francis, both of Newport, co. Monmouth, are also dead, the latter shot by the pirates and the former from his wounds.

Oct. 25. At sea, off the Coast of Java, aged 21, Charles-James, youngest son of the late Rev. John Hodgkin, Vicar of Northmolton.

Nov. 1. In the battle at Waterkloof (see p. 179,

fought on the 1st Nov. not December), Lieut. A. Carey, 74th Highlanders.

Nov. 10. At Post Relief, on the Cape Frontier (of a wound received in action with the Kaffirs, on the 15th Oct.), Euridge Ricketts, of the 91st Regt. second son of Fredk. Ricketts, esq. of Surbiton-hill.

Nov. 25. On board H.M. tender Bloodhound, from wounds received in action at Lagos, west coast of Africa, aged 22, Henry Hyde Hall, mate of H.M.S. Niger, youngest son of Lieut. Thomas Samuel Hall, R.N.

Nov. 30. At Rajahmundry, aged 22, Fanny-Elizabeth, only dau. of Thomas Prendergast, esq. Madras Civil service.

Dec. 4. At Jersey, Charles Wynne, esq. of Garthmeilio, Denbighshire.

Dec. 9. At Mountblairy, Upper Canada, aged 18, Andrew Hay Barwick, fourth son of the late Major Jas. Barwick, 79th Regt.

At Ceylon, the Hon. James Stewart, acting Queen's Advocate at Ceylon.

Dec. 11. In Gower-st. aged 30, Mr. Charles Elder, historical and portrait painter. He had been successful in various subjects from holy Scripture, and among his portraits were those of the Marquess of Bristol, Mr. Sheriff Nicol, &c. He has left a widow and children, for whose benefit it is proposed to publish some of his works.

Dec. 15. At New Orleans, aged 24, Caroline-Louisa, wife of William Mure, esq. British Consul, dau. of Alfred Hennen, esq.

At Woolwich, aged 80, Christian, relict of Dr. Peter Reid, of Edinburgh, and eldest dau. of Hugo Arnot, esq. of Balcorne, advocate.

Dec. 16. At Dharwar, Helen, wife of Capt. J. J. F. Cruickshank, Bombay Eng. third dau. of James Henry Crawford, esq. Bombay Civil service.

Dec. 18. At Meerut, Bengal, aged 23, George Arden Franklyn, Cornet 14th Light Dragoons, eldest son of George-Woodroffe and Mary-Jane Franklyn, of Clifton House.

Dec. 19. At Upper Holloway, aged 77, Thomas Dickinson, esq. formerly a provision merchant in Whitechapel. He died possessed of 160,000*l.* personalty, and has bequeathed his property in large proportions among his family, appointing his daughters Mrs. Rusbridger and Mrs. Willats the residuary legatees. There are many liberal charitable bequests, viz. 1,000*l.* to each of the following institutions, — London Hospital, Indigent Blind, Deaf and Dumb, London Orphan, Infant Orphan, Marine Society, Destitute Sailors' Home, National Benevolent Institution, Gray's-inn-road Free Hospital, Fistula Institution, Charing-cross Hospital, and the Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution; 500*l.* to the Holloway and North Islington Dispensary, and to the Labourers' Friend Society; 2,000*l.* to the Idiot Asylum at Highgate and Colchester; 1,500*l.* to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; and 1,000*l.* to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, and 12,000*l.* more on the death of his daughter Mrs. Henry F. Richardson. He has also bequeathed 4,000*l.* to the Rector of St. Mary's Whitechapel, the interest to be laid out in bread, coals, &c. for 24 poor persons of that parish; and a legacy of 4000*l.* to St. John's church, Upper Holloway, for a like purpose.

Dec. 20. At Bombay, Capt. Minster, 11th N. Inf.

Dec. 23. Aged 21, Alexander Cruikshank, midshipman of H.M. ship Arethusa.

Dec. 24. At Helensburgh, Colonel Charles Stewart. He joined the 2d battalion of the 71st Light Infantry in 1808; and served in the Peninsula, and was present at Fuentes d'Honor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, and Waterloo. He was with the army of occupation in France, and subsequently proceeded to Canada, when he obtained his majority in 1836, and then retired upon half-pay. A recent brevet gave him his Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and a few weeks ago he sold out.

Dec. 26. At Philadelphia, Wm. W. Haly, esq. son of the late James Haly, esq. of Cork.

At Madras, Ensign Lugard.

Dec. 27. At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 33, Henry Wood Gabb, of Madras, fourth son of the late Rev. James Ashe Gabb, of Shirenewton, Monmouthshire.

At Hastings, aged 40, Mary-Ann, widow of Richard Trappes, esq.

Dec. 29. At Pentlepoir, near Tenby, aged 86, William Brough, esq. civil engineer. He had for more than fifty years practised his profession in South Wales, and was a frequent contributor to the scientific journals of his time, especially in mineralogy.

At Baltimore, U. S. Francis-Thomas, son of Dr. Nairn, late of Dedham, Essex.

Dec. 31. At Gratton, Canada West, aged 36, Frederick W. Diggle, esq. late Capt. 82nd Regt. younger son of Col. Diggle, late of the R. M. Coll.

At Wardie, Edinburgh, Amelia-Lamont, only surviving dau. of the late Dr. James Robertson, of Altnaskiah, near Inverness.

Jan. 2. John, eldest son of Major Marsland, Henbury, Cheshire.

At Lisbon, Thomas Richard, esq. of Glasgow.

Jan. 3. At Stock, Lucy, widow of Thomas Bridge, esq. of Ramsey Tyrrells, near Ingatestone.

At Rock Island, aged 65, Rich. Notter, esq. J. P.

Jan. 4. Suddenly, at Derby, aged 65, Richard William Birch, esq. solicitor.

At Malta, aged 65, Anthony C. King, esq.

Jan. 5. At Paris, Anna-Maria, relict of Henry Flood, esq. of Paulstown Castle, Kilkenny. She was the dau. of Henry Lennon, esq.; was married in 1816, and had issue two sons and two daughters.

At Toddington, Beds, aged 81, Richard Foll, esq.

Aged 48, Mr. Charles S. Williams, 22 years Writing and Drawing Master in the Philological School.

Jan. 6. Aged 73, Isaac Anderton, esq. of Moseley Wake-green, Worcestershire.

At Clifton, Ellen, wife of John Bates, esq.

At Walton, near Glastonbury, John Everdell, noted for his skill in discovering springs of water, by means of a simple hazel-rod.

At Huntingdon, aged 84, Smithson Waterland Greene, a retired Capt. of the co. Militia.

At Edinburgh, aged 59, William Heathcote Unwin, esq.

At Southend, Essex, aged 75, Mrs. Woosnam.

Jan. 7. Maria-Magdalena, for 31 years wife of Richard Thomas Bateman, esq. of Hill-grove-house, Somerset, and of Hartington Hall and Morley, Derbyshire.

Sarah-Eleanor, wife of Joseph Delpratt, esq. of Old Charlton, Kent, and only dau. of the late H. B. Barnard, esq. of Cave Castle, Yorkshire.

Aged 67, Kitty, wife of Richard Dewes, esq. of Foleshill.

At Cheltenham, Amelia Fancourt, widow of Col. St. John Fancourt, of H. M. 34th Regt, formerly Commandant of Vellore, E. I.

At Brighton, aged 82, Capt. Gaillard, formerly of the Hon. East India Co.'s Service.

Aged 46, James Gearing, esq. Assistant Master, London University.

Aged 27, Jocosa-Jane, wife of James Hammett, esq. of Abingdon.

At Sheffield, Anstiss-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Harrison, of Wigston, Leic.

Aged 80, John Higford, esq. of Newark House, near Glouc. formerly of the Albany, Piccadilly.

At Sheffield, aged 37, Fred. Wm. Osborne, M.D.

At Parkstone, aged 56, Robert Henning Parr, esq. solicitor, and formerly town-clerk of Poole; eldest son of the late Thomas Parr, esq. of that town.

Aged 27, John, eldest son of John Sivewright, esq. of Braziers, near Wallingford, late Lieut. 67th Regt. and Deputy Lieut. for Berks.

At Ashill, near Taunton, aged 72, John Woodland, esq. banker, late of Bridgwater.

Jan. 8. At Leicester, aged 77, William Withering Arnold, esq. M.D. (M.B. 1800) formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge.

At Brighton, aged 71, Charles Battye, esq. late of the Gore, Kensington.

At Southampton, aged 81, George Blaksley, esq.

At the residence of her eldest son, Hayes, Middlesex, aged 81, Sarah, relict of John B. Butterfield, esq. formerly of H. M. Customs.

At Leamington, aged 83, Lady Corbet, relict of Sir Andrew Corbet, Bart. of Acton Reginald, Shropshire. She was Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Taylor, esq. of Lymme-hall, Cheshire; was married in 1790, and left a widow in 1835, having had issue Sir Andrew Vincent Corbet the present Baronet, three other sons, and one daughter, who is deceased.

At Southwick-crescent, Hyde-park, aged 12, Georgina-Frances, youngest dau. of the late Sir George Crewe, Bart. of Calke Abbey, Derbyshire.

At the residence of her brother-in-law Thomas Gooch, esq. Brixton, aged 45, Eliza, second dau. of John Dutton, esq.

Sarah, relict of T. Ellyett, esq. alderman of Portsmouth.

At Plymouth, aged 55, the wife of Henry Greenway, esq.

At Clapham, aged 69, John Grimble, esq.

At Dublin, Joseph Denis Mullen, esq. governor of the Four Courts Marshalsea.

At Hastings, aged 72, Sarah, relict of Joseph Weatherly Phipson, esq. late of the Lozelles, near Birmingham.

At Grove Place, Hants, aged 68, Joseph Anthony Swinburne, esq.

At Thrapstone, aged 75, Henry Thompson, esq. formerly of Chiswick, Middx. brewer.

Aged 23, John Clarke, third son of the Rev. S. Wigg, of Leicester.

Jan. 9. At Edgmond, Salop, aged 59, John Alcock, esq.

At Pau, Mrs. Balfour, relict of the late Lieut.-Gen. Balfour, of Balbirnie, Fife, N.B.

In Bernard-st. Russell-sq. the residence of her brother-in-law G. G. Osborn, esq. aged 37, Amelia, dau. of the late Wm. Bartlett, esq. of Greenwich.

At Worplesdon rectory, Surrey, aged 71, Anne, wife of the Rev. George Bethell, Fellow of Eton College. Her maiden name was Lightfoot.

Suddenly, aged 62, Robert Gray, esq. of Brompton-crescent, and New Inn.

At Great Malvern, Elizabeth, of Upper Hall, Ledbury, and formerly of Hadzor House, near Droitwich, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Reginald Pyndar, Rector of Madresfield, Worc. She was most liberal in her gifts to public institutions, and her acts of private charity were boundless.

At Driffield, aged 68, Christopher Simpson, esq. surgeon.

Mary, wife of John Thrupp, esq. of Harley-pl. and elder dau. of Jonas Hall Pope, esq. of Manchester-square.

At Earl's Barton, Nothamptonshire, aged 53, William Whitworth, esq. for several years a magistrate and a deputy-lieut. for the county of Northampton.

At Aberystwith, aged 64, Thomas Williams, esq. late a Major E.I.Co.'s Service.

Jan. 10. At St. Keverne, near Helston, Emma, wife of G. Appleton, esq. surgeon.

At Purton, Wilts, aged 82, Richard Garlick Bathe, esq.

Aged 26, Edmund Franks Beale, late of Caius college, Cambridge, eldest son of Samuel Beale, esq. West Cottage, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

At St. John's-wood, aged 72, Catharine, widow of John Henry Brune, esq. of London, merchant.

In Bryanston-st. aged 64, Robert Chenery, esq.

At Regent's Park Terrace, aged 63, Alfred Augustus Fry, esq. of the firm of Thomas De La Rue and Co.

At Notting-hill, aged 66, William Harper, esq.

At Exeter, aged 60, Miss Elizabeth Damerel Hodge, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Hodge, of Ugborough. For many years, with the aid of her two sisters, Miss Hodge conducted a school for young ladies at Larkbeare House, Exeter, once the seat of the Baring family.

At Brighton, aged 30, Edward Morris, esq.

At Silverton, aged 53, Elias Dunsterville Puddicombe, esq. surgeon.

At Devonport, aged 70, Henry Tucker, esq.

Jan. 11. At Bayswater-hill, aged 71, Maria-Theresa, relict of Capt. Philip Beaver, R.N.

At Cheltenham, aged 73, Barbara, relict of Ralph Benson, esq. of Lutwyche Hall, Shropshire.

At Crewkerne, aged 77, William Dommett, esq.

At Brighton, aged 77, Susanna, relict of John Gale, esq. of Balham, Surrey.

At the residence of her son, Crescent, America-sq. aged 90, Sarah, relict of Lemuel Goddard, esq.

In Alfred-pl. West, Thurloe-sq. aged 20, Ongley, youngest son of Capt. Hopson, a student at Trinity college, Oxford.

Aged 49, Mary, fourth dau. of the late William Margetts, esq. solicitor.

At Brompton, aged 70, William Savage, Commander R.N. He entered the navy in 1796, on board the Agincourt 64, and witnessed the battle of Camperdown in the next year. In 1806 he was nominated acting Lieut. of the Intrepid 64; he afterwards served in the Formidable 98, Audacious 74, Barbados 24, Polyphemus 64, and Centaur 74, in all seventeen years on full-pay. He was invalided in 1814, obtained a pension of 91*l.* 5*s.* for wounds in 1815, and was advanced to the rank of Commander 1830.

Aged 65, Sir Benjamin Smith, late of Regent-st. Portland-place, and of East Heath Lodge, Berks. He was senior member of the corps of Gentlemen-at-arms and Captain's Secretary, and was knighted in 1830. He became a widower in 1845.

At Dodderhill, aged 56, Margaret, wife of Jeremiah Styles, esq. Gold-cross, Hartlebury.

Jan. 12. At Catton, Ann-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late John Barker, esq. of Caston.

At Brompton, James Clarke, esq. second surviving son of the late C. E. Clarke, esq. of Lower Grosvenor-pl. and grandson of the late John Skinner, D.D. of Salisbury.

Aged 71, Thomas Coulman, esq. of Whitgift Hall, Yorkshire.

Aged 20, Fanny-Mary, wife of S. H. F. Cox, esq. of Birmingham.

At Henley-on-Thames, Anne, wife of Charles Dawson, esq. and eldest dau. of the late John Bevan, esq. of Cowbridge.

At Greenwich, Mrs. M. A. Elliston, relict of W. Elliston, esq. of Ipswich.

At his father's, Hackney, aged 22, Mr. Thomas Gillespy, jun. late Associate and Theological Student at King's college, London.

In Foley-place, aged 63, Baron Kemeny, Chief to the Hungarian Committee in this country. His funeral was attended to the Kensal-green cemetery by Lord Dudley Stuart, Count Paul Esterhazy, &c. &c.

Aged 33, Thomas-Bold, eldest son of Thomas Bold Marchant, of Matfield House, Brenchley, esq.

Aged 56, Matthias Newman, esq. surgeon, of Mere, Wiltshire.

At Peckham, aged 85, Thomas Turton Pearson, esq. late of Brighton.

At Newton Abbot, Thomas Sweeting, esq. many years manager of the firm of Messrs. Watts and Co. Newton Bank.

At Hampstead, John Upham, esq. late of Bath.

At Wimpole rectory, Flora, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Reginald Yorke, brother to the Earl of Hardwicke. She was the youngest dau. of the late Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart. was married in 1833, and has left several children.

Jan. 13. At Elgin, aged 49, Capt. William Biddulph, late of the 45th Bengal N. Inf.

Mary-Ann-Elizabeth, wife of Ferdinand Brand, esq. of Guildhall, and Tollington Park, Islington.

At Beverley, aged 60, William Brigham, esq. one of the magistrates for that borough, the first Mayor under the Municipal Corporation Act, and on two other occasions.

At Liverpool, W. Caley Bright, esq. third son of Sir Arnold Bright.

At Leamington, aged 8, Agnes, youngest dau. of the late Sir James Carnegie, Bart.

At Hastings, aged 21, Frederick-James-Merry, Scholar of Queen's college, Cambridge, second son of the late Rev. Wm. B. Frost, of Langham, Essex.

Frances, wife of Thomas Hudson, esq. of Cheswardine Hall, Salop, and Park-cresc. Portland-pl.

At Draycott Hall, near Derby, aged 74, Hugh Scott, esq. third son of the late Walter Scott, esq. of Raeburn, Roxburghsh. and late Capt. H.E.I.C.S.

At Clifton, aged 13, Charlotte, dau. of the Rev. Newton Smart, Farley, Wilts.

At Northallerton, aged 75, Emma, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Benjamin Walker, Vicar of Northallerton.

By accidentally falling into the river Soar, at Mountsorrel, aged 53, John Webster, esq. of Rothley Hill Cottage, second son of the late William Webster, esq. of Ashbourne, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Derby.

Jan. 14. At Bath, Caroline, relict of John Moody Birch, esq.

In Park-pl. Paddington-green, aged 68, Sarah, relict of James Hook, esq. solicitor, one of the daughters of the late John Culpeper, esq. of Woodford Hall, Essex.

Aged 105, John Maclean, the oldest inhabitant of Inverness.

At Carlton-villas, James Marshall, esq. late Secretary of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.

At Bath, aged 79, Maria, dowager Viscountess Midleton. She was the daughter of Richard Benyon, esq. of Gidea Hall, Essex; became in 1797 the second wife of George 4th Viscount Midleton, and had issue George-Alan the 5th Viscount, who died without issue in 1848, and five daughters, of whom the third is married to her cousin, the Hon. and Rev. William John Brodrick, Rector of Bath.

At New Swindon, Wilts, Joseph Christian Rea, son of the late Rev. Joseph Christian Rea, of Christendom, co. Kilkenny.

Jan. 15. At Path House, Bideford, aged 82, Mrs. Sarah Adderley.

At Notting-hill-terr. aged 87, F. Bescoby, esq.

At St. John's-wood, aged 48, J. Roach Bovell, esq.

In the Hackney-road, aged 57, George Augustus Breffit, esq. of the firm of D. W. Witton and Co. Crosby-sq. and the island of St. Domingo.

At the Lodge, Ludlow, aged 19, Henry, second son of T. C. Bridges, esq. Ensign H.M. 62nd. Regt.

At Brighton, aged 66, Henry Clay, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 79, Ann, relict of George Derrington, esq. late of Shepley, near Bromsgrove.

Margaret-Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Smith Glasebrook, esq. of West Derby, near Liverpool.

At Cheltenham, Sarah-Elizabeth, wife of Henry Headley, esq. eldest dau. of the late F.F. Darby, esq.

In St. James's-sq. aged 61, Henry Charles Hoare, esq. of Fleet-st. banker, and Wavendon, Bucks. He was the second son of the late Sir Henry Hugh Hoare, the third Baronet, by Frances-Anne, dau. of Richard Acland, esq. merchant of London; and nephew to the late Charles Hoare, esq. of whom a memoir was given in our last number, p. 191. He married in 1821 Anne-Penelope, widow of Capt. Prince of the Coldstream Guards, daughter of General Ainslie, and sister to Sir Robert Sharpe Ainslie, Bart. By that lady, who survives him, he has left issue one son, Henry Ainslie Hoare, esq. (heir presumptive to the baronetcy) and four daughters.

At Lyme Regis, Richard-William, youngest son of the late George Jones, esq. of Rodley's Manor House, Gloucestershire.

At Radborne, aged 8, Cicely-Anne, youngest dau. of E. S. Chandos Pole, esq.

At Sutton Coldfield, aged 83, Shirley Farmer Steele Perkins, esq. of Orton Hall, one of Her Majesty's Deputy-Lieutenants for the counties of Warwick and Leicester, and a magistrate for the latter county.

At Barnstaple, aged 106, Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips, formerly of Loxhore, Devon. She has left children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, sufficient to populate a small colony. She had been blind for some time, and had enjoyed what is locally known as "the blind pension" of 10*l.* a-year. Up to a recent period she had a remarkable memory, and was quite a "chronicle" of North Devon.

Jan. 16. At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 60, James Boucher, esq. formerly Provost Marshal of the Island of Grenada, and eldest son of the late Rev. Jonathan Boucher, Vicar of Epsom, well known as a scholar and philologist.

At Bath, Mary, relict of John Gough, esq. surgeon R.N. of Plymouth.

At Peringland, Frances, widow of Rear-Adm. the Hon. Frederick Paul Irby, C.B. of Boyland Hall, Norfolk. She was his second wife, and the second daughter of Ichabod Wright, esq. of Maperley Hall, Notts. She was married in 1816, became widow in 1846, and has left two sons and three daughters.

At the Grange, Leyton, Essex, aged 63, John Lane, esq.

At Ombersley, Worc. aged 80, John Roberts, esq. formerly of Kidderminster.

At Woolwich, aged 28, Capt. Frederick Disney Russel, R. Art. eldest surviving son of Col. Russel, R. Art., and nephew of the Archdeacon of Bristol; a young officer of high promise, having been twice thanked in general orders for acts of distinguished bravery and judgment, on which occasions he saved many lives by his personal intrepidity.

At Rusholme, near Manchester, aged 36, John Whitehead, esq.

Aged 27, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Jacob Wood, esq. of Tetbury.

Jan. 17. At Brighton, Elizabeth-Martha, widow of John Martin, esq.

In Brunswick-pl. Regent's-park, aged 71, Catherine, widow of John Massey, esq.

At Dunchideock House, near Exeter, aged 25, Elizabeth, wife of James Samuel Pitman, esq. and dau. of the Rev. N. Cole, Vicar of South Brent.

In Chester-sq. aged 6 months, Helen, dau. of the Hon. Mr. Spencer Ponsonby.

Aged 43, Thomas Salt, esq. of Great Dunmow, Essex., a medical practitioner at that place for twenty years.

At Ockbrook, near Derby, Lydia, wife of the Rev. B. Seifferth, Bishop of the Unitas Fratrum, fourth dau. of the late Mr. John Birtill, Exeter.

At Bath, aged 68, Elizabeth, relict of William Stone, esq.

Jan. 18. At Bath, aged 12, Harriet-Annie, eldest child of Lieut.-Col. E. A. Cumberlege, 6th Bengal Nat. Inf.

At Barnby-moor, aged 87, Samuel Hodgkinson, esq. of Kilton, near Worksop.

At Clapham-common, aged 55, William Mackintosh Hutton, esq. of Watling-st.

At Tismans House, Rudgwick, near Horsham, aged 68, Anne, wife of J. L. Napper, esq.

Aged 83, William Northage, esq. of Upper Gower-st.

At Bishopwearmouth, aged 79, Ann, relict of Bernard Ogden, esq.

In Upper Harley-st. Julia-Louisa, dau. of H.R. Reynolds, jun. esq.

At the house of her son-in-law, W. Stone, esq. of Tunbridge Wells, aged 61, Frances, wife of W. Roper, esq. of Bayham, Lamberhurst, Kent.

At Thurstonland, near Huddersfield, aged 33, Margaret, wife of the Rev. T. H. Walsh, and dau. of H. Graham, esq. late of York.

At Castle Cary, aged 83, Juliana, relict of James Woodforde, esq. M.D.

At Hackney, aged 76, Capt. Jonathan Fountain Wrench, late of the 44th Regt. He was for many years a resident in Norwich, and brother to the late Mr. Wrench, the celebrated comedian.

Jan. 19. Harriet-Matilda, wife of Henry Clutterbuck, esq. M.D. of Bridge-st. Blackfriars.

At Birmingham, aged 29, William Essex, jun. artist, only surviving son of W. Essex, esq. Enamel Painter to her Majesty.

In Dover-st. aged 13, Augusta-Hannah, dau. of Henry George Fownes, esq. of the Middle Temple.

At Camberwell, aged 65, George Martyr, esq. late of Greenwich.

At Dunton Bassett, aged 39, John Pratt, gent.

At Monyhull Hall, King's Norton, Worc. aged 75, Humphrey Fountney, esq.

At Islington, aged 92, Mary-Ann, relict of James Taylor, esq. Master in Chancery of Jamaica.

At Spofforth rectory, aged 54, Eliza-Howard, wife of the Rev. James Tripp.

At Lewes, aged 90, Mrs. Wheeler, relict of the late J. Wheeler, esq. coroner of East Sussex.

Jan. 20. At Rickmansworth, aged 71, William Bett, esq.

At Torquay, Anne-Plomer, second dau. of the late Henry Borlase, esq. of Helstone, Cornwall.

Aged 15, the only son of Frederick F. Findon, esq. of Prestbury, near Cheltenham. He was killed by his horse falling on him while hunting.

At Cheltenham, aged 56, Jonathan Duncan Gleig, esq. H.E.I.C.S. Madras.

In Stoke Newington, aged 64, Ralph Reddoch, esq. C.E.

At Geneva, Harriot, wife of Edward S. Scheener, esq. dau. of the late David Boyn, esq. formerly of Winchester-st.

Aged 91, Margaret, second dau. of the late Goodson Vines, esq. of Wotton-under-edge.

In Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 86, Sophia-Henrietta, relict of Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, Bart. G.C.B. Adm. of the Fleet, and mother of Sir St. Vincent Keene Whitshed, Bart. She was the daughter of John Albert Bentinck, esq. Capt. R.N. and was left a widow in 1849.

At Halsted, Essex, aged 83, Joseph Yeldham, esq.

Jan. 21. At Ipswich, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Isaac Aspland, rector of Earl Stonham, Suff.

Aged 52, James Cralland, esq. of Highgate.

At Greta Bridge, aged 51, William Layton, esq.

Aged 77, Paul Algernon Sidney, esq. formerly of the Court-lodge, Yalding.

At Llangoed Castle, Brecon, Louisa, wife of the Rev. F. Smith, late of Haileybury, Herts.

In Gloucester-gardens, Penelope, wife of Henry Porter Smith, esq.

At Edinburgh, aged 84, the Hon. Ann, widow of James Strange, esq. H.E.I.C.S. She was the second dau. of Henry, first Viscount Melville, by Elizabeth, daughter of David Rennie, esq. of Melville Castle. She was married first in 1786 to Henry Drummond, esq. and secondly, in 1798, to Mr. Strange, who died in 1840. By her former marriage she was mother of Henry Drummond, esq. of Albury Park, M.P. for West Surrey, the Rev. Spencer Rodney Drummond, Perp. Curate of St. John's Brighton, and of Elizabeth, widow of John Portal, esq. of Freefolk Prior's, Hants.

At Bath, aged 71, Caroline, widow of Captain James Woolridge, R.N.

Jan. 22. At Margate, aged 64, Mercy, widow of George Atkinson, esq.

At the Grange, Caldecot, Beds. aged 69, Mary, wife of Edward Bryant, esq. late of the Bank of England.

At Tonbridge Wells, Catherine, widow of Thomas Charles Burt, esq.

At Lambeth, at the residence of his aunt, R. Billington Comins, only son of the Rev. Jonas Comins, of St. Peter's Cathedral, Exeter.

At Maze-hill, Greenwich, Richard Hollier, esq. F.S.A.

At Burnham, Som. aged 80, Mrs. King, widow of Dr. King, Bishop of Rochester.

In Bury-st. St. James's, aged 25, Leo Meyer, esq. of Copenhagen.

At Claydon, near Ipswich, Charles Phillipps, esq. late of the 3d Light Dragoons, second son of the late Rev. John Phillipps, of Eaton House, Herefordshire, and Rector of Stoke St. Milborough, Salop.

Aged 98, John Read, esq. for many years connected with the Ordnance department. In 1801 he acted as secretary to the military mission to the Turks, when the French were driven from Egypt, and for his services received a gold medal from the Grand Vizier. He also served in a similar capacity under Sir W. Congreve at the siege and capture at Copenhagen in 1807, and proceeded in 1809 with the expedition to Walcheren. He had recently received the silver war medal for the campaign in Egypt in 1801.

Jan. 23. At Torquay, aged 70, John Ladeveze Adlereron, esq. of Moyglare, co. Meath.

At Errol Park, N.B. aged 45, John James Allen, esq. Capt. R.N. (1841). He entered the Naval College in 1818, and served afloat 15 years. He married, in 1832, Lady Henrietta Dundas Duncan, eldest dau. of the Earl of Camperdown, grand-dau. of the celebrated Admiral Lord Duncan, and has left issue two sons and two daughters.

At Holt Lodge, Norfolk, aged 56, Maria, relict of William Boyd, esq.

Aged 37, James J. R. Clark, esq. of Botolph-lane, City, and Brixton, Surrey.

At Matlock, Mr. James Cumming, surgeon at Buxton, and his son, a boy of ten or twelve years of age, drowned in the river Derwent, in consequence of its being swollen by floods. Mr. Cumming has left a wife and seven children. Their bodies, after fourteen days, were discovered locked in each others arms.

Aged 85, Henry Daveney, esq. of Colton.

In Croydon, aged 81, William Fuller, esq. late of Addington House, Surrey.

At Redhill House, the residence of her son Mr. Thomas Hamlin, solicitor, aged 66, Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. Wm. Hamlin, of Cornwell Farm, Wrington.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 70, Rich. Hancock, esq.

Charlotte, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Hartley, of Marton-cum-Grafton, and incumbent of Boroughbridge.

At Bankside, Southwark, aged 51, Charlotte-Ann, wife of Lieut. John Thomas Hinton, R.M.

At Box, near Chippenham, aged 84, Mrs. Ann Lewis, relict of Edward Lewis, esq. formerly of Chatham-place, London.

At Dublin, aged 56, Comm. John Lunn, R.N. of Devonport. He was son of Mr. Lunn, foreman of shipwrights of her Majesty's dockyard, Devonport. He was midshipman of the Phœbe at the capture of the American frigate Essex in 1814; was made Lieut. 1829; was appointed to the Caledonia 120 in 1831; in 1838 to the command of the Pluto steamer; and in 1840 to the Locust. He was made Commander in 1844, and in 1846 appointed to the Virago steam sloop.

At Dinton, Wilts, aged 71, Jane, widow of Wm. M'Adam, esq.

At Chipperfield House, Herts, aged 34, Margaretta Lyon, wife of G. Ure Skinner, esq. and eldest dau. of the Rev. Oliver Raymond, of Middleton, Essex.

At Double House, Pilton, aged 85, Robert Townsend, esq.

Elizabeth-Mary-Anne, wife of William Wilson, esq. of Brimscombe House, Stroud, Glouc.

Jan. 24. At Bath, Jane, widow of Thomas Cargill, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

At Leamington, aged 4, Evelyn-Marcella, fourth dau. of Sir Thomas Gladstone.

At Talacre, Flintshire, aged 1, Louisa-Mary, dau. of Sir Pyers and the Hon. Lady Mostyn.

Thomas Sweeting, esq. late manager of the Newton Bank.

At Lisbon, Capt. Berney Varlo, R.M.

Hannah, wife of the Rev. John Walker, incumbent of Knottingley, Yorkshire.

Jan. 25. At Bruges, aged 78, John Berington, esq. late Lieut.-Col. of the Herefordshire militia, and a Deputy-Lieut. of that county.

At Clifton-wood, William Stacey Coast, esq. eldest son of the late Major Coast, 52nd Regt.

At Plymouth, aged 79, Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Gandy, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth: elder sister of the late Rev. S. W. Gandy,

who died on Christmas Day last, at Kingston-on-Thames.

At Maize-hill, Greenwich, aged 61, Elizabeth-Diana, dau. of the late John Larkan, esq. Comm. R.N. and niece of the late Capt. Robert Larkan, R.N. of Greenwich Hospital.

At Stamford, Canada West, aged 28, Henrietta, second dau. of John Mewburn, esq. surgeon, formerly of Whitby, Yorkshire.

In Cumberland-terr. aged 29, Mary, wife of Jonathan Rashleigh, esq. and eldest dau. of Villiers Stuart, esq. of Aldenham Abbey, Herts.

In Southampton-row, Marylebone, aged 78, John Baptiste de Serney, esq. M D.

In Gloucester-place, Ann, widow of Thomas Powney, esq. H.E.I.C.S.

At Blackheath, Laura-Harriette, younger dau. of Henry Willoughby, esq.

Jan. 26. In Eaton-pl. Sophia, wife of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. George Cadogan. She was the daughter of the late Colonel Armstrong; was married in 1846, and has left issue. Her death was caused by imprudent exposure after childbirth.

In Wormwood-st. aged 44, Wm. Grellier, esq.

Aged 46, Henry King Hammond, esq. surgeon, of Southwold, youngest surviving son of W. Hammond, esq. solicitor, Ipswich.

In Woburn-pl. aged 78, Mrs. Elizabeth James.

At Willington, Northumb. aged 67, George Johnson, esq.

At Colchester, aged 76, Capt. Maybey, of the East Essex Regiment.

At Brighton, George Wallwyn Shepheard, esq. of Southampton-row, Russell-sq.

Jan. 27. At Croydon, aged 37, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Aspinwall, esq. of St. Stephen's Chambers, Walbrook.

At Tunbridge Wells, Jemima-Anne, relict of Commodore Sir James Brisbane, K.C.B.

Aged 75, Miss Carter, of Kingsclere, Hants.

Dr. A. S. Doane, Health Officer of New York, an eminent man in his profession, and author of various medical treatises. He was a diligent translator of European works of reputation, such as Dupuytren's Surgery, Bayle's and Meckel's Anatomy, Maygrier's Midwifery. He also edited Dr. Mason Good's Study of Medicine, and other English works.

At the residence of James Harmer, esq. Ingress Abbey, Kent, aged 88, Mrs. John Chaplin.

At Putney, Emma, dau. of the late Dr. Crompton, of Liverpool.

At Camberwell-grove, aged 56, Susannah-Tucker, widow of Benjamin Green, esq. of Upper Thames-st.

Aged 50, Lionel P. Knowles, of Woburn-sq.

In Newington-place, Kennington, aged 63, Richard Matthew Marshall, esq. of the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall.

At the rectory, Great Welnetham, Suffolk, aged 21, Ben-ezra Phillips, of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, fourth son of the Rev. H. G. Phillips.

Jan. 28. Aged 61, Susanna, wife of William Batley, esq. of Denmark-hill, formerly of Blackheath.

At Kensington, aged 80, Maria, wife of Jonathan Bell, esq.

At Stock rectory, Essex, aged 72, Leonora, third dau. of the late Capt. John Hope Bowers, R.N.

In Camden-road-villas, aged 71, Francis Buckingham, esq. formerly of the Stock Exchange.

At Leamington, aged 83, Sarah-May, relict of the Rev. Charles Curtis, of Solihull, Warwicksh. brother to Alderman Sir William Curtis, Bart. She was his third wife the fourth daughter of Thomas Wilkinson of London, merchant; she had issue three sons, and was left a widow in 1829.

In Kensington-cresc. aged 64, William Doubleday, esq. formerly of Brighton.

At Linton, Cambridgeshire, aged 46, Elizabeth, wife of James J. Holme, surgeon.

Aged 27, John Alexander Jones, esq. of Neville Lodge, St. John's-wood, and Quality-court, Chancery-lane, eldest son of Alexander Jones, esq. of the Paragon, New Kent-road.

At Stoke-next-Guildford, Surrey, aged 69, Anne, widow of David Langton, esq.

At Faversham, aged 84, Mrs. Ann Lukyn.

In Cumberland-terr. Regent's-park, aged 35, the wife of Hugh Taylor, esq.

At Brixham, the wife of Lieut. Tounsall, R.N.

At Southwell, Notts, aged 72, Willette, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Wilkins, esq. of Newnham, Camb.

At Cotherstone, near Barnard Castle, aged 99, Abigail Wilson, cousin of the late Caleb Wilson, esq. merchant, of Sunderland. She was interred in the Friends' burying-ground, followed by a large circle of relatives and friends.

At Reading, aged 89, Mary, widow of John Woods, esq. of Chilgrove, Sussex.

Jan. 29. In Gloucester-road, Old Brompton, aged 82, Lyndon Bolton, esq. of Monkstown Castle, Dublin.

At Downes, aged 13, Adela-Catherine, second dau. of James Wentworth Buller, esq.

In Great Coram-st. aged 69, Lucy, relict of Moses Daniels, esq.

At the Cottage, near Dundalk, aged 22, Grace, wife of the Hon. Augustus Jocelyn. She was the second dau. of Sir John M'Neile, of Mountpleasant, co. Louth, and became the second wife of Mr. Jocelyn in Jan. 1851.

At Carmarthen, aged 70, Stephen Jones, esq. of Paradise, near Llandovery.

Aged 23, Everard-James, eldest son of the Rev. F. D. Lempriere.

At Feltwell Lodge, aged 62, William Nurse, esq. late of Colchester.

At Enfield, Mary-Ann, wife of John Smart, esq.

At Trematon Castle, aged 74, Ann, relict of Benjamin Tucker, esq.

At Basingstoke, aged 89, Maurice Workman, esq.

Aged 77, Maria, wife of Mathew Cotes Wyatt. esq. of Dudley-grove House, Paddington.

Jan. 30. In Piccadilly, aged 77, Mrs. Burrell, relict of William Palfrey Burrell, esq.

At Colton, Norfolk, aged 85, Henry Daveney, esq.

Aged 62, Samuel Dennis, esq. of the Oak Farm, Beaumont, Essex.

At Westcott, near Dorking, aged 35, Anne, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Fisher, esq. of Montagu-square.

Henry Forth, esq. of Park-lodge, Putney, late of Worthing, Sussex.

At Buckden, Anne-Maria, widow of Robert Gatty, esq. of Harrow Weald.

At the residence of his son, Leamington, aged 93, Mr. Walter Hill, for more than seventy years a highly respected inhabitant of Warwick. He was born at Kidderminster, Dec. 30, 1758, and came to Warwick in 1781, as assistant to Mrs. Hannah Stiles, draper. In 1808 he was appointed collector of assessed taxes, which situation he held till 1845, when he received a testimonial of respect and esteem on having spent thirty-six years (to use his own expression) "in a public service of no *very* popular character." In 1822 he became secretary to the Warwick Gas Company, in which office he continued until increasing infirmities compelled him to resign a few years ago.

At Slough, Lady Frances Sophia Ligonier, wife of Osborn Yeats, esq. of Llangottock. co. of Brecon, and of Goodrich House, Herefordshire.

At Southampton, Lieut. Charles Rainier, R.N. second son of the late Capt. P. Rainier, R.N., C.B. formerly of Southampton. He entered the navy in 1830; passed in 1837; was promoted in 1844, and as a lieutenant served in the Formidable, Tyne, Penelope, &c.

At Wantage, aged 49, Mr. Jas. Staley, surgeon.

At Bicester, Oxfordshire, aged 38, Mr. Edward Hugh Thorpe, surgeon.

Jan. 31. At Brighton, Hannah, relict of Major D'Arley.

In Park-village East, Regent's-park, aged 70, John Cape, esq.

Aged 47, Richard, second son of the late Thomas Cartwright, esq. of The Hill, Bewdley.

At the residence of her daughter Mrs. Davis, Plymtree, Devon, at an advanced age, Eliza, relict of George Fairfield, esq. of Walton Bridge House, Middlesex.

At Guildford, Surrey, aged 29, John Thomas Dodd Jackson, esq. eldest son of the late John Robert Henry Jackson, esq. of Swallowfield Place, near Wellington.

At Ipswich, aged 76, William Meen Kingsbury, esq. late Lieut. in the Northampton Militia.

At Little Canford, Dorset, aged 29, Anthony, eldest son of the late Joseph Panzera, esq. H.B.M. Vice-Consul at Naples.

At Stonehouse, Sarah-Thompson, relict of the late T. C. Shiells, esq. magistrate of Devon, and dau. of the late J. Kent, esq. of the Royal Navy Hospital, Stonehouse.

At Bath, aged 54, Harriet, wife of Dr. J. Watson.

At Sydenham, Jane-Anne, youngest dau. of the late John Wyatt, esq. of Chaldon Court, Surrey.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 42, Mr. William Young, M.D. late of Summerrods House, near Hexham.

Lately. At Paris, aged 54, S. B. Parant, a celebrated painter on porcelain and ivory. One of his principal works is a table containing portraits of all the great generals of antiquity. It was executed for Napoleon, but on his downfall was given by Louis XVIII. to the Prince Regent of England. It is now in the possession of Queen Victoria.

In St. Margaret's Workhouse, Westminster, aged 76, George Trout, a well-known dwarf, formerly much employed as an occasional messenger about the houses of Parliament and courts of law. He had extremely short legs and arms. It is said that the late Mr. Anthony White, the eminent surgeon, who was not much less singular in his way than old Trout, one day told him that he would not mind giving 10*l.* for his body when he was dead. George said he should have it; and he used to call on Mr. White, when in little difficulties, and obtain from 5*s.* or 10*s.* in advance. He soon obtained the whole 10*l.* in this way; but White died before Mr. George. Some years ago an ingenious stone-cutter, employed at Westminster Abbey, cut several small statuettes of him, which are good resemblances. We believe there are also prints of him.

At Paris, aged 54, Mr. Benjamin Laroche, well known for his translations of Shakspere and Lord Byron.

Aged 29, Roderick, second son of Sir T. L. Mitchell, surveyor-general of New South Wales. He was drowned from the sudden lurch of a small vessel. He had been selected to command a party destined to pursue the track of Leichardt, and, if possible, to ascertain his fate, the legislative council having appropriated 2000*l.* for the purpose.

On the coast of Borneo, Mr. Robert Burns, grandson of the poet of that name. He was murdered by pirates, in Malada Bay. The vessel in which he sailed (the Dolphin) was wrested from the pirates and delivered over to the commander of the Hon. Company's steamer Pluto by a Bornean chief, who in former days, before the influence of Sir James Brooke was felt in these seas, would no doubt have kept counsel with the pirates and shared the spoil.

At Westmead House, Butler's Marston, Worc. aged 79, Mrs. Andrews Woodward, widow of Thomas Andrews Woodward, esq. son of the late Rev. Andrews Woodward, of Butler's Marston, and Great Comberton.

In Paris, aged 65, the Right Hon. Elizabeth-Mary dowager Lady Rancliffe. She was the eldest dau. of George 6th Earl of Granard, by Lady Selina-Frances Rawdon, 4th dau. of John first Earl of Moira; was married in 1807, and left a widow in Nov. 1850, having had no issue. Some particulars of her history will be found in the memoir of her late eccentric husband in our Magazine for Dec. 1850.

Feb. 1. At Langford, near Bristol, John Willmott Bradford, esq.

At Watford, aged 75, Philip Cowley, esq.

At Swansea, aged 76, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. J. P. D'Arcy, 4th R.V. Battalion.

At Exeter, aged 39, Thomas Densham, esq.

At the residence of J. H. Kolle, esq. Avenue House, Tottenham, aged 62, Miss Harriet Sarah Gatfield.

At Bristol, Mary Gurney, widow, aged 85, a member of the Society of Friends.

At Bristol, aged 75, Lucy, relict of Charles Oram, esq.

At the house of his uncle John Reid, esq. Newland-valley, near Monmouth, Kenrick, second son of the late Thomas Whitehead Reid, esq. of Hampstead, Middlesex.

In Hammersmith, aged 29, Eliza, wife of Reuben Sayers, and eldest dau. of the late Andrew Melliss, esq. merchant, London.

Emma, wife of Thos. Smallman, esq. of Queen's college, and the Grove, Newnham, Cambridge, and youngest dau. of the late Joseph Jupp, esq. of Turnham-green, and Regent-st.

At Pau, aged 40, Mary-Anne, wife of James Strachan, esq. of Teddington.

At Hampstead, Harriot, relict of Rbt. Watts, esq.

In Charlotte-st. Bedford-sq. Elizabeth-Paramor, wife of Edward Gillam White, esq. barrister-at-law, and younger dau. of the late J. P. Boys, esq. Dep.-Pay.-Gen. of the Forces in the Peninsula.

At Coventry, aged 16, Thomas-Newnham, son of E. H. Woodcock, esq. banker.

Feb. 2. At Wellington, Somerset, aged 75, George Coutts, esq.

At Came House, Dorsetshire, Eleanor, widow of Samuel Durrant, esq. of Southover, Sussex.

At Kensington, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late J. W. Glass, esq. H.B.M. Consul at Tampico.

At Dover, aged 80, Sarah, wife of Capt. Sir John Hamilton.

At Cheltenham, aged 73, Thomas Jerram, esq.

At Barnstaple, aged 72, Elizabeth, relict of Richard Jeve, esq. manager of the Barnstaple Branch of the West of England and South Wales District Bank,

At Fulham, aged 52, Samuel Miller, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Stanstead, Essex, aged 50, Louisa, wife of the Rev. Samuel Sheen, Rector of that place.

The wife of Lieut. Walker, R.N. Coast Guard Station, Rickham, near Kingsbridge.

At Salisbury, aged 72, Samuel Webb, esq.

Aged 56, Thomas Forbes Winslow, esq. of Montague-pl. Russell-sq. eldest son of the late Capt. Thomas Winslow, 47th Regt.

Feb. 3. At Lymington, Frances, widow of John Bursey, esq. of Milton and Barton Cliff, Hants.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Mr. John Ferrier, surgeon of H.M.S. Impregnable.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 78, Ann, wife of John Reeve, esq. formerly the proprietor of Reeve's Hotel, in that town, and many years previously the proprietor of Reeve's Hotel, Bristol.

At Stirlings, Wantage, Berks, aged 54, Benjamin-Samuel, elder son of the late Edward Rudge, esq. of Ewelme, Oxon.

At Eastbourne, William Gard Stevenson, esq.

Feb. 4. At Bristol, aged 38, Martha, wife of Edward Cope, esq. solicitor.

At Guildford, Joseph Haydon, esq. for many years an active member of the corporation, and five times Mayor, one of her Majesty's justices for that borough, and a magistrate for Surrey. He was for many years the chairman of the board of guardians of the Guildford Union, a churchwarden of Holy Trinity, and one of the trustees of the Guildford charities.

At Fareham, aged 84, Harriett, relict of Lieut. Douglas Lawson, R.A.

Aged 83, Louis Leplastrier, esq.

In Montague-sq. William Plincke, esq. of St. Petersburgh.

At Mendham, aged 80, George Rant, esq.

At Surbiton-hill, near Kingston-on-Thames, aged 78, Henry East Thrupp, esq.

At Great Park, Isle of Wight, aged 78, William Woodford, esq.

Feb. 5. At Bath, aged 85, William Abbott, esq. late of Wyndham-place, London.

Harriet-Sophia, wife of Henry Bevan, esq. of Hamilton-place, Piccadilly.

At Stanwell, Mary-Addams, widow of James Bruère, esq. of Bedfont.

At Bristol, aged 78, Lieut. Wm. Chivers, R.N.

At Plymouth, Samuel Derry, esq. 25 years a medical practitioner in this town, one of the surgeons of the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, and one of the apothecaries of the Plymouth Public Dispensary. He has left a widow and a large family.

At Duffryn Mawr, Brecknockshire, Major Thos. Lewis Lawrence, Royal Marine Artillery.

In Dover-st. J. Cranbourne Strode, esq.

In Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, Mrs. Archibald Tod, widow of Archibald G. J. Tod, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Kennington, aged 85, Louisa, relict of George Wortham, esq. of Fen Stanton, Hunts.

Feb. 6. At St. John's, Worcester, aged 60, Eleanor, relict of Wm. Banks, esq. of Ettingshall.

At Clapham-common, aged 44, Mary-Anne, relict of Edmond Bellamy, esq.

Aged 29, Robert Bellingham, esq. late of Margate, eldest son of the late Robert Bellingham, esq. of Bolton-st. Piccadilly.

At Brighton, aged 86, Elizabeth, widow of John Burrup, esq.

At Ashcroft, Cirencester, aged 41, Raymond, youngest son of the late Joseph Cripps, esq. M.P.

At Stukeley Hall, Huntingdonshire, James Torkington, esq.

Elizabeth, wife of Edwards Harper, esq. of Mortlake.

At the residence of his sister Mrs. W. Prideaux, Plymouth, aged 63, Joseph Hingston, esq. of Kingsbridge.

In Wimpole-st. Lieut.-Col. George Paul le Messurier, Bombay Army.

At Cheltenham, aged 79, the dowager Lady Stuart Menteath, relict of Sir Charles Granville Stuart Menteath, Bart. of Closeburn Hall, Dumfriesshire, and Mansfield, Ayrshire. She was the daughter of Thomas Loughnan, esq. of Madeira.

In Bryanston-sq. aged 32, Elizabeth Coulthurst, wife of Bulkeley J. M. Praed, esq.

At Botcherby House, William Wright, third son of John Wright, esq. of Knockupworth Hall, Cumberland.

Feb. 7. At Woodlands, near Emsworth, aged 63, Lancelot Archer Burton, esq. a magistrate for Middlesex and Hants, and a deputy-lieut. of the latter county.

At Slaugham, Sussex, aged 57, Capt. William Cruickshank, formerly of E. I. C.'s Maritime Serv.

At Leicester, aged 75, Isabella, wife of John Hays, esq.

Aged 66, Louisa, wife of James Hutchinson, esq. of Cheltenham, and Woodbank, near Bury, Lanc.

Aged 73, Charles Stoodly, esq. of Plymouth, formerly Lieut. in the 2nd Dragoons. He received his Cornetcy in 1804, but had many years retired.

Aged 32, Daniel Hale Webb, esq. of Wykham Park, Banbury.

Feb. 8. At Bridlington, Charlotte-Margaret, relict of John Gay Brett, esq. of Ockbrook, Derbysh.

At East Barnet, Herts, the residence of S. Wilson Block, esq. her son-in-law, aged 67, Sarah, widow of John Cheyne, esq. M.D. Physician-General to the Forces in Ireland.

At the residence of Lieut. Sterling, Battery, near Sandwich, aged 53, Eliza, widow of Captain Collins, R.N.

At Climping, near Arundel, aged 45, Richard Coote, esq.

At Lympstone, aged 39, Henry Crespin, esq.

At Twickenham, aged 78, William Emmott, esq.

At the Palace, Croydon, Caroline, second dau. of the late Robert Lucas, esq. of Coulsdon, Surrey.

At Radborne, Derbysh. Leicester-Sacheverell, infant son of E. S. Chandos Pole, jun. esq. and Lady Anna Chandos Pole.

At Tadcaster, aged 83, Thomas Shann, esq.

In Gloucester-terr. Hyde Park, Richard Smith, esq. late of Waterloo Lodge, Berks.

At Wilton, near Taunton, aged 67, John Woolcott Warren, esq. a magistrate for Somerset.

Feb. 9. At Hill Top House, Leicestersh. aged 67, Ann, relict of Isaac Dawson Bainbridge, esq.

At Ostend, aged 62, Mary, wife of Rear-Admiral Bourchier.

At Little Barton Farm, aged 80, H. Collard, esq.

At Peckham, aged 47, Ellen, wife of C. R. Cotton, esq.

At the Grove, Stratford, Essex, aged 72, Thomas John Culliford, esq. of Lloyd's.

At Chateau Regnault, France, William Dorset Fellowes, esq.

At Bath, Maria, wife of Frederick Field, esq. surgeon.

At Spa, Belgium, Charlotte C. Leslie, wife of Arthur Geddes, esq.

In Coleshill-st. aged 88, Charlotte, relict of the Rev. William Reginald Hawkey.

Ann, wife of Thomas Hurman, esq. of Huntspill.

Aged 52, Mr. John Jackson, of Friargate, York, brewer, for many years an active member o the York Corporation, a commissioner under the City Improvement Act, vice-chairman of the York Waterworks Company, a director of the Gas Company, &c. His funeral took place at Askham, the burial-place of the family.

At Park House, near Colne, aged 87, Ellen, widow of Jonathan Moon, esq. and last surviving dau. of John Barcroft, esq. of Noyna Hall, Lanc.

At Ramsgate, at the residence of her nephew Major Buckley, aged 71, Miss Catherine O'Reilly.

At Teignmouth, Amelia, wife of the Rev. Dr. Richards, and dau. of the late Sir John Strachan, Bart. of Thornton, Scotland.

In Westbourne-pl. aged 83, Sarah-Sellers, widow of John Street, esq. late of St. John's, Newfoundland.

Feb. 10. At Bayswater, Harriot, eldest surviving dau. of the late Alexander Begbie, esq. Commissariat-Gen. Bahamas.

At Paris, aged 18, Lieut. St. John Maxwell Blacker, 21st Fusiliers, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. St. John Blacker.

At Yately Hall, Hants, aged 14, Henry Russell Collett, only son of Henry Parker Collett, esq.

At Bigby, Linc. aged 79, R. C. Elwes, esq. of Great Billing, Northamptonshire.

At Feltham, near Hastings, aged 68, Edward Farncombe, esq. youngest brother of Thos. Farncomb, esq. late Lord Mayor of London.

At the Firs, Brenchley, Kent, aged 36, Emma, third dau. of Stephen Hooker, esq.

At Paddington, aged 69, John William Hopkins, esq.

At Brighton, aged 38, Miss Michelson, of the Grand Parade. During a shower of rain a number of persons had taken shelter under the gateway on the north side of the Pavilion, when, by a violent gust of wind, the gate (the hinges of which had been previously injured) was blown down, and Miss Michelson was so severely injured that she died within half-an-hour. Other persons were also injured more or less severely.

Richard-Bowdler, eldest son of Richard Edward A. Townsend, esq. of Norwood, Surrey.

Feb. 11. At Smeeton House, aged 75, Mary, dau. of the late John Atkinson, M.D. of Leicester.

At Holfield Grange, Essex, aged 86, Osgood Hanbury, esq.

At Temple Belwood, Linc. Elizabeth-Frances, wife of the Rev. J. D. Hilton.

At Wisbech, aged 80, Hugh Jackson, esq. of that place. and of Duddington, Northamptonshire.

At Birchyfields, Herefordshire, aged 54, John Kempson, esq.

At Bath, Selina-Ellen, wife of John Hinde Pelly, esq. Bombay Civil Service, dau. of Mrs. Richards, Mount Radford, Exeter.

At Surbiton, Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 85, Mrs. Tealing.

At the rectory, Waddesdon, Bucks, Emma, wife of the Rev. W. W. Walton.

Aged 20, William Wootton, esq. jun. of Magdalene Hall, Oxford, and son of Mr. Wootton, surgeon, Harrold, Beds.

Feb. 12. At Easingwold, aged 78, Mrs. Martha Atkinson. She has left the following charitable bequests. To the Wesleyan Chapel Trust of Easingwold, 150*l.*; the Wesleyan Sabbath School, 19 guineas; Wesleyan Missions, 19 guineas; the Easingwold Tract Society, 5*l.*; the Bible Society, 10*l.*; the Church Sabbath School, 5*l.*; and to the poor of Easingwold, 20*l.*

At Filby House, Norfolk, Marianne, fourth dau. of the Rev. Wm. Belgrave, Preston Hall, Rutland.

Aged 62, Saml. Blaxland, esq. of Devonshire-sq.

At Bouthrop, Glouc. aged 89, Thomas Kerr, esq. formerly of the Stock Exchange.

At Brownings, Chigwell, Essex, aged 64, Joseph Mears, esq. an old inhabitant of Whitechapel-road.

In Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, Anna-Sophia, wife of James Pope, esq. and only dau. of Frederick Russell Mills, esq. of Cunningham-pl.

At Hawkingdown House, Hindon, Wilts, aged 78, Stephen Welch, esq. late of Berwick St. Leonard.

Feb. 13. At Cheshunt, aged 64, George Clayton Collyer, esq. surgeon.

At Lubbenham, Leic. aged 80, Thomas Nunneley, esq.

At Lichfield, aged 45, John Peter Petit, C.B. Lieut.-Col. Commanding H.M. 50th Regt.

Feb. 14. At Greenwich, aged 53, John Daniel Birkett, esq. late of St. Germain-en-Laye.

At Edinburgh, aged 43, Robert Blackwood, esq. of the firm of Messrs. Blackwood and Sons, the eminent publishers. An infirm state of health had occasioned his retirement from active life during the last two years. He was by nature a man of high mind and fine feeling, and these qualities commended him to the most cultivated men, whose society he enjoyed. A better understanding, indeed, was never exemplified between author and publisher—on the part of the former unbounded confidence, affection, and esteem, on the part of the latter the utmost liberality, sagacity, and enterprise.

At Easton, near Winchester, aged 7, William-Durant, eldest son of the Rev. R. Durant Buttemer, Rector of Easton.

In Brompton-crescent, aged 77, Harriett, widow of John Edmonds, esq. formerly of Conduit-street, and East-hill Lodge, Hastings.

In Bedford-row, aged 70, Luke Hopkinson, esq.

Aged 65, Charlotte, wife of Major Kelly, of Norman Cottage, Yaxley, Huntingdonshire.

At Tours, Maria-Augusta-Dorothea, widow of Sir Grenville Temple, the 9th Bart. She was the 2nd daughter of Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart. by his second wife, Joanna, dau. of Dr. Edmund Law, Lord Bishop of Carlisle. She was married first to Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Manners, and in 1812 became the second wife of Sir Grenville Temple, who died at Florence in 1829.

Feb. 15. At Liverpool, William Ballingall, esq.

At Tottenham, Middlesex, aged 71, Ann, wife of John Laundy, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 79, Sarah Morley, of Temple House, East Ham, Essex, relict of the late William Morley, esq.

In Upper Phillimore-pl. Kensington, aged 78, Charles Newman, esq. a member of the Saddlers' Company.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(*From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.*)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Jan. 24 .	514	314	233	—	1061	528	533	1598
,, 31 .	445	335	212	10	1002	501	501	1616
Feb. 7 .	437	346	223	10	1016	497	519	1666
,, 14 .	441	332	197	—	970	492	478	1601
,, 21 .	452	383	237	—	1072	544	528	1589

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Feb. 20.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
42 8	30 7	18 9	29 11	29 10	29 7

PRICE OF HOPS, Feb. 20.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 12*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Feb. 20.

Hay, 2*l.* 15*s.* to 3*l.* 18*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 0*s.* to 1*l.* 6*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 5*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 20. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....2*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, Feb. 15.
Mutton.....2*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*	Beasts..... 4,173 Calves 331
Veal.....2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*	Sheep and Lambs 22,130 Pigs 320
Pork.....2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*	

COAL MARKET, Feb. 20.

Walls Ends, &c. 11*s.* 0*d.* to 21*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 11*s.* 0*d.* to 13*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 38*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 37*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From January 26, to February 25, 1852, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	40	49	45	30, 07	fair	11	33	40	34	30, 05	cloudy, fair
27	45	47	41	29, 48	do. heavy rain	12	35	40	34	29, 87	do. do.
28	38	44	36	, 82	foggy, cloudy	13	35	40	37	, 60	do. do.
29	35	44	42	30, 06	cloudy, fair	14	36	41	37	30, 08	foggy, do.
30	45	52	36	29, 61	rain, do.	15	41	48	45	, 17	fair, cldy. rain
31	38	45	52	, 72	do.	16	43	49	50	, 16	do. do. do.
F. 1	52	57	46	, 82	cloudy	17	50	56	50	29, 87	cloudy, fair
2	50	54	50	, 97	rn. cldy. rn.	18	41	45	35	, 57	do. do.
3	43	50	40	, 99	cloudy, fair	19	33	40	31	, 78	do.
4	44	49	53	30, 07	do. rain	20	29	35	31	30, 10	do. do.
5	52	57	53	29, 74	constant rain	21	29	45	40	, 26	do. do. rain
6	47	57	39	, 79	fair, do.	22	39	45	33	, 44	do. do.
7	43	49	45	30, 15	do. cloudy	23	39	42	36	, 57	do. do.
8	45	53	48	29, 57	const. hvy. rn.	24	35	41	37	, 45	do. do.
9	40	45	34	, 44	cdy. hl. rn. fgy.	25	37	43	34	, 32	do. do.
10	36	45	35	, 71	snow, rain						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Jan. & Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3¼ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	217	97¼	96⅝	98⅝	7	—	106⅞	259	71 69 pm.	58 59 pm.
29	217	97⅜	96⅜	98⅝	7⅛	—	—	—	70 69 pm.	58 61 pm.
30	216½	97⅛	96⅜	98⅝	7	—	—	—	72 pm.	58 62 pm.
31	—	97⅛	96½	98½	7⅛	—	—	—	—	58 61 pm.
2	217	97⅛	96⅜	98⅝	7	—	107⅞	261	70 73 pm.	58 61 pm.
3	217	97	96⅜	98⅝	7⅛	—	—	260	70 pm.	59 62 pm.
4	217	97⅜	96⅝	98⅝	—	—	107	259	70 pm.	60 63 pm.
5	216½	97¼	96½	98½	7⅛	—	—	259	70 pm.	59 63 pm.
6	—	97⅜	96⅝	98⅝	—	—	—	—	71 pm.	63 64 pm.
7	—	97¼	96⅝	98½	—	—	—	259	71 74 pm.	61 64 pm.
9	217	97⅜	96¾	98¾	—	—	—	258	72 pm.	64 61 pm.
10	217	97½	96⅞	98¾	7	96⅝	—	258	74 pm.	61 pm.
11	217	97⅝	96⅞	99	7	—	107⅜	—	71 70 pm.	61 63 pm.
12	—	97⅞	97⅛	99	7	—	—	260	74 71 pm.	64 pm.
13	217	98	97¼	99⅛	7	—	—	259	70 73 pm.	61 64 pm.
14	217	98⅛	97½	99½	7⅛	—	—	259	73 pm.	63 60 pm.
16	217	98¼	97½	99½	—	—	—	259	68 66 pm.	55 53 pm.
17	217½	97⅞	97¼	99¼	7⅛	—	—	259	68 72 pm.	58 61 pm.
18	217	98	97¼	99⅜	7⅛	—	107½	—	69 71 pm.	58 61 pm.
19	218	97⅞	97⅛	99¼	7⅛	—	—	—	69 71 pm.	58 62 pm.
20	218	98⅛	97⅜	99⅜	7⅛	—	—	—	70 73 pm.	60 63 pm.
21	—	97¾	97	99⅛	7⅛	—	—	—	73 71 pm.	60 63 pm.
23	218	98	97¼	99¼	7⅛	—	—	260	71 74 pm.	61 64 pm.
24	218½	98	97¼	99¼	7⅛	—	108½	—	71 70 pm.	60 63 pm.
25	218¾	98	97¼	99¼	7⅛	—	—	—	70 73 pm.	60 63 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,
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THE

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AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

APRIL, 1852.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

With reference to the anecdote respecting George the Third's bidding for THE BEDFORD MISSAL, related in our last Magazine, p. 273, we have been favoured by Mr. Lilly the bookseller with the following copy of a MS. note by Horace Walpole which was inserted in the copy of Gough's Account of the Bedford Missal sold at Strawberry Hill:—

"George the Third meant to purchase this Missal at the auction of the Duchess of Portland, and make a present of it to the College of Eton, as having belonged to the founder of the seminary, Henry the Sixth, and gave an unlimited commission to the learned Jacob Bryant to bid for it; but Mr. Bryant, hearing above 200*l.* bidden for it, thought that price too extravagant, and let it go to Mr. Edwards the bookseller, of whom the King would have repurchased it, but Mr. Edwards chose to keep it for himself."

MR. URBAN,—My attention having been drawn to a paragraph in the Gentleman's Magazine for January, stating that THE JELLALABAD MEDAL "as a work of art is unworthy to be named among the works of Wyon, or any artist better than a button-maker," I beg to state that the medal here referred to was done by an Indian engraver, and that Lord Ellenborough was so dissatisfied with it, and was so struck by a former war medal of my father's work, that his Lordship recommended to the East India Company that a new medal should be made by him, and the Indian one cancelled. This suggestion was adopted, and my father executed a most beautiful medal in lieu of the former one, which is that which is described by your Correspondent "Ball Cartridge." My father's medal may be described thus:—Obverse, portrait of her Majesty; inscription, "Victoria Vindex." Reverse, a figure of Victory flying over the fortress of Jellalabad; she has a flag in one hand, and a wreath in the other; inscription, "Jellalabad, 7th April, 1842." Yours, &c.

Royal Mint. LEONARD C. WYON.

Mr. Northcote, in his Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds, mentions that in 1786 Sir Joshua purchased from a lady a MINIATURE OF OLIVER CROMWELL by Cooper, which was concealed in the lid of a snuff-box, and that he left by will the miniature to Mr. Burke, the son of the celebrated Edmund Burke, who survived his son. D. J. S. possesses the snuff-box, and inquires whether any of our readers can give him any information about the miniature.

MR. URBAN.—At the dissolution of the monasteries, JOHN HALES, esq. Clerk of the Hanaper, temp. Hen. VIII. had a large slice of the monastic lands at Coventry. He was a great benefactor to the city, by founding the free school, and possessed (*inter alia*) Coventry Grange, which merges in Whitmore Park, in the hamlet of Radford. The Grange anciently, I suppose, was of some importance, for these arms attach to it—Sa. on a fesse between three crescents or, an eagle displayed of the first. Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up arg. a cock pheasant ppr. beaked and membered of the first. In 1586 John Hales built a splendid stone mansion (in the style of architecture which then prevailed) at Keresley, near Whitmore Park, called New House, which was taken down in 1778, and replaced by a brick structure bearing the same name. The Hales' for several generations and branches resided near Coventry; some at the White Friars Monastery, others at New House, Newland Hall, and Foleshill Hall. The arms of the Hales living at the latter mansion were, Gu. three broad arrows or, feathered and headed argent; a mullet surmounted of another in chief for difference; Crest, an arm embowed in armour ppr. garnished or, holding in the hand ppr. an arrow arg. headed gold, round the arm a scarf vert: Motto, "Religioni .. . et Reipvb." —but I suspect a word is wanting between *Religioni* and *et*, for the oak carved chimneypiece from which the motto is copied is defective in the scroll under the arms, or rather at the bottom of the shield. These arms were borne by a Stephen Hales, and indicate a junior branch of the family there seated: probably he was a third son of a third son. None of the family are now resident or hold estates near Coventry, and I believe the Hales' are now seated in Kent.

If any of your Correspondents could supply the supposed missing word in the motto, and furnish the genealogy of this family, it would be most acceptable.

Yours, &c. F. S. A.

[Our Correspondent may be referred to a series of documents, relative to the possessions of the Hales family in Coventry, communicated by Mr. William Reader of that city to the Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, and printed in Part VI. of that work, for June 1834, pp. 152-159; also to further papers published in June 1843, in The Topographer and Genealogist, Part II. pp. 120-132. A view of the mansion built at Keresley by John Hales, in 1586, is engraved in the second volume of Britton's Architectural Antiquities.—EDIT.]

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

"ENGLISH" OR "ANGLO-SAXON."

(The following remarks are only intended to draw the attention of abler and better men to the subject. They have swelled to a greater length than we had reckoned upon, because first principles have become so much obscured by the prejudices and abused nomenclature of late years, that we have found it necessary to repeat and place in a clear light what to many must be quite familiar.)

WE ask a German child, "What did your forefathers speak?" "Old-German," is the reply. "And what is *your* old mother-tongue?" we say to a Dane, or Norwegian, or Swede, or Frenchman, or Spaniard; "Old-Danish," "Old-Norse," "Old-Swedish," "Old-French," "Old-Spanish," he answers. We ask our own child, "And what was the speech of *your* forefathers, my boy?" and he is taught to answer, *Anglo-Saxon*. Was ever anything more absurd, more barbarous, more untrue?

A love for and study of our noble mother-tongue is daily extending, both here and in America, and in the same proportion are people beginning to inquire where the term "Anglo-Saxon" came from, and what it really means.

We hope to show that it is a modern innovation, a practical blunder, and dangerously misleads us as to our own language and our own nationality.

From the fourth to the beginning of the seventh century, England was gradually wrested from its Keltic and Roman occupiers. At this period the north and heart of Europe was planted by one great race, the TEUTONIC, subdivided into *North-Teutonic*, Northern or Scandinavian, who possessed Sweden, Norway, and Denmark; the *Middle-Teutonic*, Nether-Saxon, Plat or Low-German tribes, who held Holstein, Holland, Flanders, and North-Germany; and the *South-Teutonic* or High-German, of whose eldest dialects few remains exist, who were found in South or High-Germany, and whose written language, unfortunately—to a great degree in consequence of its being the dialect used by Luther—has nearly destroyed the much more harmonious, rich, and cultivated Low-German, which is now fast sinking into a barbarous patois, unfitted for works of a literary and lasting character.

But, as we are all aware, at the early epoch we have just pointed out, what we call centralisation, nationality, and regular kingdoms co-extensive with the modern denominations, were quite unknown. The European lands, especially in the north of Europe, were in the grasp of numerous tribes, clans, and folkships, all of more or less kindred origin, members of the same great Teutonic family (for of course we here exclude all mention of the Keltic and Slavic races), and offering marks of transition in each other from the highest north to the most southern Teutonic folk-wave. But they were for the most part wild and untutored; they regarded their colony as their country, and the out-march as the foe-land, and turned their iron weapons indiscriminately against each other or against the

copper-armed or Roman enemy, as the blood-feud, or love of plunder, or thirst for new settlements might dictate. It was not till the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries, that the ambition or statesmanship of particular clan-chiefs or military adventurers succeeded in destroying or subduing or incorporating the majority of the petty septs or tribes in their several neighbourhoods, and in reducing Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and England to something like regular government under one head in each country.

Especially as regards Denmark, which most concerns *us*, we must remember, that at the period when sea-raids from its western coasts succeeded in gaining a firm occupation in England, or from the fourth century downward, the name *Dane* and *Denmark* was comparatively unimportant or unfixed, or only a local clanship. The whole country had *no* national name in common, was broken up into petty kingdoms in every district, and, in so far as it had a certain oneness, was to a great extent under a *Gothic* dynasty and went under the name of *Gotland*. This famous Gothic tribe-cluster at this period occupied the present Swedish island of Gotland, nearly the whole of the southern half of Sweden (still called Göte-land, and two of whose largest and richest provinces have still no other names than East-Gotland and West-Gotland), a part of south Norway, and a large share of east and central Denmark. Its subsequent disappearance from, or rather loss of supremacy in, these districts, was principally caused by the rush of new settlers from the north-east, its repeated and bloody contests with the Swea and Norwegian races, and its immense emigrations and military inroads into the Roman provinces. The name Danish and Denmark was first *predominant* in the seventh and eighth centuries.

Remembering these general facts, let us now examine the details of the occupation of England. Bede, the English Chronicle, and other authorities, assure us, that this took place in the fourth to the seventh century, and that the armed settlers who made good their footing in Albion were principally 1. Jutes, 2. Angles or Engels, and 3. Saxons, all of them from Jutland on the west coast of the present Denmark, and from the adjoining province of Old-Saxony, now Holstein.

Of these tribes the *Jutes* were comparatively few; they came from North-Jutland, and occupied Kent, the Isle of Wight, and a part of Hampshire.

The *Engels* came from the present South-Jutland or Slesvig, which latter is a modern name mostly favoured by the Germans, and colonised—

(As *East-Angles*) Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Isle of Ely, and part of Bedfordshire;

(As *Middle-Angles*) Leicestershire;

(As *South-Mercians*) Lincoln, Northampton, Rutland, Huntingdon, north of Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Bucks, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Staffordshire and Shropshire;

(As *North-Mercians*) Chester, Derby, Nottingham;

(As *Northumbrians*)—1. *Deira.* Lancaster, York, Westmerland, Cumberland, Durham.—2. *Bernicia.* Northumberland, and the south of Scotland between the Tweed and the Frith of Forth.

The *Saxons*, a Middle-Teutonic tribe much more nearly allied to the North than to the South Teutons (Germans), and who by the earliest Northern writers were reckoned as Scandinavians,* held

(As *South-Saxons*) Sussex;

(As *East-Saxons*) Essex, Middlesex, south Hertfordshire;

(As *West-Saxons*) Surrey, Hampshire (partly), Berkshire, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and a part of Cornwall.

If we now take a skeleton-map of England, and colour it with light-red for the Jutes, deep-red for the Engles (with whom Bede assures us were many Frisian and Danish groups), and yellow for the Saxons, we shall find

1. That the Saxons occupy a narrow strip or belt of South-England, with

* See "Rimbegla;" the passage is translated and commented on by *Torfæus*, in his Univ. Sept. Ant. or Series Regum Daniæ, 4to., Hafniæ 1705, p. 264, fol.; and "Snorra Edda," cap. 10 and 11, of which a new and critical edition has just appeared in Copenhagen.

comparatively little extent of coast, part of which was probably in the hands of Angles, for we know that these latter had pushed forward both among them and the Jutes very numerously;

2. That the Jute-land was not large, not more than about one-fifth or one-sixth of the Saxon, but that it was admirably selected for maritime purposes; and

3. That the Angles occupied the bulk of the country, comprehending almost the whole range of coast, and, with their kinsmen, the Jutes, had possession of about four-fifths of the whole of England! This numerical strength will not surprise us when we remember, that nearly the whole "Ængle-kin" emigrated, and that their old land was for years comparatively a desert after them.

We thus see that nearly the whole country was "English" as to predominant race, although every little "kingdom" had its own clan-name and its own folk-right.

Under these circumstances what should we suppose the language of the general people would be? Undoubtedly "English," with Saxon or Jute, or other peculiarities or provincialisms in particular localities. And that this was so we know. This ancient English is still best studied in the old Angle-land and in the Jutland peninsula.

But, things being thus, what would the people probably *call* their own speech? Again, judging from analogy, we should of course answer "English." And what is the testimony of fact and history? *That it never had any other name!*

Open any book of our old mother-tongue, now extant in print or MS., and what do we find? That it is "on Englisc." When it is a translation, what does the author call it? "Dæt is on Englisc." "Engelsc spræc," "Engelsc reord," "ure spræc," is what our fathers spoke from the time the first Northern keel grated on our sands to the present moment. Our old Bible-translations, our Psalm-versions, our oldest Gospel-books, are all "on Englisc." Our Church ministered in the mother-tongue to its members, and taught them the Lord's Prayer, the Credo, &c. "on Englisc." Legends and folk-books and history swarm with the phrase, "þæt is on Englisc." Prose and verse know no other name for their own garb, from the freeman's hall or early church at Canterbury to the most northern monastery in the wilds of Northumberland. When Archbishop Ælfric directs his reader to further information, he bids him look for it

> on þære engliscan bec
> þe ic awende be þisum.
> "In the tract which erewhile
> I did into *English*."

He piously admonishes him "on Engliscre spræce," and frankly admits

> Ðu bæde me for oft
> Engliscra gewritena
> and ic þe ne ge-tiðode
> ealles swa timlice.
> "Oft hast thou askéd
> for *English* writings,
> but in sooth I hurried not
> to send them to thee."

In short, from the time when Bede tells us that "alii post illum (Cædmonem) in gente *Anglorum* religiosa poemata facere tentabant . . . in sua, id est *Anglorum*, lingua," (in Alfred's translation, "monige oþre æfter him in Ongel-þeode ongunnon æfæste leoð wyrcan . . . . in Englisc gereorde," many others after him, in the *English* nation, began to make pious songs . . . in the *English* tongue,) down to the times of the hard-handed Norman, of Chaucer, of Shakspere, and of Scott, it has *always* borne only *one* appellation—English.

From the name always given by our own *writers* to our own language, let us now pass over to our *laws*. In so doing we shall be as concise as possible, and shall of course only refer to those which mention for whom they were intended.

1. The first are those of *Hlodhære and Eadric*, "Cantwara cyningas,"* kings of the Kent-men, about 680. Shall we therefore call our mother-tongue *Kentish?*

* Thorpe, Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, 1840, vol. i. p. 26.

2. The dooms of *Ine*, "Wes-seaxena kŷning,"[a] king of the West-Saxons, about 688. Shall we therefore call our language *West-Saxon?* This West-Saxon king himself knows his people by no other name than *Englishmen!*[b]

3. The dooms of *Wihtræd*, "Cantwara cyning,"[c] king of the Kent-men, about 690.

4. The dooms of *Alfred*, "West-seaxna cyning,"[d] king of the West-Saxons, about 871. Yet he calls *all* the settled colonists in England "Angel-cŷn,"[e] the *English* race!

5. *Alfred and Guthrum's* Peace, about 878, agreed upon by the West-Saxon king for his people—of course the Saxons!—no, but for "ealles Angel-cynnes witan,"[f] for the witan of all the *English* nation. Guthrum agrees for "seo þeod þe on East-Englum beoð," the people that are among the East-Angles or in East-Anglia; and their several subjects are called "Engliscne and Denisćne,"[g] *English* and Danes.

6. *Edward's* ordinances, about 905, as agreed on with Guthrum II. "þa þa Engle and Dene to fride and to freondscipe fullice fengon,"[h] when the *English* and Danes fully took to peace and friendship. All the enactments are "mid Englum" and "mid Denum," among the *English* and the Danes.

7. Of *oaths*, probably from the ninth century. Chapter 12 tells us that these are the enactments "on Engla lage,"[i] in *English* law.

8. "Norð-leoda laga,"[k] the North-people's law. Of this there are two texts; the "North-people"[l] of the one being used as quite synonymous with the "English" of the other; while the "Danish"[m] of the one answers to the "Mercian" of the other. This traditional use of the word *North-people* for the original *English* tribes proves how entirely they themselves were aware of their descent from the great Northern races, though their strength now lay in the *South-west* of England.

9. Of *ranks*. Begins, "Hit wæs hwilum on Engla lagum,"[n] it was aforetime in the laws of the *English*.

10. *Æthelstan's* dooms. The only ruled class spoken of is "Engliscmon,"[o] *Englishman*. The dooms shall be held "ofer eall Engle-land,"[p] over all *England*.

11. *Eadgar's* dooms, about 960. They point out two folk-rights, the one "Mid Denum," for the Danes, and the other "Mid Anglum,"[q] for the *English*, and divide the whole population into "Anglum ge Denum ge Brỳttum,"[r] *English*, Danes, and Britons.

12. *Æthelred's* dooms, about 980, drawn up "on Mỳrcena lande æfter Engla lage,"[s] in the land of the Mercians according to the law of the *English*, for "*English*" and "Danes" in "*England*."[t] The ordinance is that of "þe Engla cyng,"[u] the king of the *English*, "on Engla lage,"[x] by *English* law. One or two points are modified by local folk-right, namely, "on Cantwara lage,"[y] by the law of the Kentish men, "on Suð-Engla lage,"[z] by the law of the South-English, and "be Norð-Engla lage,"[aa] by the law of the North-English.

13. Ordinance of the *Dun-setas*. Is enacted by "þe Angel-cynnes wítan and Wealh-þeode ræd-boran,"[bb] the witan of the *English* race, and the councillors of the Welsh people. It knows only "*English*" and "Welsh," "*England*" and "Welshland."

14. Dooms of King *Cnut*, about 1020, "cyninge ealles Engla-landes and Dena cyninge and Norð-rigena cyninge,"[cc] king of all *England* and

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[a] l. c. p. 102. [b] l. c. See Ines Domas, ch. 24, 46, 74, &c.
[c] l. c. p. 36. [d] l. c. p. 58, ad fin. [e] l. c. . [f] l. c. p. 153.
[g] l. c. p. 154. [h] l. c. p. 166. [i] l. c. p. 182. [k] l. c. p. 186.
[l] l. c. text 1. Norð-leoda cynges gild is. (ch. 1.)
„ 2. Dæs cyninges wer-gyld sie mid Engla cynne. (ch. 1.)
[m] l. c. text 1. be Mỳrcna lage. (ch. 6.)
„ 2. be þam Dena-laga. (ch. 6.)
[n] l. c. p. 190. [o] l. c. p. 198. [p] l. c. p. 224.
[q] l. c. p. 272, ch. 2, and pas. [r] l. c. ch. 2. [s] l. c. p. 280.
[t] l. c. p. 284, ch. 1; p. 286, ch. 5, and pas. [u] l. c. p. 304.
[x] l. c. p. 312, and pas. [y] l. c. p. 330, ch. 6. [z] l. c. p. 330, ch. 9.
[aa] l. c. p. 332, ch. 13. [bb] l. c. p. 352, title. [cc] l. c. p. 358.

king of the Danes and king of Norway. Shall we therefore call our language *Anglo-Dano-Norwegian?* These laws are to hold good "ofer eall Englaland,"[a] over all *England*, but several local folk-rights and provincial customs are mentioned as still in force, especially the Danish and Mercian.[b]

15. *Canuti* constitutiones. He is king "*Angliæ*," and all the folk-words introduced are as "*Angli* nuncupant," "*Angli* dicunt," "*Angli* appellant,"[c] &c.

The subsequent Latin and Anglo-Norman laws we need not speak of. They are *all* given by kings of *England*, for the *English*, although certain provincial folk-rights are here and there incidentally mentioned, especially the law-customs of the Danes in certain counties.

Now in all the above the only folk-group spoken of is ENGLAND, the only folk-name of their law and language is ENGLISH.

Let us now turn to the old English *charters*, and see what is their testimony. Here we shall surely meet the imaginary Saxon kings, the fabulous Anglo-Saxon tongue, the vaunted Anglo-Saxon people.

The first in order of time[d] is one of *Aethilberht*, king of the Jute-land, Kent, and dated 605. He calls himself "Ego Aethilberhtus, rex *Canciae*."[e] Shall we then call our language *Kentish?* Yet in the very next document he denotes himself "Ego Aethilberhtus, Dei gratia rex Anglorum,"[f] a title usual among the chiefs of this state[g] at first, though afterwards the "Canciae" or "Canciorum" "rex" predominated. In 681 and frequently we have the new folk-name "rex Merciorum;"[h] in 685 and frequently the great folk-chief "rex Northumhymbrorum;"[i] in 688 appears the famous "rex Westsaxonum;"[k] in 692 the well-known "rex Eastsaxonum,"[l] for which is often used the wider phrase "rex Merciorum;"[m] in 699 we have a king of Wessex signing himself "rex Saxonum,"[n] a contraction which occurs again, but very sparingly; in 714 we meet the folk-clan of the "Hwiccas,"[o] which appears but seldom, while whenever the whole land is mentioned it is called *England* or *Britain;* in 790 we have the king of Mercia calling himself "rex Anglorum."[p] In short, for we shall weary both our readers and ourselves, from Wulfhere, "rex Merciorum et Mediterraneorum Anglorum, australium quoque regnorum,"[q] in 664; to Eadweard, "king ofer Engleðeode,"[r] in 844; from Æðelstan, "Angul-Saxonum necnon et totius Brittaniae rex,"[s] in 934, a phrase still more scarce than the similar contraction "Saxonum" above; to Eadgar, in 958, &c. "rex et primicerius Merciorum," "Anglorum basileus," "Brittaniae monarchus," "rex Anglorum," "Anglicae regionis basileus," "rex tocius Brittaniae," "totius Albionis insulae archons," &c.; to Æðelred, in 1013, &c. "rex Anglo-Saxoniae atque Norðhymbrensis gubernator monarchiae, paganorumque propugnator, ac Bretonum caeterarumque prouinciarum imperator," "gubernator sceptri huius insulae," "industrius Anglorum basileos," &c.; to Cnut, in 1036, &c. "rex Anglorum, totius Britanniæ monarcus," "se kining of Ængle-lande," &c.; and to Eadweard in 1042, "rex Britanniae totius Anglorum monarchus,"—the testimony is the same. We have a succession of the names of clans, tribes, folk-lands, state confederations, &c. and various political titles borne or usurped by the several kings; but we should as soon think of therefore calling our mother tongue "Anglo-Saxon," one of the scarcest of them all, as of denominating it "Saxon," or "Kentish," or "Mercian," or "East-Saxon," or "West-Saxon," or "Northumbrian," or "Hwiccian," or "Al-

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[a] l. c. p. 376. [b] l. c. p. 384, ch. 14, ch. 15, and passim.

[c] l. c. p. 426-30, pas.

[d] As before, we omit those which have no title or folk-name characteristic of the giver. The common "rex," &c. is here useless.

[e] *Kemble*, Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici, 8vo. Lond. 1839-48, t. i. p. 2.

[f] l. c. p. 3. [g] l. c. pp. 4, 6, 8. [h] l. c. p. 27. [i] l. c. p. 29.

[k] l. c. p. 34. [l] l. c. p. 40. [m] l. c. p. 62, &c. [n] l. c. p. 53.

[o] l. c. p. 74. [p] l. c. p. 191. A number of other race-minglings and political state-titles could be pointed out. [q] l. c. p. 2, of t. v.

[r] l. c. p. 203, of t. iv. [s] l. c. p. 217, of t. v.

bionic," or "British," or "Pagan." What should we say to a new name of our tongue founded upon the titles of the latest kings of England, especially when Hanover, Brunswick, &c. figured in the list? What a charming, euphonic, and *true* compound would it not make? *Anglo-Scoto-Hiberno-Gallo-Hanovero-&c. &c. &c.-ish!* What would a Swede or any other foreigner say to a new name for his speech founded upon the same argument? — *Sweo-Gotho-Vandalo-Lappo-&c. &c. &c.-ish!* In a word, the thing is not worth the waste of ink. Now and then a *late* scribe writing in *Latin*, and pedantically pluming himself upon his superior wisdom, says as a gloss "Saxonice dictum" of a particular word, for "veteres Angli" was too simple a phrase for him; but such learning we can sufficiently estimate. The *earliest* instance we have met with of the compound "Anglo-Saxon" is in a *Latin* work, the life of Alfred by Bishop Asser, who died in 910, and some few clerks occasionally followed his example; but *English* was the term otherwise universally applied to our nation and language (when not speaking of the Saxon tribe separately) both at home and abroad, especially by those who ought to know the best, our own folk-writers and our kinsmen *the Scandinavians*.[a]

Let us now examine the last possible field for this fictitious Anglo-Saxon, the *coinage* of our forefathers.

Here we need not be diffuse. Out of the many thousands of similar pieces, of various dies and towns and reigns and moneyers, preserved in British and Foreign Museums, or daily dug up in some part of Europe, the term or legend "Anglo-Saxon" or "Anglo-Saxonum" or "Anglorum-Saxonum" *does not occur on one of them!* The earliest have simply "rex," or "cyning," &c.; sometimes "totius Brittaniæ rex," &c.; but the great overwhelming mass, "the unwashed million," has the steadily occurring and prophetically proud inscription "*Rex Anglorum.*" What shall we say to testimony such as this?

(*To be continued.*)

ULRICH VON HUTTEN.

Part VII.

THE DIET OF WORMS.

ON the 16th June, 1520, a bull was issued against Luther in which forty-one propositions from the Reformer's writings were condemned as false and heretical. The bull had no other effect than to rouse Luther to the whole height of his energy. In October appeared his work on the Babylonian Captivity of the Church, rejecting four of the seven sacraments. On the 10th December he burned in the market-place of Wittemberg the bull and the decretals of the Popes. These were things to stir the blood of the refugees in Ebernberg. One heart there they could not fail potently to move, and that was the heart of Ulrich von Hutten. He first issued some pithy marginal notes on the papal bull; then a poem on the burning of Luther's writings at Mentz; and lastly, a lamentation and exhortation against the power of the Pope. This is a long German poem, in octosyllabic rhymes, occupying about forty pages in the fifth volume of Münch's edition. Its effect was immediate and immense. None of Hutten's previous productions had been so suddenly or so extensively popular, or had gone down so deep into the soul of the people. With the melancholy beauty and sublime elevation of Jeremiah and the overwhelming bitterness of Juvenal which Münch ascribes to it, it combines Teutonic earnestness and simplicity and crushing directness of purpose. It tore away the veil from all that was foulest in popery; it cut like a dissecting knife into its most shrinking sensibilities;

[a] See all the old Norse, Icelandic, Swedish, and Danish Sagas, law-books, chronicles, ballads, &c. and the old Frisic books.

and the ugly monster, huge but exhausted by its own excesses, bellowed in shame, rage, revenge, and pain. Understood and appreciated by the commonest intellect, purchased by the poorest peasant, sung under the humblest roofs in a land where the love of song is universal, circulated all over Germany, it dried up any drop of honourable and merciful feeling there might still be in the Obscurantists toward the author, and kindled to madness their thirst for his blood. They expended the fumes of their impotent fury in exclaiming that no punishment could be too severe for the author of such infamous attacks on the holy, venerable, and infallible see of Rome.

Hutten felt that the battle could not be fought alone by diatribes however eloquent, or satires however keen, or arguments however able. The grim and grey iniquity to which he had vowed undying hate might be annoyed, might be greatly weakened by the weapons which he and Luther wielded, but it still retained a vast storehouse of mischief and could still blight with the breath of its abominations. Much popular vengeance at the Romish imposture seemed hurled in vain unless the weight of sceptres and the thrust of swords could be brought in as allies. But to create an ardent and valiant unity of national sentiment in Germany appeared impossible. The age was incongruous, and the German community more incongruous than the age—more incongruous than all other European communities, as it yet remains. Feudalism was dying, but was still strong in forms and institutions; a new civilisation was springing up, but it had shown its might so far in ideas rather than in facts and organisations. There were in Germany five distinct powers: the Emperor, with his strange privileges, strange obligations, and strange incapacities; the princes, with the semblance of absolute rule in their territories, but liable to be thwarted at every step by the cities, by the nobles, and by the Emperor; the nobles, singularly independent, yet condemned to the dreariest isolation and obliged to maintain their independence by continual and costly feuds; the cities, disastrously divided between love of freedom and the love of peace; submitting to feudal arrangements for the sake of commercial advantages, yet ever and anon rebelling against them when they stood in too startling contrast with the imperious necessity of modern improvements; and the people, a chaotic mass scarcely conscious of what it was, with a dim notion that there were grievous wrongs in the world, and that the burden thereof fell heavily on it, yet scarcely daring to hope for deliverance and almost loving its servitude from habit. From a chivalrous Emperor much might have been expected, but Charles the Fifth had ambition without chivalry, in this differing much from the late Emperor, who had more chivalry than ambition. The princes, entirely absorbed by their own interests, viewed the attempt to build up a united Germany with profound indifference, and wished only to gain as much as they could from the general turmoil while risking as little as possible in it. The aspirations of the cities for progress, as well as their more selfish wishes, alike led them to desire the consolidation of the imperial rule, and the gathering of Germany's scattered members more and more into one; but their furious jealousies of the Emperor's most natural allies, the nobles, and their interminable quarrels with them, made them guilty of an apathy as cowardly and criminal as that of the princes toward the political and spiritual salvation of the German fatherland. The people could bring the emotions and the resolves of brave and generous hearts to a good cause, but they could play no part by themselves, and it was not a universal conviction but a universal sympathy which could bring them into the field. The richest, ripest, most rapid results were likeliest to flow from an appeal to the nobles. The grand scheme which gradually matured in Hutten's fertile brain, and which Sickingen adopted with enthusiasm, was to have a free and united German Church and a free and united German empire, a deliverance of the Church from all papal control and all priestly control, and a restoration to the empire of more than its pristine lustre and energy, and with an Emperor whose will and word would count for something. If Charles V. had been a great man instead of a pompous and ponderous

accident, he would have thrown his whole strength and determination into this scheme, a scheme which it yet remains for Prussia to realise. Francis von Sickingen was at the head of the German nobles, who all trusted, who all loved him, and who were ready with their best blood to aid his patriotic plans. What Charles should have done was heartily to embrace the Reformation; to gather round him the nobles and their devoted adherents; to reduce the German princes, one after another, to the condition of simple nobles, leaving them no other privileges than those of nobles; to improve whatever of feudalism had still life in it, and to sweep away without pity whatever thereof was manifestly dead; to convince the cities that their prosperous fortunes were identified with his unlimited supremacy, since only so potent a hand as his own could save them from the aggressions of lawless nobles and the exactions of tyrannical princes; and to accomplish such ameliorations in the condition of the people as so imperfect and complicated a state of society permitted. But gangs of priests haunted every step of Charles; he was cold, a formalist, a pedant, the slave of smallest etiquettes, and he had neither courage, skill, nor imagination for the mighty vision which some of the noblest hearts that ever beat urged him with impetuous eloquence to realise. Besides, he was not a German, and had no German sympathies. There were other lands of which he was more directly the ruler. If he was proud to be Emperor of Germany he was strong as King of Spain, for into Spain was rushing the marvellous wealth of new worlds. As the confidence of Sickingen and Hutten in the Emperor grew weaker, the intenser became their desire to compact the nobles into a formidable league. Yet they began to see that this would profit little unless they secured the adhesion of the cities. Hutten and Sickingen had, up to this time, felt the contempt for cities and for merchants which was then common among their class. When they perceived, however, that the new doctrines obtained adherents chiefly in the cities, they were obliged to change their aristocratic tone and demeanour toward the inhabitants of the cities. The first work of Hutten's in which the idea of an alliance between the nobles and the cities comes prominently out is the Praedones, a long Latin dialogue published along with three other polemical dialogues in the beginning of 1521. The dialogue is reckoned one of Hutten's masterpieces, as well from its vivid delineation of current manners and of the faults and vices which nobles and citizens ascribed to each other, as from its shrewd glance into the cause and the cure of prevalent iniquities and wrongs. The interlocutors are amerchant, Hutten, and Sickingen. The merchant accuses the nobles of being robbers. Sickingen proves that the merchants are greater robbers, though in a more cunning way; but he concludes that, instead of wasting time in mutual accusations, nobles and merchants had better combine for a common object and against a common enemy. It is thought that Sickingen co-operated in the composition of this dialogue, and that the sentiments put into his mouth were all such as he had frequently uttered in conversation.

On more than one occasion at this time Luther expressed to his friends his fervent regard for Hutten's character, his admiration of his efforts, and his agreement with him in the opinion that the contest in which they were both engaged must at last be decided by arms. In the autumn of 1520 Luther had heard from Spalatin that Hutten had made a sally from Ebernburg to take the papal legates prisoners, but failed. He replies, "I rejoice over Hutten's enterprise, and lament much that he has missed his booty." The distinction between moral and physical force, one of the sickly pedantries of our modern times, was too refined for Luther and his age. He felt, as did the Hebrew prophets, that physical force becomes moral force when consecrated to noble purposes.

As his conflict with a subtle, merciless, and unscrupulous enemy, grew darker and more perilous, Hutten strenuously strove to place his family beyond the reach of whatever disaster might befal himself. He requested them not to write to him, and to keep themselves clear of all contact with his affairs. When his father died, and soon after his mother, he gave a sublime proof of disinterestedness by re-

nouncing all claim to the large patrimony, which was wholly and exclusively his, as he was the first-born. He made a formal surrender of it to his brothers, and in doing so urged them to have no further direct or indirect communication with him, and not to send him money, in order that amid whatever misfortunes might visit him they might escape unharmed from the suspicions and the snares of the enemy.

The Diet of Worms, which was opened on the 28th January, 1521, the anniversary of the day on which Charlemagne died, the heir of whose glories Charles the Fifth assumed to be, is memorable enough in the world's history, but not from the earnest intentions or great ideas of him who was the chief actor therein. He took counsel mainly with his confessors; his highest inspiration was selfishness; his whole scheme of statesmanship the small arts of a cunning diplomacy. To the mass of the German nation political affairs at that time had interest only to the extent that they were connected with religious questions; to Charles religious questions had interest only to the extent that they were mixed with political affairs. Perhaps no man then living saw less than Charles the spiritual significance of the Reformation, and the results to which it would lead. To keep the Reformers in continual dread of being crushed, and so please the Pope; to coquette with the Reformers, and so alarm the Pope; and, partly by pleasing, partly by alarming him, to secure his co-operation against France, was the vocation which Charles had marked as his in a movement whose vibrations were prophecies of widest and grandest results to all but the very dullest brain.

Ebernburg was not far from Worms, and a most active correspondence was maintained between the combatants for freedom and reform at the two places. All the proceedings of the Diet were promptly reported to Hutten, Sickingen, and the brave souls who were gathered round them. Hermann von dem Busch, a friend of Hutten's, and a strenuous opponent of the Pope, lived at Worms, and thither had come Peutinger, and many other upholders of the good cause. It was not a time for Hutten to be silent; it was rather a time for him to utter potently the whole valour of his inspirations. He was not disobedient to the mighty summons. He poured forth pamphlet after pamphlet, all the more crushing in their energy that he was unable to rush more directly into the conflict, as he would so willingly have done. He addressed a Latin invective to Aleander, and another to Caraccioli, the two papal legates at the Diet. Hutten looks down from the whole height of a Titanic scorn on these pitiful ministers of an exhausted spiritual despotism, whose spite and cruelty were in exact proportion to its impotence. An epistle which he sent to the Emperor was in a different tone, but equally courageous. He reproaches Charles with the attitude of hostility which he had taken toward Luther, so unjust in itself, so impolitic in reference to the imperial interests in Germany; and he shows him that if he were disposed to forget all that he owed to the German empire, and the German people, he ought not to forget what he owes to his own dignity and independence. To the cardinals, bishops, and priests, assembled at the Diet, he also spoke in language hot with overwhelming argument and vehement indignation. His appeal to them is one of his most vigorous and eloquent productions; it is a crowd of impetuosities striving which shall strike the first and heaviest blow. In fiery directness of aim few writers are equal to Hutten. In this respect he was better adapted for controversy than even Luther himself, who had a more roundabout intellect, and who was never content to fight till he had all his weapons ready, though sometimes one weapon would have been enough.

Luther had been invited by the Emperor to appear at the Diet. Sickingen, Hutten, and their friends, dreaded that if he went to Worms not only his freedom but his life would be endangered. They therefore wrote imploring him to come to Ebernburg before going to Worms, for that here a thousand perils threatened him, and behind them all perhaps a death as terrible as that of Huss, who trusted, as he was now trusting, in a monarch's honour. But Luther replied in words for ever memorable: "Not towards

Ebernburg but towards Worms does my path lie, and Worms I am determined to enter even if there were as many devils to oppose me as there are tiles on the roofs." Seeing him so undaunted, his friends resolved to take the most efficient steps for his protection. A report was spread that Hutten and Sickingen stood ready with an armed force to resent any wrong that Luther might suffer. Ominous whisperings, strange threatenings, floated close to the Emperor's ear, yet no one knew who breathed them. In the imperial halls and chambers papers were found whereon was written, "Wo to thee, O land, when thy king is a child." Placards also appeared on the walls announcing to the Romanists, and especially to the Archbishop of Mentz, that five hundred knights had entered into an alliance to punish him and his coadjutors for their violations of honour, and their contempt for divine justice; that they had sworn never to abandon the noble Luther in his righteous course; that they could collect an army around them of eight thousand men; and that, though they who had prepared the placard could not write very well, they could yet strike hard blows. These threats seriously alarmed the courtiers and the priests, though when the Archbishop of Mentz communicated his fears to the Emperor the latter affected to treat the matter lightly.

Luther arrived at Worms on the 16th April, 1521, armed with a better armour than that with which Hutten wished to shield his breast, the consciousness of truth and an intrepidity that hesitations could not weaken nor terrors overcome. With a strength and effulgence of manliness and an epic grandeur which Homer alone could worthily picture and praise, he rose before the Diet to defend his teachings. "Retract," cried the league of the Obscurantists. "Never," replied Luther; "never till you refute me from Scripture. I establish myself on the Word of God as on a rock; I can do no otherwise than I am doing. Here I stand: God help me."

It was Hutten's wish to interrupt the tedious deliberations of the Diet by an armed onslaught. He thought it was only necessary to raise the banner, and thousands animated by the same faith and aspirations as himself would crowd round. He sought above all to gain Sickingen over to an enterprise which he knew could not be accomplished without him. But Sickingen disapproved of it, despairing of its ultimate success, and thinking that even if it succeeded it would tend rather to embarrass Luther and his party than to aid them.

In May Hutten sent to Luther two short letters filled chiefly with passages of Scripture fitted to encourage him in his heroic career, but frankly avowing that it was only by swords, by bows and arrows, and by cannon, that the brood of the devil which had conspired to destroy him could be rooted out.

Hutten was rash enough; but not a few of his intimate friends were still rasher than he. These marvelled much that he delayed an undertaking for which they believed him to have made ample preparations. Knowing Hutten's courage and honour, they could scarcely suppose that he had any intention of deceiving them; but, ignorant that he was not hampered by scruples but by necessity, they impatiently urged him to put himself at the head of the young, ardent, valiant Teutonic chivalry. One of the most active and pertinacious of the remonstrants was Hermann von dem Busch, who had striven his utmost by tongue and by pen to bring and to keep the minds of friend and foe at Worms in the wildest fever of excitement. He states in a letter to Hutten that the Romanists were beginning to speak of their opponents with contempt, as if they were capable of nothing but boasting speeches, ribald satires, and empty menaces, and that the Spanish knights and soldiers were insulting and lifting their lawless hands against all the adherents of Luther. Eoban Hess also addressed to Hutten an epistle in Latin verse breathing the same strain. Hutten's reply to the epistle is also in Latin verse, and is a sufficient justification of himself even if his conduct had needed justifying. He says that not a drop of Luther's blood should be shed with which his own was not mingled, and he concludes with his daring motto—the die is cast.

An armed resistance to Rome was not in the main disapproved by Luther when the right occasion should arrive.

But, as his protector Frederick, called the Wise, of Saxony, disliked the nobles, had no love for Hutten, Sickingen, and his party, no confidence in them, and emphatically discountenanced an appeal to arms, Luther was compelled to speak in milder tones on this subject than was consonant with his nature or his convictions. To dissuade Hutten from immediate hostilities he wrote to him thus: "Through the Word has the world been vanquished, and through the Word must the world be renewed, and, as Antichrist began his kingdom without the aid of arms, so without them will his kingdom be destroyed." Hutten contented himself with answering, "I shall not withdraw from the combat: our counsels differ in this simply, that mine are human, but you as the more perfect have placed yours under the guidance and inspiration of Heaven." Notwithstanding this language, Luther was left to fight his battle at Worms in his own way; no armed interference took place, and happier than Huss, though not less bold, the great Reformer escaped unharmed from the hands of his enemies.

Regardless of Sickingen's strong and well-known sympathy with Luther and his opinions, the Emperor could not afford to lose the support of a noble so powerful as the Knight of Ebernburg. He therefore communicated to Sickingen his desire that he should enter into his service. The negociations for this object were conducted by the Emperor's confessor, Glapio. On his admission into the castle he found Sickingen, Hutten, and their friends all sitting together, and he confessed in conversing with them that no one among those who had persecuted Luther so implacably could deny that he had opened the door to all Christians through which they could approach to the hiddenest meanings of the Scriptures. When Hutten asked what was the crime which he had committed to justify such violent and cruel assaults upon him in spite of the immense services which he had rendered to religion, Glapio replied, "I know of none." Yet this man subsequently became one of Luther's bitterest foes.

Sickingen agreed to lend the Emperor twenty thousand gold florins. He had already lent him two thousand. He also raised an army consisting of two thousand four hundred cavalry and fourteen thousand infantry. Joining with this army the troops of the Count of Nassau, he undertook that campaign into France of which in a former part we have spoken. It has been remarked that at the siege of Mezières the two last complete representatives of declining knighthood in Germany and France stood opposed to each other; but the trick by which Bayard saved Mezières from destruction was very unworthy of a man who was celebrated as being without reproach as well as without fear. Bayard contrived to make Sickingen believe through a forged letter that the Count of Nassau was about to desert to the French. Sickingen immediately marched in order of battle against the Count, who saw himself hemmed in by the French on the one side, and Sickingen on the other. Bayard seized that moment to scatter havoc in the Count's army. This disaster led to a train of others, which compelled the imperial troops to retreat. Hutten accompanied Sickingen in this campaign. On his way back Sickingen drew up his warriors before Schettstadt, for he had heard that the monks of that city, in their fanatical hatred to Hutten, had treated this knight's portrait in a very disgusting and insulting fashion. The sight of the gleaming helmets and the glittering spears filled the monks with terror, and they were glad to escape from the danger which threatened them by paying two thousand gold florins.

The results to Sickingen of this unfortunate expedition into France were, that he lost the Emperor's favour, which was so indispensable to him for effectually furthering the cause of the Reformation and protecting the Reformers — and that the expense of maintaining so large a number of troops having fallen on himself, he was greatly crippled for further undertakings. Nevertheless both he and Hutten, undaunted and indefatigable, resumed on their return to Germany that great work which was the inspiration of their life, and to which they clung with a singleness of purpose and a heroism of devotedness which shame the wretched compromises and the insatiate egotism which constitute the whole of our statesmanship in these days.

The peasant wars of Germany previous to and contemporary with the Reformation were not entirely, though they were chiefly, the shrieks of overburdened and weary wretchedness. Rudely mingled with them was the idea of political and religious deliverance. The expression of that idea took horrible shapes; and howling flames, consuming lofty castles, red on the shuddering night, were often its only preachers. The meaning that struggled to speak through the peasant's ferocity encouraged many of the Reformers to believe that the peasantry wisely guided might give irresistible force to that good cause which now stumbled painfully amid so many complications and catastrophes. Of course Ulrich von Hutten could not be the last to discern and to direct this valorous agency. Many writings intended to animate and to counsel the masses of the working population appeared at this time. Most of those writings were ascribed to Hutten, but only one of them is looked upon with certainty as his. It is entitled Neukarsthaus. Apart from its literary merit it has much historical importance, as serving to establish that the peasant outbreaks after the Reformation were portions of a vast conspiracy to which many classes belonged besides the peasantry. The peasants at first rebelled because they were oppressed; then they became the secret allies of those nobles, such as Sickingen, who were armed with the patriotic purpose of making Germany united and free; then, headed by men like Münzer, they rushed into the maddest and most cruel excesses, and were trampled down with an unsparing vengeance, like all anarchies, whose fate it ever is to be hurled back into silence, not by the love of order, but by the ferocious hatred which fear inspires. Anarchies are always bloody, but never half so bloody as the power which suppresses them. Karsthaus was a peasant or pretended peasant of those days, who in the Rhine districts, in which Basle and Strasbourg are situated, taught the Lutheran doctrine to the people in those familiar modes most fitted to impress and convince them. Pamphlets from a thousand pens in the most popular language and on the most popular subjects all appeared under the name of Karsthaus. Hutten's work, Neukarsthaus, is a vigorous and entertaining dialogue between Francis von Sickingen and Karsthaus, on the woes which Germany was suffering, and especially on such of her misfortunes as sprang from the insolence, the avarice, and the other vices of the priests. Both agree that the Pope is Antichrist, the father of lies, the guilty corrupter of the Gospel; that things cannot long continue as they are; but that if resort must be had to force to work out a redemption the motive must be not selfishness, not envy, not revenge, but the love of God and of divine truth and righteousness. Karsthaus thinks that nothing is wanting but a leader, and that Francis von Sickingen is just the man required—a second Ziska. At the end of the dialogue are thirty articles, a sort of social and political confession of faith, to which Karsthaus and his friends and followers had sworn, and certainly the pithiest programme of earnest unhesitating radicalism that ever was written.

Another of Hutten's smaller productions about this period is remarkable, as showing the strange and rapid changes which the Reformation had brought. It is an Address to the City of Worms, exhorting the inhabitants to stand fast by the Gospel and to give good heed to godly preachers. Its chief intention was evidently to prepare Worms for becoming the ally of Francis von Sickingen in his ripening plans for the salvation of his country. Yet, until 1521, Sickingen had been the determined foe of Worms, and had omitted no opportunity of harassing and attacking it. All old feuds, however, were now to be forgotten in the aspiration and the effort for a common deliverance.

Germany had never more of the flow and the glow of life in it than at this moment. It seemed to have shaken off its natural sluggishness, to have cast away its scholastic stiffness and pedantic garniture, and to be burning only for manly deeds. But the great hearts of Hutten and Sickingen had not sufficiently dwelt in their magnanimous and comprehensive schemes for its regeneration on the essential obstacles to concentrated and continuous action in Germany. They dreamt that

it was possible to diffuse the new spirit and yet to maintain the bulk of the old relations. It is convenient in these days to trace all the evils and miseries of France to an excessive centralisation. Whether in that alone all France's misfortunes originate may be doubted; but it is clearly to a want of centralisation that Germany's many failures to gather up her being into organic strength may be traced. Sickingen, adopting Hutten's ideas, wished to give compactness and intensity to the grand centre—the Emperor, and to do nothing more with the countless little centres than to fill them with fresh vitality; not seeing that whatever additional force the little centres gained diminished the energy of the grand centre. Besides, while fighting against popery as a dying tradition, he did not perceive that all the institutions of his native land, its geographical divisions, the claims, rights, and position of its various classes, even the Emperor himself, were figments, if not as putrid, quite as preposterous. An elective Emperor was no less absurd than an elective Pope, and the oppression which the priests exercised, however intolerable, could still offer something of legal justification in those feudal practices and customs which, clothing and intertwined with the whole of society, the Reformers, so far as secular things were concerned, showed small disposition to interfere with. Hutten and Sickingen did not live long enough to discover and to remedy this blunder. Already the shadow of the tomb was on them. If, however, a longer career and more effectual labours had been allotted them, they might, in the exact degree that they raised and benefited Germany, have hindered the Reformation from assuming a European action and character. Immense democratic forces were chaotically weltering all round them. They could not have accomplished their political mission without giving those forces shape and aim and unity. But, if they had done this, they would have come into collision with Luther, whose principles were as conservative as his sympathies were popular. The consequence would have been a discrediting of the Reformation from the fatal quarrels among its chiefs, but such an outpouring of political vitality as would have conferred on the Germans many of the advantages which England now possesses. Germany, alas! has ever been the fertile mother of ideas, inventions, and movements from which the whole world has profited but herself.

Francis Harwell.

INDIA IN GREECE.

India in Greece; or Truth in Mythology: containing the sources of the Hellenic Race, the Colonization of Egypt and Palestine, the Wars of the Grand Lama, and the Budhistic Propaganda in Greece. By E. Pococke, Esq. Illustrated by Maps of the Punjab, Cashmir, and Northern Greece.

HERE is a book to make or to mar a man; to give him a name in literature, or to consign him to all oblivion save that of his alleged offence. We are inclined to think that the better portion will fall to the author's share—in other words, that his book will, or ought to be, to him a source at once of profit and of enviable reputation. We never met with a volume in which there was so much of bold assertion cleverly sustained by startling proof; by proof adduced from quarters where we had not suspected its deposit, and which Mr. Pococke picks up at the mere trouble of stooping for it. He has hit upon an intellectual California, and his "diggins" are auriferous. Some dross there may be in the heap, but the gold is undeniably true metal. Some defects there may be, and, according to the author's admission, there undoubtedly are; but the presence of these defects does not, as we believe, nullify the principles upon which the author mainly, nay solely, depends. We have all been tolerably familiar with a conviction of the national unity of Egypt, Greece, and India; but no one has yet so satisfactorily settled this question as the writer whose work we are now considering. In this settle-

ment he has displayed a research, a patience, a zeal—learning, acuteness, and intelligence, such as alone could have secured for him a triumph in the mission which he has assumed and accomplished. If occasionally he displays something of invention and more of imaginativeness, we must remember that no man rides a hobby with moderation. The opponents of Mr. Pococke, and he may prepare himself for a legion, will not be slow to assail him where they find him most assailable. They will catch him occasionally with his face abstractedly set starward, and his cunning of fence forgotten in his abstraction. But he will nevertheless prove a dangerous adversary, none the weaker because of a rivet loose in his armour; nothing the less trenchant of blade for having occasionally spoiled its edge by whittling at stubborn puerilities. The man had need look to the fastenings of his own visor who ventures to run a tilt at the author of India in Greece. The latter is ready for all comers, and he is eager to take all their hostile points "upon his buckler, thus:"—

In the territorial names of Greece, in the appellations of districts, mountains, valleys, rivers, of tribes, and of men the members of them;—in those names the author finds no meaning, no signification, as Greek words, no interpretation as Greek terms, that is at all satisfactory. From the land of Hellas he turns to the land of Ind, and in Asia he finds the solution which in Europe is to be looked for in vain. From thence, as from the cradle of western nations, he traces the course of, so to speak, a stupendous mass of life. Finding that in the Sanscrit resides the interpretation of that which has been thought to be pure Greek, he looks around him for more enlightenment on this subject of equal interest and importance. The result at which he arrives is this—and he arrives at it rather by comparative geography than etymology, though the latter is by no means discarded, viz. that from India issued the races that peopled Greece: in this emigration they bore with them their names, their customs, manners, systems of religion, methods of warfare, and social arrangements. The identity is completely and most amusingly established. Tribe after tribe we see issue from its distant home. Its own distinguishing name, that of its leader, its priest and his titles, are all carried westward, and the Greek proper names whose signification has been made to bear so diverse an aspect at the hands of interpreters who mistook them for Greek, are demonstrated as being pure or modified Sanscrit, perfectly facile of interpretation, and unmistakeably decisive as to their derivation. Nor is this all. The Indian immigration into Greece appears to have been adopted upon method. As the tribes left their homes in the East, so did they establish themselves in similar relative positions in what was to them their western home. The Greek "peoples" are but repetitions of the Indian "nations." Their names and situations are similar; as was their respective position in India so did it become in Greece. In both countries the names of districts, of rivers, gulfs, oceans, mountain ranges, of temples, and of gods, were identically the same, and clearly indicative of a common origin, and of a widely-fixed purpose. If we find two tribes close neighbours in distant Ind, we may be prepared to meet the same tribes in quite as close proximity in Greece. They live on the same rivers, follow the same named pursuits, sail on identically named oceans, hunt over the same named grounds. The Indus, the Ganges, and the Himalayan Mountains, Thibet, Cashmir, and the Oxus are all reproduced in Greece, in Palestine, or Egypt. There is name for name, home for home, flood for flood, and field for field. The resulting proof of identity is so extensive that we hardly dare accept it without wondering; but it is, *in the main*, so irresistible as to defy all gainsaying.

Mr. Pococke complains that the antiquaries of Greece, in deriving the words and customs of Pelasgic Hellas from the Greek language, endeavour to find a meaning for them in a language which did not contemporaneously exist. The author sees in the tongue, manner, and morals of early Greece proofs of an Indian colonisation. Many who have preceded him thought they could discern the same, but, unlike him, they were unable to go beyond hypothesis. They talked of what *might* have been. He demon-

strates what *was:* and, to do this, he starts "with the certainty that Sanscrit was the language of Pelasgic and Hellenic Greece."

The great religious wars which swept India for years drove westward the Budhist fugitives seeking to escape from the Brahminical victors. The majority, after long wandering and repose in scattered settlements, reached Greece, where, in the names of heroes and localities, yet exist the incontrovertible proof of the immigration and the establishment.

Pelasgos is "Pelaska" or "Pelasa," the ancient name for the province of Bahar, the stronghold of the Budhists. Makedonia is derived from "Maghedan," the people of Maghedha, another name of the province of Bahar, but, like Pelasa, less ancient than the original name "Cicada." Strabo could tells us that the Abantes in Phocis built the city of Abar and were subsequently called "Abantes." Mr. Pococke shows, what Strabo could not, that they were so called, not because they founded Abar, but because they were, in fact, members of the splendid Rajpoot tribes of Abanti, in the province of Malwa. As for Pelasgus the king, who is said to have sprung from the *black earth*, our author says of this autocthonous origin that it arose from the fact of Pelas having been born in the sacred Indian city of Gaya, out of which early bards, with the universal poetical licence, made (or mistook) "*Gaia*, the earth." Æschylus says that Pelasgus was the son of Palæcthon (equivalent to "old land"). Mr. Pococke does not disavow the paternity, he only objects to the interpretation. "Pelasgus," he says, "was a son of the Palicthon, or "the land of Pali," so called from Pali, the language of Palasa, Maghedha, or Bahar. The Locrian Ozolæ are described by Greek writers as deriving their names now from living near the strong-smelling springs (*Ozo*, to smell) near which lay the body of Nessus; now from the ill odour of their own bodies; and again from the *Ozos*, branch or sprout, which, according to a legend of Rabelaisian indecency, shot up into a vine. Mr. Pococke discards all these etymologies, and simply sets down that the *Ozolæ* were the Ooksh-Waloe, or Oxus-People. Again, our old friends the monoculist Cyclopes appear in ancient and modern authors as deriving their name from the circular buildings, with their single round aperture for light in the top, in use among the Pelasgi. Another account derives the name from their closing one eye in directing their arrows. A third views them as miners, and the lamp which they carry is thus the single and characteristic eye. Mr. Pococke goes to geography for his derivation. By so doing he agrees with Homer in the pastoral condition of the Cyclopic settlements. As for the Cyclopes themselves, he traces them to the Goclopes or Gocla chiefs, a sort of shepherd princes who tended their *Gocla*, or herds, on the banks of the Jumna; and whose descendants colonised the Grecian Cucladas, or, as we term them, the Cyclades, in other words "the land of the Goclas."

From the district stretching from the mouths of the Indus to the Corea issued an early emigration which resulted in the foundation of the kingdoms of Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia. Hence the after-connection between Egypt and Greece. Abusin is "a classical name for the Indus," and is reproduced in Greece as the Cor Indus (Corinthus), the people of the Cori Indus. On this geographical basis Mr. Pococke maintains that the people of the Abusin founded the mercantile community of Corinthus. On the same basis, he pronounces that Persia owes its name and colonisation to the Parasoos, a people of Bharata, and that the Euphrates is the Indian Eu-bhrat-es, the Bhrat-Chief. So the Hyd-Aspes, is "the river of the horse-chiefs, and the Elumæi were the Rajpoot y'Elum, warriors famed for their equestrian ability. In their western settlement these horse warriors, as in their native home, are found in juxta-position with the sacred "Chal Dæans," or tribe of Dwas. Babylon itself is traced to the Bapulam or people of Bapul. In fact, to cite the author's own words.

"The ancient map of Persia, Colchis, and Armenia is absolutely full of the most distinct and startling evidence of Indian colonisation. . . . . The whole map is positively nothing less than a journal of emigration on the most gigantic scale."

But to return to Hellas, and India

in Greece. And first, as to its much disputed name. In Beloochistan is the magnificent range of "Hela" mountains, and from these, it is assumed, undoubtedly issued the first progenitors of Greece. The HELI was the sun, the Rajpoot god. HEL-EN was the sun-king. Acknowledging his sway were the Asii or Aswer of a tribe called also Haya, names to which are to be traced not only Asia itself but also Aiolus son of Helen, and Asopus the river of the Aswa chiefs. The Greek Hellados is the Sanscrit Hela-Des or Sun-Land. Its warlike inhabitants worshipped the sun, their sword, and their horse. The Grecian land of Hellas was, in this respect, all Indian at the period of the siege of Troy, worshipping the deities of whom the above-named objects were the attributes. Indeed the Rajpoot customs struck deeper into Europe than this; but we must, on the present occasion, confine ourselves to India and Greece.

The children of the sun then first peopled Hellas, and a glance at Mr. Pococke's double maps will serve to show where each settlement was made. The Locri by the Eubœan are the Afghan Logurh, from the south of Cabool. The Bœotians are the Baihootians of the Behoot or Jailum. Near Bœotia is the island of Eubœa, colonised by the warlike Eu'-Bahooyas; and Mr. Pococke points out very happily and very ably the similarity which existed between the new and old settlements with regard to position, feature, beauty, and resources.

But we have something more startling. Attica is all Afghan, and its original name is still extant in Attar, a small town on the Indus. The ingenious Attic boast of an *autocthonous* origin Mr. Pococke entirely sets aside. The meaning is Indian and not Greek, and ATTAR THANS signifies the "people of the Attar Land." The Tettiges or "Grasshoppers," as a symbol of the origin of the children of Attica, is also as readily disposed of. It dates from the original cradle of the race, where the TETTAIKES, or "people of Tatti," dwelt on the shores of the Attar, and made them famous in the story of Scinde. As with places so with individuals. *Philippos* is not a lover of horses, but "Bhili-Pas," the *Bhil Prince*. Alexander was right in claiming descent from Hammon, but it was the Hammon of Afghanistan, whose oracle the Bhil Brahmins transferred to Africa, and gave it a local habitation at PHILAI or Bhilai, the city of the Bhils. This branch of the subject we cannot, however, pursue any further. It must here suffice to say that in the Indian tribes of the Logurh, the Attar, the Bai-hoot, Mager, Cor-Indus, Arghwalus, Sarawan, Lespoi, Akkaiher, Logurh-Ooksh-Wala, are to be found the parent states of the Locri, Attica, Bœotia, Megaris, Corinthus, Argolis, settlers on the Saronic Lesboi, Achaians, and Locri-Ozolæ. The parent states of settlers nearer home are also derived by Mr. Pococke from the ancient cradle of India. The Scotch clans bear Afghan names; and this reminds us of the assertion of Lady Hester Stanhope, that the *Gordons* were of Arab descent, and bore an Arabian patronymic.

In a chapter of much interest the author goes on to show the migration of the northern tribes. He points out not only such a similarity of names as to establish identity, but also that the groups in Greece and Afghanistan were relatively situated. Rivers, mountains, symbols, customs, all are reproduced by our author to demonstrate the incontrovertible identity, not only indeed of small districts, but of wide, we might say boundless, ranges of country in India and in Greece.

As a sample of the process by which Mr. Pococke works, we will now cite his examination of the mythological or non-mythological weight of the Lapithæ and Centaurs, made "by the just scales of geographical science, aided by the language of the first settlers."

"The Centauroi, according to the earliest accounts, a race of men who inhabited the mountains and forests of Thessaly, are described as leading a rude and savage life, occasionally carrying off the women of their neighbours, as covered with hair, and ranging over the mountains like animals. Yet they were not altogether unacquainted with the useful arts, as in the case of Cheiron. In these passages they are called *φήρες*, that is *θηρες* (wild beasts). Now in these earliest accounts the Centaurs appear merely as a sort of gigantic, savage animal-like beings, whereas in later writers they are described as monsters (hippo-centaurs) whose bodies

were partly human and partly those of horses. The Centaurs are particularly celebrated in ancient story for the feast of Perithnus, the subject of which was extensively used by ancient poets and artists. Cheiron, the wisest and most just of all the Centaurs, was the instructor of Achilles, whose father Pelius was a friend and relative of Cheiron. He lived on Mount Pelion, from which he, like the other Centaurs, was expelled by the Lapithæ. His descendants in Magnesia, the Cheironidæ, were distinguished for their knowledge of medicine. All the most distinguished heroes of Grecian story are, like Achilles, described as the pupils of Cheiron in hunting, medicine, music, gymnastics, and the art of prophecy. It is not a little provoking to observe the unhappy tendency produced by Greek etymology. So completely on this point has it biassed, nay paralysed, mental energy, that the Greek Centaur, too bulky and too nondescript to be admitted within the portals of the temple of history, has not only been refused entrance, but his form, reacting on the classical infidel, has given rise to a theory in which the negation of existence forms the very life of history. The name of these Centaurs is, of course, derived, '*ἀπο τοῦ κεντεῖν ταύρους*,' from goading bulls; that is, these Centaurs were, as we should say, 'prickers'—they went on horseback after strayed bulls, or they hunted wild bulls. One was seen by Periander, tyrant of Corinth. Pliny was particularly fortunate; he saw one embalmed in honey. This was an Egyptian Centaur, brought all the way to Rome."

Mr. Pococke then refers to what Mitford says of the perplexity which the Centaurs have been to the most inquisitive and judicious of ancient antiquaries, to the uncertainty with which Strabo speaks of them, and to the paradoxical term of *φῆρ θειος*, "god-like wild beast," applied to them by Pindar. He then resumes,—

"For the perfect comprehension of the Centaurs, the Lapithæ, and the *φῆρ θειος* of Pindar, it will be necessary to understand the settlements of Eastern Thessaly. They were settlements founded by people of very different countries, and of different habits; this alone would be sufficient to account for the frequent wars between the Lapithæ and the Centaurs. The mountain head of Olympus was, in common with a greater part of the Eastern coast, peopled by the nations of the Punjab. They were emigrants from the banks of the river Ravée, not far from its junction with the Chenab. To the south, the mountain Ossa, though a colony from the Ooksha or Oxus, was occupied by the people of Oocha or Ooch. The reader cannot but be struck by the singular harmony subsisting between the old and the new settlements of the Thessalians, as shewn by the maps accompanying this book; which mirror forth at once both 'Western Hellas' and the Singiter provinces in the original country. While the Pagasæ, 'the people of Pak,' have settled at Pagasæ—the head of the Persian Gulf—the Tebhai, people of Tibhee, their immediate neighbours to the south, have occupied the same relative positions in their new city of Thebæ. The Mali-Pai, or 'Chiefs of Mooltan,' have taken up their abode at Mali-Baia, 'the town of the Mali Chiefs;' adjoining whom are the emigrants from Beeboo, who have fixed their new settlement on the Lake Bœbois. The Bhooties appear to have gained a firm footing in North Western Thessaly, in the immediate vicinity of their old neighbours the Birgoos. Both these appear respectively as Bottiæi and Briges. In the time of Achilles, however, a portion of this Tartar tribe was running a victorious career. At this period they occupied the plain on either side the Peneus, having descended from their old settlements in Macedonia (amongst the Magas or Moguls). That the Bottiæi made them southern settlements is clear, for their name, which has fortunately been preserved in their ancient language, is precise upon this point. That name is in the language of Thibet, L'Hoputoi, the Lapithæ or 'people of Boutar.'"

The better to understand this, we should here state that in Hindostanee, Thibet is called Bhotant. In Thibetan, the Boutan of the English (which is only a part of Thibet) is called L'Hoputo. Thence the Lapithæ, the further progress southwards of which martial race was opposed by a band of warriors as daring and as resolute as themselves. Mr. Pococke maintains, with something of an American use of the word "both," that "both their equestrian fame, the whole scope of their habits and history, and the people by whom they are surrounded, mark these warriors decisively." He thus speaks of them.

"They whom the Greeks wrote down as Kentaur-oi, had come into Greece from a far more southern latitude than their opponents; and their language then was, and is to this day, widely different from that of the L'Hoputoi. These Kentaurs then were Kandhaurs. Sal,

the contiguous province to Candahar, takes its place on the map of Greece as PURSALUS (PHAR-SALUS), or the CITY OF SAL. There are two points of view in which the term Kandahar may be used as referring to these Kentaurs. The neighbourhoods of Kandahar, Punjab, and Thessaly, are strictly 'Cand-dhara,' or 'the country of streams;' and the evidence I am about to bring forward will derive these 'Centaurs,' whatever their previous settlements may have been, from the vicinity of the confluence of the streams of the Indus, where their position and the name of their tribe will be distinctly seen. . . . 'HAR,' or 'HARO,' (whence the Greek HEROS, a *hero*,) signifies 'war,' and 'the god of war,' and is a well-known Rajpoot appellation of that deity. KAND HAR, therefore, is the 'country of Har,' or the 'HARO' tribe."

The author believes these Cand Haroi to have been the great Rajpoot tribe of the Catti, citing similarity of manners and customs by way of proof. To the numerous settlements already pointed out in Eastern Thessaly, made by these Indian tribes, we must add, for the sake of completeness, PHERÆ near the southern shore of Lake Bœbeis. All these settlements are in the vicinity of the Catti. From PHERÆ, Mr. Pococke derives the φήρες of Homer, translated "wild beasts," but, from PEER, the old settlement in the Punjab, he deduces its proper meaning to be "venerable" or "saint." The Peer-æ were skilled in the useful sciences, and Cheiron, the accomplished Centaurian teacher of Achilles, was truly a "Peer," (Pheertheios) or "godlike saint." He was one of that class called at the present day in Rajpootana a Charon, a personage for whose person and presence there is the most sacred regard.

"The reader will recollect that the Centaurs, when defeated by Heri-cul-es, fled for safety to Cheiron, hoping that the hero would desist in his presence."

Having identified the CENTAUROI and CAND HAROI, the author shows the actual presence of the Rajpoot Catti in Hellas. He points them out in Bœotia, "they are the CATHÆRAN or Celtic chiefs of Mount Cithæron." In Thessaly too their settlement is traced in Su-Cutt-vusa, written by the Greeks "S'Cot-ussa," "Great Catti Town;" and again, by the "Æynias" (or Cashmir) Lake we fall in with our old friends the CATTIMEN in the C'TI-MENA of Greece. "Manu and Menu," says Mr. Pococke, "is as plain in English as in Sanscrit, being the comprehensive term for man. Man-u was the great legislator and saint, the son of Brahma, and thus the ancestor and prænomen of 'MAN.'"

Our fastly diminishing space will only permit us to pass rapidly over the remaining, and most interesting, pages of this volume. The origin of the Dodona oracle and the Hyperboreans who sent thither their offerings, is traced to the great Brahminical tower of Dodon and the "Khyber-Pooreana," or people of Khyper Poor. The rival Boodhistic oracle was at Bodan. As Dodon was transferred to Greece, so also do we find the province of Cashmir, its neighbourhood, and tribes, in the Hella Nova, and the great heroes of India transformed into the gods of Greece,—and more, for the Divi of Rome are but the Devas of the Brahmins. Gods and heroes are alike shown to have been prosaic men of very poetical might; their existence belonging to history; their miracles born of the exaggeration of the bards.

But it is not primitive Greece alone that is primitive India also. The latter extended its influences further than Hellas. The conflicts of the Solar and Lunar races sent an eddy or a ripple to the ends of the world. In Peru, as in Rome, we trace the Sun worshippers of Rajpootana. In Italy both races meet. Rama or Rome preserves the name of the great city of the Solar Rajpoots, as in Ravenna we find maintained the very appellation of Ravana, the rival lord paramount of India, who was expelled thence by his victorious antagonist Rama, sovereign of Oude. The followers of the worship respectively followed by both had their settlements in Italy; and how Rome "the great city of the Solar Rajpoots, the Gena Taga Ta, or Gens Togata, that is the TAG RACE, gradually reduced by the combined powers of policy and war the once mighty Torooshcas and Hooscas (E' Truscas and Oscans), a people of Cashmerian origin, is well known to the student of history." The Tag, adds the author, "is a renowned Rajpoot tribe. The Toga of the Romans was the dress worn by this tribe. The

race was of the TAGA-DES (TOGA TUS), that is Tag-land."

We must here conclude, regretting that we have given but a very imperfect idea of this startling volume. The portion of it on which we have not space to make comment is devoted to considerations of the Budha Sivas, the Promised Land, and its peopling from the further east; Hesiod's Theogony, shown to be almost pure history; Phœnician Budhism, and that in connection with Apollo, and the Budhist missionary, as exemplified in the person of Pythagoras. The last chapter, devoted to the consideration of the birth, character, and mission of Pythagoras, is among the most remarkable in the book. We can only direct attention to it, adding that to the suggestions of Grote, the hypothesis of Prinsep, the opinions of Colebrook, and the sentiments of Mills, touching this extraordinary man and his mission, whereby he taught doctrines so closely resembling Budhism, Mr. Pococke adds the proof of his office, as declared in his name; thus, "*Sanscrit*, BUDHA-GOOROOS; *Greek*, PUTHAGORAS; *English*, PYTHAGORAS," is, being interpreted, "BUDHA'S SPIRITUAL TEACHER." With this we conclude, referring the volume to the further consideration of our learned readers, and the patronage of the general public. D.

HROSWITHA OF GANDERSHEIM,

A DRAMATIST OF THE TENTH CENTURY.

THE Abbey of Gandersheim, rendered illustrious by the literary talents of the nun Hroswitha, was founded, or rather removed from Brunshausen to the banks of the Gander, in Lower Saxony, about the year 852, by Ludolf Duke of Saxony, five of whose daughters were placed within its walls. Three of these princesses, Halhumoda, Gerberge, and Christina, were successively raised to the dignity of abbess, an office which could be held only by princesses of imperial or ducal rank.

Little is known of the youthful nun who afterwards became so famous, beyond what may be gleaned from her own writings and chiefly from a poem entitled "Carmen de primordiis et constructione cœnobii Gandesheimensis," in which she gives a poetical history of the foundation, &c. of that abbey. From this we learn that she was born not long after the death of Otho, the illustrious Duke of Saxony, the father of Henry the Fowler; and in the preface to the Legends, her first literary attempt, she calls herself rather older than Gerberge, the daughter of Henry Duke of Bavaria. Hroswitha entered the convent of Gandersheim, already highly esteemed on account of the learning and piety of its inmates, shortly after Gerberge, and when she was herself about twenty-three years of age. It seems probable that her life had until then been passed in the world which she was so well fitted to adorn, and the motives which led her thus early to embrace a life of seclusion are unknown. Possibly some deep sorrow may have convinced her too soon of the vanity of all earthly enjoyments, the instability of human affection. What bitter memories, what hopeless delusions, may not the studies she pursued in the cloister have been intended to dissipate? What passionate regrets may not have been devoured in secret while she celebrated the struggles and victories of those who like her had loved and suffered?

Hroswitha names as her first instructresses in literature Rikardis and Gerberge. The latter, although younger than herself, had, as the daughter of an imperial prince, received a superior education. But Hroswitha quickly surpassed her teachers. Her first poems were a series of heroic legends composed about the year 960, and in her preface the timid nun entreats indulgence for faults of prosody and grammar, alleging in extenuation the solitude of the cloister and the disadvantages of her sex and age. Subsequently, however, she acknowledges having received encouragement and assistance from the most learned men of her time. The Legends, indeed,

proved but the starting point of her literary career, and were soon succeeded by other and more important undertakings.

Prefixed to her second work, a series of six dramas founded also upon legends, is an epistle addressed to certain learned men to whom she had confided her former attempt; and it is highly interesting, from the insight which it affords us of the character of the author. Timid yet ardent, conscious of her own talents and desirous to gain the approval of those whose opinion she valued, she yet seems to fear still more that she might possibly be reproached with presumption or self-conceit. Her sole object, she affirms, had been to "supply a purer aliment than the profane comedies of Seneca for those who needed such amusement," and "to keep alive in her own breast the poor measure of genius with which God had endowed her, not suffering it to rust in indolent neglect, but compelling it, when struck by the hammer of devotion, to respond in tones which, however feeble, might yet redound to the praise and glory of God." She warmly and gratefully acknowledges the indulgence that had already been shewn her, "admiring the greatness of that praiseworthy humility which could induce men versed in every branch of science and philosophy to look with favour on the humble efforts of a simple, modest woman." Encouraged by such approval, she no longer hesitates to lay her productions before others, however wise and learned, and, "bending like a reed" before her friendly critics, she entreats them to examine her work with care, and make such corrections and alterations as may enable her to see and amend its most glaring deficiencies.

The works of Hroswitha, as published by Conradus Celtis, and subsequently by Schurzfleisch, are divided into three portions, arranged in the order of their production. The first part contains the poetical legends already mentioned, which are eight in number:—1. The History of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin; 2. The Ascension of our Lord; 3. The Passion of St. Gandolfe; 4. The Martyrdom of St. Pelagius at Cordova. (For the history of this saint, who was martyred at Cordova in the time of Abdelrahman II. the authoress declares herself to have been indebted to the narrative of one who had been an eye-witness of his sufferings.) 5. The Conversion of Theophilus, a Monk of Adona, in Cilicia (Le Miracle de Théophile also forms the subject of a drama composed by Rutebeuf in the thirteenth century published in 1839 by Achille Jubinal); 6. The Martyrdom of St. Denis; and 7. The Martyrdom of St. Agnes.

The second portion contains the dramas, which have been recently republished from the original with corrections, notes, and a French translation by M. C. Magnin. They are six in number:—1. Gallicanus; 2. Dulcitius; 3. Callimachus; 4. Abraham; 5. Paphnutius; 6. Sapientia.

The third comprises a panegyric on Otho, and a poetical history of the abbey of Gandersheim.

The greatest amount of interest, however, centres in the dramas, which may justly be regarded as among, if not the very earliest models of those religious plays and mysteries which retained their popularity throughout the entire course of the middle ages. They are written in Latin. Hroswitha had read the comedies of Terence, and, desirous that others should participate in the enjoyment she had derived from their perusal, she conceived the idea of adapting the form of those comedies to the treatment of religious legends, commemorating more especially the triumphs of feminine virtue and chastity. She thus hoped to supply the nuns of her convent, and perhaps others also, not with amusement only, but noble examples and high moral lessons, diversifying, without destroying, the regularity and simplicity of their daily life.

Such, at least, are the motives alleged in her preface by the nun of Gandersheim; and, as love forms the grand point of interest in all secular dramas, so love became also the ruling theme of those composed by Hroswitha. The difference was in its treatment. No longer regarded as the sole source and fountain of all earthly happiness, she paints it as subservient to a sense of duty; and, although as a nun, writing for nuns, her ideas are necessarily exaggerated and overstrained, still she paints with a delicate and faithful

hand those struggles between principle and affection which can never be wholly banished from a woman's destiny.

It must be confessed, however, with regard to the female characters introduced into the dramas of Hroswitha, that it generally seems doubtful whether they themselves participated in the feelings they inspired. They are usually either the victims of passion, or the martyrs of their heroic resistance. Constance, the heroine of the play of Gallicanus, is perhaps the only female character, in whom, from the circumstances of the story, the existence of a pure and deep affection could have been possible; and the vows of perpetual virginity which she had pronounced before being apprised of the affection of Gallicanus, of course forbade all indulgence of such feelings, even had she been disposed to entertain them. Still the idea of her preference seems intimated at least, if not clearly marked, by her anxiety for her lover's conversion, and the joy with which she welcomes the intelligence of his having embraced Christianity and determined to renounce the world. So again, when Gallicanus informs Constance and his daughters that, far from opposing their wish to devote themselves to a religious life, their doing so would be the accomplishment of his fondest wishes, Constance replies, with true feminine feeling, "Eo liberius servabimus quo te non contra luctari sentimus." Even her religious impulses, her desire to perform what she believed to be her duty, seemed to gain added strength from the approval of the man by whom she was beloved, and whose affection, those words alone suffice to tell us, she was more than prepared to return.

Drusiana, the heroine of the third drama, is represented as praying that she may be delivered, even by death, from the pursuit of Callimachus; but it is because she dreads his violence, not from any weak sentiment of tenderness. She had repulsed his addresses with firmness, and even contempt; and he quits her, vowing that, although she might still refuse and reject his love, nothing should turn him from his purpose. Artifice, violence, everything should be put in requisition to ensure his victory. Her heart quails, not before the attacks of an unholy passion, but from the fear of what that passion, unrestrained by any check of honour or religion, might accomplish. She pities him too. She compassionates his youth, his madness, his despair; yet that pity is akin rather to Christian charity than to earthly love, and she therefore desires to die rather than be made any longer a cause of temptation to another, or bring even the semblance of dishonour on her Christian profession. Philosophical disquisitions, borrowed, as the authoress modestly informs us in her preface, from the works of learned men, are intermingled in these singular dramas with religious aspirations, and themes of love and sorrow.

In the last drama, founded upon the allegorical legend of St. Sophia and her three daughters, Faith, Hope, and Charity, is a very learned discourse upon numbers, and Callimachus employs many scholastic subtleties in acquainting his friends with his hopeless passion for Drusiana. Nor must it be supposed that the ideas of the young religieuse were entirely serious and impassioned, that she was alive only to impressions of a melancholy or pathetic nature. Every here and there we meet with a scene, a sentiment, a turn of expression, which betrays not only a certain knowledge of the world, and intuitive perception of character, but even a keen sense of the ridiculous. The manner in which Mary listens, and replies to the exhortations of her uncle and his friend Ephrem, is both *spirituel* and coquettish; and, in the drama of Dulcitius, despite the many tragic incidents connected with it, a comic intention is very clearly discernible. It is indeed modelled precisely upon the legend of St. Anastasia, in the Legenda Aurea (No. vii.), and yet it is impossible not to feel that the absurdity of the unfortunate governor's appearance in scenes v. and vi. and his ridiculous position in the kitchen closet, with the three virgins peeping at him through a chink in the door, must have been intended to excite laughter in the audience, whether the play were composed, as M. Magnin believes, for representation, or simply for perusal. It cannot be said

that there is any startling dramatic interest in these plays; they are, indeed, rather pictures, filling up the outlines traced by the legend, and therefore restricted necessarily within certain limits; still, they are certainly not inferior in this respect to the mysteries and miracle plays of a much later period, and, in many instances, display a true feeling in the delineation of individual character, and a certain tact in the arrangement of the scenes, &c. which is indeed surprising.

In every instance the legend on which the drama is founded is adhered to with scrupulous fidelity, and, in some cases, not the incidents only, but the very words, used by the different characters are copied from original authorities.

Gallicanus, the first play of the series, is taken from the legend De Sanctis Johanne et Paulo (No. 82 of the Legenda Aurea). Gallicanus, a general of the Roman army under Constantine, before setting forth on an expedition against the Scythians, requests the hand of that emperor's daughter, Constance, in marriage. This princess being not only a Christian, but devoted to a religious life, the emperor is sorely perplexed between his fear of offending so powerful a subject as Gallicanus, at a moment too when his military services were of peculiar importance, and his unwillingness to divert the princess from the holy vocation she had chosen. Constance however advises him to promise her in marriage to Gallicanus upon his return, trusting that some way of escape would in the mean time be provided for her. She requests Gallicanus to leave with her his two daughters, while she, in token of her esteem, sends with him, to bear him company, John and Paul, two priests who held the highest offices in her establishment. Gallicanus joyfully consents, and Constance determines to employ her utmost eloquence for the conversion of his daughters, hoping that John and Paul may be equally successful with the father. Her hopes in both cases are crowned with success; and Gallicanus, having been converted by a miracle, returns to Rome baptized, and fully resolved to give up all thoughts of marriage, and to dedicate his future life to the service of God.

When engaged in battle with the Scythians, and on the very verge of utter destruction—defeated—deserted by his troops—and himself flying from the enemy—he had been pursuaded by John and Paul to address his prayers to the God of the Christians, and immediately beheld at his side a young man of noble presence, bearing the cross upon his shoulder, and accompanied by a band of soldiers, clad in strange and brilliant armour. Gallicanus by their assistance obtained a complete victory. He was baptized in fulfilment of his vow, and returned to Rome, resolved even to give up his ardently-desired union with Constance, "for whom he had fought with such undaunted courage—whom he had purchased at the cost of so much blood." The greatness of the sacrifice thus made may be estimated from his reply to Constantine, when invited by the latter to share the imperial palace, and receive the honour due to a man who had been the accepted son-in-law of the emperor. "It were not fitting," answered Gallicanus, "that I should behold too frequently a virgin whom I have loved, as you well know, more than my kindred, more than my life, more than my own soul." He therefore retires to Ostia, where he dwells with a holy hermit named Hilerianus, devoting himself entirely to works of charity and devotion.

This drama is divided into two parts. The second contains an account of the persecution under Julian the Apostate, the exile of Gallicanus, the martyrdom of St. John and St. Paul, together with a miracle worked at the tomb of those saints, upon the son of the man by whom they had been secretly murdered. One cannot help regretting that neither Constance nor the daughters of Gallicanus again appear upon the stage, but the legend is silent as to their subsequent fate, and Hroswitha held its testimony in too much respect to venture to blend with it her own imaginations or conjectures.

The second drama, entitled Dulcitius, is an exact imitation of the story of the three virgins, Agape, Chionia, and Irene, as given in the

Legenda Aurea.* Scenes v. and vi. in which Dulcitius, blackened and disfigured by contact with the kitchen utensils which he had embraced (mistaking them for the three virgins), is treated by his own attendants and the officers of the palace as a demoniac and a vagabond, have been cited as proofs that the play was intended for representation; but the scenes are copied with singular exactness from those detailed in the Legenda.

The subject of the third drama, Callimachus, is perhaps the least pleasing of the whole, although it contains scenes of considerable force and pathos. Callimachus, whose unholy passion for Drusiana, the wife of Prince Andronicus, even her death had failed to extinguish, repairs madly to the place of her interment, and, with the assistance and by the advice of his servant Fortunatus, succeeds in exhuming the still beautiful body; but their impious sacrilege receives a terrible punishment. Fortunatus is stung to death by a serpent, which issues from the tomb, and Callimachus expires with terror. Andronicus and St. John are preparing at the same moment to visit the grave of Drusiana, when they are arrested by the voice of the Saviour, who, descending from heaven, appears to them in person, and commands St. John to restore to life both Drusiana and the young man whom he will find dead beside her tomb. It seems likely, supposing the play to have been intended for representation, that any attempt to bring the Deity actually before the eyes of the spectators would have been considered presumptuous, for St. John appears rather to describe what he himself beheld than what it would have been possible for the audience to see also. "Ecce invisibilis Deus nobis apparet visibilis in pulcherrimi similitudine juvenis;" and the expression of Andronicus, after John had been informed of the motive of this appearance, may have been intended to apprise the spectators that the supposed presence of the Deity was withdrawn, "Quam subito receptus est cœlo!"

The description given by Callimachus, when restored to life, of the wonderful apparition by which he had been struck dead, is highly graphic. "I beheld a young man of terrible aspect, who, with one hand, gently replaced the covering on the exposed corpse. From his radiant countenance flashed sparks of fire, which fell into the tomb, and one of them touching my face, at the same moment I heard a voice saying 'Callimachus, die that you may live!' At those words I expired." Callimachus bitterly bewails his sacrilegious attempt, and implores pardon from St. John. "You have heard the misery of my fall? Oh! refuse me not the remedy of your mercy! for my heart is overflowing in its very depths with grief, remorse, and shame: I suffer! I groan! I weep for my horrible sacrilege!" St. John severely reproves him, and represents to him the magnitude of his crime, for which the bitterest suffering, the severest penitence, could hardly atone, till at length Callimachus, weary of his former life and all its guilty pleasures, disgusted with everything that had once delighted him, declares that existence is valueless to him unless "by being born again in Christ he can hope to be transformed into a better man." St. John, with eloquent expressions of joy and gratitude, accepts his repentance, but Andronicus presently reminds him that he, too, has need of consolation, and cannot be happy until the gracious commands of Christ have been wholly fulfilled, and his beloved Drusiana also raised from the dead. His request is granted. Drusiana rises from her tomb; and, after a brief contest with Callimachus, who is unwilling that the man who had led him into such grievous sin should receive any mercy at the hands of others, Fortunatus also is recalled to life by Drusiana, to whom the power of working this miracle has been delegated by St. John. She takes his hand, exclaiming "Fortunatus, arise, awake, and by the command of Christ break the bonds of death!" The miserable man, astonished to see her in life whose tomb he had so basely profaned, is informed by St. John of all the wonderful events that had occurred, and that Callima-

* Life of St. Anastasia.

chus, being now changed in heart and freed from evil desires, wished only to become a disciple of Christ. Mad with jealous rage, Fortunatus exclaims, "If it be true, as you say, that Drusiana lives through the power of Christ, and that Callimachus has become a Christian, let me rather die again immediately; I refuse the life you would restore, esteeming it better at once to die than to live surrounded by such abundance of virtue and goodness."

"Oh! wonderful and devilish spirit of envy!" cries St. John, "Oh! wickedness of the Old Serpent! ever greedy of death, ever groaning at the glory of the just! Oh! wretched Fortunatus, filled with the gall of diabolical malignity,—like a corrupt tree thou hast, indeed, brought forth corrupt fruit!" Andronicus, gazing at the body, exclaims "Already the wounds inflicted by the serpent are beginning again to swell; even while I speak he dies!"

The story of Abraham, the fourth drama in the series, is preserved in the Vitæ Patrum of St. Jerome, and Hroswitha has followed, step by step, the plan of the original. Many of the details are extremely striking and pathetic, and, although but few personages are introduced, still the number and variety of the incidents, the change of scene from the lonely desert and the hermit's cell to the bustling city and the gay hotel in which Mary had established herself, seem to make it peculiarly fit for stage representation. In this, as well as in two of the preceding pieces (Gallicanus and Dulcitius), a horse is introduced. Gallicanus mounts to set forth on his expedition against the Scythians; and Sisinnius, on horseback, rides round and round the mountain which he vainly attempts to ascend in pursuit of Irene, until, frantic with rage, he draws his bow and aims a shaft at the innocent virgin, who tells him that the "same shaft which helped her on her road to heaven had consigned him for ever to the abyss of Tartarus." In this drama, too, Abraham, assuming secular apparel and sheltering his features beneath a broad overlapping hat, mounts a horse to proceed in search of his niece Mary, whose fall and flight he had for two years incessantly deplored. His grief for her loss, his consultations with his friend Ephrem, and the journey that he undertakes in the hope of reclaiming her, are related with much picturesque truth. His first interview with Mary; the constraint that he puts upon his feelings while at table and in the presence of the master of the house; the first risings of conscience in the unhappy girl, who—touched by some memories, evoked she knows not how, by the presence of Abraham, even though she does not recognise him—seems at first unwilling to respond to the assumed gaiety of the old man; are all painted with wonderful truth and pathos. But the scene in which, alone with Mary, he makes himself known,—throwing off his secular disguise, banishing the jovial gaiety which he had before assumed, urging her to repentance, and gently soothing and stimulating the sharpness of her grief,—is beautiful beyond expression. "It is time," exclaims the old man, "to throw off this disguising apparel, and to show myself as I am. Oh, thou my adopted daughter! oh, part of my very soul! Mary! dost thou not recognise in me the old man who nurtured thee with the love of a father? by whom thou wert betrothed to the only-begotten King of Heaven?" And Mary replies in anguish, "Woe is me! it is Abraham, my father and my master, who now speaks with me."

Then Abraham reminds her of all the purity of her former life, of the high privileges she had lost, falling as it were from the height of heaven into the lowest abyss of hell, and suddenly, recalling to mind his own thoughts at the first discovery of her flight, he exclaims, "Wherefore didst thou so despise my love? Wherefore didst thou forsake me? Why didst thou not confess to me thy crime, that so I and my beloved Ephrem might have done penance with and for thee?" He bids her look up, and rise from the ground and answer him, and when she pleads her utter misery and self-abasement, encourages her by recapitulating, as so many proofs of his unalterable love and tenderness, all that he had undertaken in the hope of reclaiming her. "Is it not for thee that I have abandoned my beloved and solitary habitation, set aside my regular observances, broken through my rule of silence? Is it not for thee that I, with the heart of a true hermit,

have yet clothed myself in secular apparel? That I, who formerly studied only how to avoid speaking, have, like a dissolute worldling, taught my lips to utter idle words and foolish jests? Why is thy face still bent downwards to the earth? Why disdainest thou still to speak and answer me?"

Thus urged and encouraged Mary ventures to reply, and at length consents to return with her uncle to his cell. While they are preparing for their departure she proposes that Abraham shall mount his horse, while she follows a foot, like the wandering sheep that its loving shepherd is leading back to the fold; but Abraham refuses, and with a beautiful tenderness and compassion bids her rather take his horse, "lest the asperities of the road on that long journey should wound her tender feet." The character of Mary is well-sustained throughout. Even in the earlier scenes with her uncle and Ephrem, one half anticipates the result of their too great strictness; there is no exaltation, no enthusiasm in the spirit with which she receives their exhortations to preserve unsullied the pure glory of her name, Mary, "star of the ocean." She seems calmly to weigh the relative amount of happiness offered by the world and Heaven, and declares that to lose the greater future treasure for the sake of an inferior present gain would be the act of a brute, an ass in short, to borrow her own expression; but no sooner did the life of the desert become distasteful to her than she easily lost all thoughts of the future in the present.

Paphnutius, the fifth piece, is similar in subject to that of Abraham, although somewhat differently treated. The original may be found in the life of St. Thäis in the Legenda Aurea.

The sixth and last of these dramas is Sapientia, founded upon the allegorical legend of St. Sophia and her three daughters, Faith, Hope, and Charity. The details given in the Legenda are very meagre and scanty, consequently many of the incidents introduced by Hroswitha are of her own invention. Possibly this drama may have possessed a peculiar interest to the nuns of Gandersheim, from a certain resemblance between the history of St. Sophia and that of Oda, the venerable foundress of their convent. That princess, by whose persuasions Ludolf had been originally induced to build and endow the abbey, retired thither after the death of her husband, and ended her days in holy retirement; she lived to the age of 107, and witnessed the death of her three daughters, who had each in succession been abbesses of the convent. The aged Duchess survived them all; and, in the words pronounced by the venerable Sapientia above the tomb of her martyred children, we may imagine that Hroswitha intended to embalm the hopes and consolations which had cheered the widowed matron as her daughters one by one preceded her to the tomb.

It is impossible not to admire the talents and energy of the young nun, who thus ventured on a new and untrodden path, and, despite the many difficulties that opposed her progress, succeeded to a degree that must indeed have astonished all her cotemporaries, since her productions are regarded even in the nineteenth century with an interest not derived solely from their antiquity. They contain at least the germ of the modern drama. The picturesque changes of scene, which, although rarely indicated, must from the nature of the story have been frequent, and the manner in which the peculiarities of individual character are sustained throughout, and the general interest preserved, is very striking; sufficiently so it is thought to render not unwelcome the brief sketch here given of the gifted religieuse and her dramatic writings.

GLEANINGS FROM THE IRISH COUNCIL-BOOKS OF THE TIMES OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE CROMWELLS.

(*Continued from December Mag. p.* 573.)

IT is a trite remark that autobiographies are to be read with suspicion, and not to be made primary authorities in matters of historical importance. The retrospects of men who have been prominently engaged in the political occurrences of their age resolve themselves for the most part into a justification of every proceeding in their political life, at the expense of the reputation of every one else. They have therefore all the partiality of the statements of an interested party, and all the inaccuracy of reminiscences. And yet much of our recognised "histories" consists of little more than a wholesale incorporation of passages from these memoirs, without critical examination, and without intimation of their ex-parte character. Once established in the pages of standard histories, these misrepresentations rivet themselves so firmly in the national mind, that the most indisputable arguments to the contrary seem incapable of ever again entirely removing them. Much may be done, however, by the production of contemporary documents, towards modifying the established estimate of any particular transaction. For this purpose State-papers, such as those to which we are now drawing attention, possess considerable value; and we now proceed to give an instance of the different colouring which may be given to a case, when the opposite side has been also heard.

The Memoirs of Lieutenant-General Edmund Ludlow, is a well-known book, and one of the "authorities" from which our national histories have been compiled. The hostility of the autobiographer to Oliver Cromwell is well known; but hitherto, in most cases, the history of the transactions between them has been entirely derived from his one-sided statements. To one of these statements we now refer. After speaking of the arrival of Henry Cromwell in Ireland, to take a post of command in the army, Ludlow thus continues:

> The two months agreed on at the desire of the Lieutenant-General [Fleetwood] for my stay in Ireland being expired, he renewed his request that I would again defer my journey to England for two months longer, to which I consented, not doubting that it proceeded from his friendship to me. But the last two months drawing near to an end I began to prepare for my journey, which being observed, an order, pursuant to instructions from England, was brought to me by Colonel Thomas Herbert, secretary of the council, requiring me to remain in Ireland. The secretary told me that he had it in commission from Lieutenant-General Fleetwood, to acquaint me that upon his own account, and notwithstanding this order, he would take upon him to give me permission to go into England for settling my affairs there if I would engage to return within six months, and not act against the present government during that time.

Ludlow, upon this, calls on Fleetwood personally, and he gives us his version of the conversation which ensued between them, in which, of course, Ludlow's arguments were as triumphant as every one's are who is his own reporter.

> Two or three conferences and messages passed between us upon this business, the result of all which was, that I promised to render myself a prisoner to Cromwell, who might farther dispose of me as God should permit him: but this offer not proving satisfactory, the council seconded their former order, and required me not to go out of Ireland without their farther directions.

On this Ludlow promised "not to act within six months against the present government, unless I had first surrendered myself to the General, or Lieutenant-General Fleetwood, and desired of them to be freed from this engagement." To this Fleetwood agreed, "and accordingly this agreement, being drawn up to our mutual satisfaction, together with his permission for my departure to England, was signed by him at the Phœnix, in the presence of Mr. Corbet, then Chief Baron in that station." He then tells us that immediately afterwards Fleetwood sent to request him to "respite his journey for a fortnight or three weeks longer, in which time he doubted not

to clear my way for me." Ludlow attributes this delay to Henry Cromwell having written to England in opposition to the agreement. He then mentions Fleetwood's departure for England, "leaving with me a permission to transport myself into England, which was to take effect about a month after, requiring all persons to permit me to pass without interruption." Some time afterwards, having reason, as he says, to believe, by a letter from his father-in-law, Mr. Oldesworth, that no difficulties any longer stood in the way of his departure, Ludlow prepared for it; but, waiting on Mr. Corbet to take leave, learnt from him, that Henry Cromwell "had sent a message to him that he should acquaint me with a second order lately brought from England to require positively my stay in Ireland; but withal [Mr. Corbet] added, that being unwilling to be employed in such unwelcome messages to his friends, he had made his excuse to the Colonel by letter, which he presumed was accepted by him, because he had heard nothing of it since that time, and therefore declared that he mentioned it not to me as a person commissioned so to do, but only as a friend." Ludlow resolved not to take any notice of this intimation, but at Mr. Corbet's request he waited a day or two till Henry Cromwell's return to town, and then (being ill himself) sent his wife to shew young Cromwell Fleetwood's pass and the passage in Oldesworth's letter, and to state that the settlement of Ludlow's estate in England imperatively required his presence there.

Henry Cromwell told her that he knew nothing to hinder my passage, and that a man-of-war was ready in the harbour for our transportation; and, desiring her to dine, promised that after dinner they should go together to Cork House, to speak with Mr. Corbet, . . . and that the work should be done. My wife accordingly went with him, ... but, after he had consulted with Mr. Corbet, he told her that, though I had the Lieutenant-General's pass, yet because he had since received a command for my stay, he could not give order for my departure: that if she would go she should have a ship of war to transport her, which she excused, unless I might have permission to go also. "Then," said she, "tho' you will not grant a warrant for my husband's going, I hope you will not order his stay." "No, indeed," said Colonel Cromwell, "I shall not, tho' I think it would be much better for him to stay; tho' what I speak is as a friend, and not as one in authority."

Ludlow hereupon resolved to start at all risks, and, writing a letter to Henry Cromwell announcing his departure, which was not to be delivered until too late for any attempt to stop him, he set sail in a herring-vessel, and reached the man-of-war, not (he says) shunning publicity in his proceedings in the least degree. In this vessel he reached Beaumaris (after some delays through bad weather), but found that he had been anticipated by an order to detain him, which had been sent off by Henry Cromwell immediately on the receipt of his letter. Ludlow gave the bearer of this order, who was on his way to London, a letter for Fleetwood—

which was to let him know what had happened since his departure, wherein I thought him to be much more concerned than myself; and that, being his prisoner, and coming upon his permission, the affront was wholly done to him, though the suffering part fell to my share.

This appeal, he tells us, was unavailing (Memoirs, fol. ed. pp. 203—8). Such is Lieutenant-General Ludlow's own statement. With this compare the following documents. The first is an order of council:—

Having received a special command from his Highness the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, and his Council, that Lieutenant-General Ludlow do not return into England until his highness' pleasure be signified therein: It is therefore ordered, that the said Lieutenant-General Ludlow do continue his abode in Ireland, and not depart out of the same until further order. Whereof the said Lieutenant-General Ludlow is hereby to take notice.

Dated at the Cabara, near Dublin, 25 August, 1655.

THOMAS HERBERT,
Clerk of the Council.*

The other document is a letter from the members of the Irish Council, in

* General Orders, A. 5, p. 226.

answer to one from Fleetwood complaining of the imputation cast on his honour by the detention of Ludlow.

To his Excellency the Lord Deputy Fleetwood.

May it please your Excellency,

Your letter of the 23rd of October last came lately to us ; and, as to that business about Lieut.-General Ludlow, we shall now only add to what we formerly mentioned, that we are very sensible of that trouble of your lordship mentioned to be upon you, for that he did go into England under your lordship's protection, so as some reflection might seem to be on your reputation, which we hold ourselves to be always obliged to be much more sensible of than of our own, or of any concernment of our own. But, my lord, though that license and protection of your lordship's was under consideration before us, when we ordered his restraint, yet that that then did satisfy us was, that after that license and protection there came also another command from his highness and council, prohibiting his going into England, whereof the said Lieutenant-General had notice, and thereupon he was, with all civility and tenderness to him, desired not to go over until your pleasure were further known; and, in consideration of his civility therein unto us, we laid no further restriction upon him, and we for our parts were very confident that he would not have gone away, though we were free that his lady and his family might go, and did proffer any ship in the harbour to attend her passage, and so we rested in that consideration, until we had notice (it being the day after his departure) that he was gone. And not knowing how affairs might stand in England, but finding he was suddenly gone without our notice, we did hold it our duty to make stay of him where he could be found, until his highness' pleasure were known therein ; which, we may truly say, was done out of sense of our duty, and to answer the trust reposed in us, and not out of any intention to put any the least prejudice to the said Lieutenant-General, otherwise than by stay of him, until his highness were acquainted therewith, and much less to do the least act that might seem to reflect upon your honour, &c.

(Signed) Henry Cromwell, Richard Pepys, Miles Corbett, Matthew Thomlinson.

Dublin Castle, this 28th November, 1655.*

It is seen by the preceding that the Council allege that Ludlow agreed to wait until the pleasure of Fleetwood was known, and that his sudden departure after this agreement led to his being detained till further orders were given.

In the same volume of letters is found one which possesses some interest in connexion with a well-known religious body.

To Colonel Ingoldsby.

Sir,—The Council being credibly informed that there are at present in the city of Limerick divers persons, commonly called Quakers, who have repaired thither out of England and other places, making it their practice to wander up and down, seducing divers honest people, neglecting and impoverishing their families, troubling the public peace of the nation, disturbing the congregations of sober Christians in the worship of God, and with railing accusations aspersing and discouraging divers of the godly ministers of the gospel in their faithful labours, and thereby bringing into contempt the ordinances of God, and encouraging evil-minded persons to looseness and profaneness :—Out of a due sense whereof, their Lordships have commanded me to signify unto you their dislike of such pernicious practices, and that they do (from good grounds) apprehend, that the persons committing such misdemeanours do (under colour of such their wild carriage and proceedings) advance some designs which may be of dangerous consequence to the public good and safety, if not seasonably looked into and prevented ; and do, therefore, desire you to inquire into the truth thereof, and to take speedy and effectual course that such persons as are come thither upon that account be excluded the garrison, and not permitted to return or reside there. And if any of the inhabitants profess themselves such, and shall at any time disturb the congregations when assembled for the service and worship of God, or otherwise break the public peace, you are then to secure such persons, and take care that they be proceeded with according to due course of law in such cases provided, having due regard to preserve (by all good ways and means) the good government of that place, and timely to discountenance and suppress all disorders.

[Thomas Herbert, Clk. Council.]

Council Chamber, Dublin, 25th November, 1656.†

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* Entries of Letters of the Lord Deputy and Council, A. 30, p. 204.

† Entries of Letters, &c. A. 30, p. 212.

The Council had sometimes considerable difficulty in keeping the peace among differing religionists. The following letter from Henry Cromwell may serve as an example of this :—

For Sir John Clotworthy, Knight, Sir John Skerrington, Bart. Thomas Cooper, Arthur Hill, John Duckenfeild, George Rawden, and Roger Kindon, esq. or any two or more :—

Gentlemen,—Having lately perused a petition and representation of grievances from the well-affected inhabitants of the parish of Deriaghy and places about Belfast, as also another paper from Mr. William Dixe, sent hither by Lieutenant-Colonel Duckenfeild, alleging, that during the time divers sober and peaceable people were together in the public meeting-place, there to hear the said Mr. Dixe, and to seek the Lord, Mr. Henry Levingston, preacher at Drumbo, came thither with three or four hundred men, who (after some reviling language) in a tumultuary way rushed into that assembly, to their disturbance. That one of them, in a rude manner, laid his hands upon the said Mr. Dixe, being in the pulpit, to make room for Mr. Levingston, affirming they had order on authority from the Presbytery, which the said Mr. Levingston also owned, withal averring that he would do the like again if required by the Presbytery; with other particulars therein expressed: which action, if committed as is represented, cannot but be apprehended to be of that evil example and dangerous consequence, in disturbance of the public peace, and in contempt and violation of the authority and government of these nations so lately established and published, that as an attempt of so high a nature, the actors and abettors thereof cannot look for any countenance or connivance thereat; so it stands not with that safety and peace which is due to any of the people of this nation, much less to any such therein who in peace and soberness, without breach of the law, profess and practice the fear and worship of the Lord in holiness and sincerity; and accordingly must expect thorough inquiry to be made of the truth of the premises. For which end I have thought it necessary to transmit unto you true copies of what is complained of, and to desire you, or any two or more of you, upon receipt thereof, for better discovery of the fact, with all convenient speed, to appoint some fit time and place wherein to call before you such persons respectively concerned as you shall think fit; and upon hearing the parties, and examination of the whole matter, with the like speed to return unto me an accompt of your proceedings therein, to the end such further consideration may be thereupon had as shall be found just and requisite. And in the meantime, if upon examination of the premises you shall find the coming and assembling of the said Mr. Levingston and those with him to have been unlawful, or unlawfully managed, and that the said Levingston, or any other, were principal actors and abettors thereof, that then you do thereupon forthwith, as justices of the peace, cause such offenders (as you shall think fit) to be bound with good sureties for preserving the public peace, and to be ready personally to appear at such time and place as the authority in this nation shall hereafter appoint.

I remain, gentlemen,

Your very loving friend to serve you,

HEN. CROMWELL.

Phœnix, 22nd of Septr. 1657.*

Dr. Henry Jones was, it seems, appointed to draw up an official narrative of the Irish Rebellion. For this purpose many officers sent him personal narratives of the parts they had severally played in the recent convulsion, and fragments of these accounts still remain in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. It now appears that Dr. Jones had a regular allowance from the government during his labours.

Whereas by an Order of this Board, bearing date the 5th day of September last [1655], Dr. Henry Jones is appointed to compile a narrative of the late bloody rebellion in Ireland; and forasmuch as he hath made his application unto the Board for some allowance for a clerk (which he shall have occasion to employ in the copying out of records and other papers very useful in the said work): It is therefore thought fit and ordered, that the salary of 40*l.* per annum be allowed unto the said Dr. Jones for the defraying of his necessaries, for a clerk, and for taking abstracts out of papers and records, &c.†

We will conclude these specimens of the contents of the Irish Council Books with a letter from the Protector Oliver himself. It is headed in the Council Book "My Lord Protector's Letter to the Commissioners of the Commonwealth," and runs as follows:—

* Entries of Letters, &c. A. 30, pp. 288-9.

† General Orders, A 5, p. 259, &c.

To the Commisioners for Managing Affairs in Ireland,

Gentlemen,—There hath been a petition presented unto us by Edward Lord Clinton, John Milward, and John Agard, Esqrs. representing that, being by your order dispossessed of certain lands in Ireland, which were sold unto them by persons comprehended in the Articles of Dublin, they cannot get to be reinvested in the possession thereof, notwithstanding the same is adjudged unto them or their assigns by the court appointed by Parliament for relief upon Articles of War, and was seconded by a letter from the late Council of State: Upon consideration whereof, and on a view of the Order of the said Court of Articles of the 15th of July last, (a copy whereof is here enclosed,) decreeing the possession of the lands therein mentioned unto the petitioners, together with satisfaction for the rents or profits received or levied contrary to the said Articles, and that decree not only made upon hearing the counsel for the Commonwealth, but also upon consideration had of what you had to offer; and having likewise considered of your letter of the 5th October last to the said Court, and the state of the case there enclosed, and of your other orders and letters directed hither, we see no cause why the said order of the Court of Articles, above mentioned and here enclosed, should not be put in execution; and do therefore recommend it unto you to take care that justice may be done unto the petitioners, so as they may have no further cause to complain.

Your loving friend,

Oliver, P.

Whitehall, 16th Feby. 1653 [1654].*

Such are a few of the many thousand documents of interest and importance, both to the domestic history of Ireland and to the general history of the United Kingdom, which lie buried in the recesses of Dublin Castle. We can only add that our selection conveys a very inadequate idea of the value and interest of the great majority of the collection. The volumes containing the administration of affairs by the Commonwealthmen, both before and after the reign of the Cromwells, will well repay a careful perusal. We may mention, among other documents, an abstract of the affidavits of the massacres (preserved in Trinity College Library), drawn up by the desire of the Parliamentary Commissioners for the information of the Home Government, and which is accompanied by a remarkable letter from them, in which they testify to the feelings of horror and indignation which its perusal had excited in their breasts. Whether the abstract is an abstract of truth or falsehood, it would alone render it interesting that it so strongly affected the feelings, and probably the whole subsequent conduct, of the statesmen of the Commonwealth. May we not then hope that this and similar documents will be soon rescued from their ignominious captivity, and brought within the cognisance of the general public?

S.

WANDERINGS OF AN ANTIQUARY.

By Thomas Wright, F.S.A.

III.—The Kentish Coast from Deal to Lymne.

THE south-eastern shores of Kent are interesting to the antiquary for many reasons. It was here that the Romans first placed their feet on our soil, under the banners of their great commander Julius Cæsar, and they established here two port towns, Dubræ and the Portus Lemanis. To the geologist the chalk hills and chalk cliffs of ancient Albion furnish much matter for reflection and research; and the scenery in many parts is sufficiently beautiful, joined with its proximity to France, to render it one of the most attractive portions of the English coast.

I have just said it was here that Cæsar first landed with his legions, to visit a land till then unknown to the Roman arms. The exact spot where the Romans landed has been a subject of much discussion, and has been by different writers fixed at various places, from Deal to the neighbourhood of

* Letter Book, A 90, p. 646.

Lymne; but Cæsar himself has left us so few observations to identify the place, that the discussion will probably never end in anything better than vague conjectures. In a paper lately read before the Society of Antiquaries, the Astronomer Royal has undertaken to prove, and he has argued the question with great ingenuity, that the place of Cæsar's landing was not in Kent. So far as I could catch Mr. Airy's views, when his paper was read at Somerset House, he argues that when Cæsar left the Rhine to proceed in his expedition against Britain, he was deterred from marching into the country of the Morini *(the Boulonnais)* by the thick and extensive forests, held by hostile tribes, which intervened, and that, avoiding these, he marched to the mouth of the Somme, where he assembled his fleet, and, sailing thence, landed at Pevensey in Sussex, the site of the Roman town of Anderida. He gets over the difficulty of Cæsar's statement that the distance from shore to shore was only thirty Roman miles, by supposing that this number may be an error of the copyists of the manuscripts; and he suggests that as the Latin word *proficiscor* indicates setting out on a journey, but not necessarily completing it, the words *in Morinos proficiscitur* signify only that he set out with the intention of going to the country of the Morini, but that they do not militate against the supposition that he changed his first design, and that he turned off to the south. But, as far as I could hear at the reading of the paper, Mr. Airy did not face the great difficulty which Cæsar's text opposes to this interpretation. Cæsar tells us that *ipse cum omnibus copiis in Morinos proficiscitur*, he set out with all his forces for the country of the Morini, and he adds a reason for his moving thither, *quod inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam transjectus*, "because thence was the shortest passage into Britain." Now if Cæsar had not gone to the country of the Morini, and had not taken the shortest passage, it appears to me, from the general style of his writing, that he would have done one of two things; he would either have omitted to state that he marched with the intention of going to the country of the Morini, or he would have told us of some cause which led him to alter his course. He tells us, moreover, that *huc*, "hither," that is to the coast of the Morini, he had ordered all his ships to assemble and wait his arrival, so that he would have to send them counter orders. Nor do I perceive the force of the Astronomer Royal's argument that his receiving ambassadors from the Morini shows that he was not then himself in their country. We must consider that among these Celtic or German peoples a state consisted of a number of independent chiefs of clans, who joined together in war, but generally negotiated for peace separately. When our victorious Edward entered Scotland with his armies, the chiefs whose territories lay immediately in his route came in and submitted when he was in their country and they felt they could not resist, while those of the distant clans, who had not yet felt the danger of his presence, held aloof and set him at defiance. Just so was it with Cæsar. When he entered the country of the Morini, and took up his quarters on their coast, the chiefs through whose territory he marched made their peace with him, and sent their agents to offer their submission; but those who lay more out of his way, such as the Menapii, held off and sent no ambassadors. It must also be observed that had Cæsar landed at Pevensey he would have been cut off from the interior of the island by the extensive and almost impervious forest of Anderida, which by no means agrees with his own account of his subsequent movements. It is the general opinion of the best of the French antiquaries of the present day that the Portus Itius or Iccius of Cæsar was only an older name of Gessoriacum or Boulogne, and thirty Roman miles would, I believe, be about the length of the passage from that port to Folkestone, which seems to me to answer best to the spot of Cæsar's landing in Britain. We must not argue too closely on the appearance of the country in Cæsar's time from that which it presents now, but, so far as we can judge by his description, his operations seem to have lain towards the wooded districts on the eastern extremity of the weald.

It was the notion of the older antiquaries, which seemed at one time

to be confirmed by the astronomical observations of Halley, that Deal was the place at which Cæsar landed; but the bare downs which stretch thence inland bear no resemblance to the description of the country through which the Roman commander marched. Leland, in the time of Henry VIII. describes Deal as "half a myle fro the shore of the se, a fisscher village, iii. myles or more above Sandwic, apon a flat shore, and very open to the se, wher is a fosse or great bank artificial betwixt the towne and se, and begynneth above Deale, and renneth a great way up toward S. Margaret's clyfe, yn so much that sum suppose that this is the place where Cæsar landed *in aperto litore*. Surely the fosse was made to kepe owte ennemyes there, or to defend the rage of the se, or I think rather the castinge up beche or pible." The latter supposition may be the correct one; but it must be remarked that Roman coins and other remains have been found under the sand-banks in the neighbourhood of Deal.

Deal, though still not a large town, is much more important than it was in the time of Leland. Its position, in face of the Downs, has naturally caused it to increase with the increase of our navy. As Leland describes it, the town is situated on a flat coast, backed by the chalk downs which cover the country in barren undulations inwards to the neighbourhood of Canterbury, and they are many of them covered with Anglo-Saxon barrows. At Walmer the hills approach the coast, which from thence to Dover consists of high cliffs, covered on the face with samphire. The line of the coast makes a bend at the South Foreland, while the road from Deal to Dover runs nearly straight over the barren downs behind. At Dover the chalk hills are loftier, and they run inwards in a high ridge towards Canterbury. Immediately to the west of Dover another ridge commences, and, forming still more elevated cliffs along the coast, turns off a little before we arrive at Folkestone, running inwards almost parallel with the former. The country between these two ridges is formed by chalk hills and downs, more broken than those behind Deal, and much more picturesque, as they are diversified with wood and water. The angle formed by the cliffs coming from Deal, and the first ridge running inward, is crowned by Dover Castle; and the town of Dover occupies the hollow between it and the new range of cliffs running towards Folkestone.

The bold position of *Dover Castle* as a place of strength must strike every visitor, yet under the Romans its importance seems to have consisted more in its lighthouse than in its fortress, of which there are no other traces than earthern entrenchments. The grand port of entry into Britain at this time was Rutupiæ (*Richborough*), and it continued so under the Saxons, until, on account of the clogging up of the harbour, the port was transferred to Sandwich. The Saxons had a town at Dover, and they seem to have had a castle also; but this was entirely eclipsed by the Norman fortress of which there are still such imposing remains. These now form but a part of the complicated system of defensive works, above ground and underground, which render the castle of Dover one of the strongest fortresses known. The principal Roman work consists of a very deep circular intrenchment on the highest part of the hill, within which stands the celebrated pharos, or Roman lighthouse. It is a large and lofty tower, octagonal without and, I understand, square within, tapering slightly towards the top. The wall, which is ten feet thick at the bottom, is composed, after the usual manner of Roman masonry, of a casing of flints, with bonding courses of large Roman tiles, and filled up in the interior with smaller materials mixed with mortar; and the whole has become so hard that it seems like one immense piece of flint, a stern memorial of ages which the mind endeavours to trace back through almost impenetrable obscurity. Adjoining to it is a little church, the history of which is more obscure even than that of the pharos. Its bare walls (for it has long been desecrated) are of very early masonry, filled with Roman bricks, with which the arches of the windows are turned in the Roman manner, although a slight examination will show that it is not Roman work. I believe that antiquaries are generally of opinion that this is a Saxon church, and it certainly deserves very careful



Conical hills near Folkestone.

study. Unfortunately, for some reason or other, the authorities have caused the building to be shut up, and entrance is obtained with difficulty; and, as the only entrance to the pharos was through the church, neither building can now be readily visited in the inside.

The Roman town of Dubræ seems to have stood in the low amphitheatre between the hills now occupied by its modern representative. In digging near the west end of St. Mary's church, in the last century, the workmen came upon the foundations of a Roman house, and uncovered the hypocaust, which, according to the imperfect notions then held by English antiquaries, was supposed to be the remains of baths. I am told that Roman coins and other articles have been frequently picked up on the beach, which would seem to show that the sea had gained upon the land here. Roman tiles found at Dover, like those found at Lymne, are impressed with the letters CL . BR, which have been explained, and I think correctly, *classiarii Britannici*, "the soldiers of the British fleet," or, in other words, the Roman mariners. They show that under the Romans both these towns were stations of the fleet.

Dover is in itself an interesting old town; it has some medieval remains that are worthy of examination, and a few good examples of old street architecture. In the neighbourhood are several picturesque rides; and the lover of medieval architecture may visit the celebrated Norman church of Barfrestone, or the noble cathedral of Canterbury. The coast to the westward of Dover is formed by bold and lofty steeps, the most conspicuous of which is that known as Shakspere's Cliff, which limits the view westwardly from Dover Castle. The line of the railway from Dover to Folkestone threads these advancing cliffs in the most extraordinary manner. At one moment the traveller is immerged in darkness as he passes through the heart of the chalk hill, and in another he as suddenly merges to find himself carried along the foot of the cliff, with the sea expanding to his left. The whole route is a succession of tunnels, until the traveller comes out into opener country about a mile to the eastward of Folkestone. Here, as I have before stated, the chalk ridge turns inland, and it presents a series of conical hills which must have been formed by some primeval movement in the crust of the earth that is not easily understood. The above sketch represents some of the more remarkable of these hills, taken from the east. They are almost all crowned either with ancient tumuli or with intrenchments. The one in front of my sketch is popularly called the Sugar-loaf. It has at the top a large, low barrow, which has probably been flattened by the action

of the weather, for there is generally a very strong wind on the top of these hills. An ancient platform or road is cut into the side of the hill, and winds round to the top; it is seen very distinctly from a distance, and is indicated by the light shade in the cut. The hill immediately beyond this is the one known by the popular name of "Cæsar's Camp," and is crowned by a mass of very formidable intrenchments. Behind this is another advanced but only half-conical hill, crowned with a barrow, from the side of which Mr. Roach Smith extracted fragments of Saxon pottery. This, as well as the barrow before-mentioned, is placed in a noble position, commanding a wide view of sea and land, and reminding us of that chosen for the Saxon hero Beowulf,—

ge-worhton ðа	wrought then
Wedra leóde	the people of the Westerns
hlæw on líde,	a mound over the sea,
se wæs heáh and brád,	it was high and broad,
eð-líðendum	to the sea faring men
wíde tó-syne.	to be seen afar.

The barrow on the top of the hill just described was no doubt once, like that of Beowulf, broad and high, but it is now much worn down. The curious conical hill seen further inland appears also to be crowned by a barrow. The Saxon barrow described above not only commands a magnificent view of the sea and of the distant coast of France, but, as we turn eastwardly, we have the fine intrenchments of "Cæsar's Camp" displayed before us on the opposite height. The annexed cut is taken from a sketch made from the



Cæsar's Camp.

path along the edge of the hill which connects the Saxon barrow with the camp. In the hollow below, in what are called the Cherry-gardens, a tavern, with pleasure grounds, has recently been built—an inviting retreat to the visitors of this interesting neighbourhood.

"Cæsar's Camp" consists of three lines of intrenchments, of which the first incloses a very considerable space, of a long oval form. In the southern end, sea-ward, is a second intrenchment, rising immediately within the former, but leaving a large open area within the outer intrenchment to the north. Within the inner intrenchment again, on the highest point of the hill, is another circular intrenchment, closely resembling (though not so large) that which incloses the pharos at Dover. In fact, after examining Dover castle closely, it original intrenchment seem to me to have borne so close a resemblance to the so-called "Cæsar's

Camp" on the hill I am describing, that I am inclined to believe that this latter also was the site of a Roman pharos, that served as a guide to the sailors approaching the coast. When I lately visited this monument with some friends, we dug out fragments of Roman tile and pottery with the end of a walking stick, within the intrenchments, and there are many inequalities in the ground which seem to indicate the sites of former buildings. The surface of the hill, northward of the intrenchments, is so even that we can hardly help concluding that it had been levelled artificially, and it is bounded eastwardly by a long, low earthen vallum running inland over the hill.

In the fields below, between the hill of Cæsar's Camp and the Sugar-loaf hill, Roman burial-urns have been found, which mark the site of a Roman cemetery, and which show that there was a Roman settlement at or near the modern town of *Folkestone*. These remains are now in the possession of my friend Mr. S. J. Mackie, of Folkestone, from whom I hope we shall shortly have a work which will make us better acquainted with the geological peculiarities of this coast. Mr. Mackie has also obtained a considerable quantity of fragments of pottery from the clay behind Folkestone, just beneath the railway viaduct; and, from some fragments of imperfect Roman tiles found among them, I am inclined to think this was the position of the Roman brick-yards which furnished the tiles for building at Lymne and Dover. The Roman station at Folkestone, if there was one, probably stood further out towards the sea, which is known to have made great encroachments here. Among Mr. Mackie's collections are fragments of Saxon arms and pottery, dug up at the top of the Folkestone cliff, which mark the site of a Saxon cemetery, and may perhaps be taken in evidence that the station of the Romans had been occupied at an early period by the Saxons. It appears, however, subsequently to have been deserted; at least it seems to have been a solitary spot in the time of Ethelbert, the first Christian king of Kent. His son Eadbald, who succeeded him on the throne in 616, was a backslider from the faith, but he was recovered by a pious fraud of the Christian bishops, and among other signs of atonement was the erection of a church at Folkestone dedicated to St. Peter the Apostle. The Christian piety of his daughter Eanswith was so conspicuous that she was afterwards reverenced as a saint. Having resolved to retire from the world, she collected a number of other religious females, and chose Folkestone for the site of a nunnery, because, as it is stated in her life, it was one of the most solitary spots she could find. Perhaps we might add another and a more weighty reason, that, as a deserted Roman settlement, its ruined buildings furnished ready materials for the mason. With a Saxon saint, and that a princess of the royal blood of Kent, we are not surprised that Folkestone soon rose in reputation, and that it became a town of some consequence. We learn from Domesday Book that in the time of William the Conqueror it possessed five churches; yet when the Lives of the English Saints were collected by John of Tynemouth, in the thirteenth century (as we learn from his abbreviator Capgrave), we are told that the encroachments of the sea had swept away Eanswith's nunnery, both church and churchyard.* Perhaps the nunnery was rebuilt a little further from the sea, for in the time of Henry VIII. there were ruins of conventual buildings, which were proved to have been built from ancient materials by the fact that they were partly composed of Roman tiles or bricks. "Hard upon the shore," says Leland, "ys a place cawled the castel yarde, the which on the one side ys

* Elegit locum a vulgi frequentatione remotum, Folkstan nominatum, ubi et pater ejus Edbaldus in honore beati Petri apostoli ecclesiam construxit. Ibi ergo ex parte maris quo remotior dicitur esse ab ipsis ruricolis hujusmodi competentem fundavit ecclesiam, cum officinis sibi suisque comitibus professioni ejus necessariis, a pleno tantum maris gurgite septem jugerum latitudine, id est, viginti octo perticarum distantem. Quæ hodie nusquam apparet. Terra namque a mari consumpta post longum seculum corruit, et ripa maris cimiterium transit.—*Capgrave, Nova Legenda Angliæ, de Sancta Eanswida.*

dyked, and theryn be great ruynes of a solemne old nunnery, yn the walles wherof yn dyvers places apere great and long Briton brikes; and on the right hond of the quier a grave trunce of squared stone." What Leland calls the castle yard is probably the place on the top of the cliff now called the bayle *(ballium)*, behind which there is said to have been an abbey, and stone coffins have been found. The church still stands there. Within the bayle, which has been in a great measure carried away by the breaking off of the cliff, the early Saxon interments were found; one of many proofs that the Christian missionaries established their churches not unfrequently near the places of burial of the unconverted Saxons. Coins and other Roman remains have been found at Folkestone in former times, as well as on the coast towards Hythe, where in the time of Leland a store of Roman coins was dug up by a rabbit.*

The town of *Folkestone* is rapidly improving since the establishment of the present communication by steamers with Boulogne, and it is becoming a fashionable watering-place. Few bathing-towns on the English coast can shew an establishment of the same extent so well conducted as the Pavillion Hotel under Mr. Breach; and Folkestone is certainly the best position for a visitor who would wish to choose a central station from which he might wander over this interesting district. A short walk westward will bring him to the quiet village of Sandgate, which also has become a fashionable watering-place. The sea from this place makes a deep sweep inland, forming an extensive bay, the other extremity of which is at Dengeness. A ridge of green sandstone hills commences at Sandgate, not so high as the more easterly ranges, and more broken. A little beyond Sandgate the military canal begins, which follows for a while the line of the coast, and then crosses the Dymchurch and Romney marshes. We proceed along the bank of this canal to the ancient town of *Hythe*, built at the foot and on the side of the hill. It was formerly a port town, but the sea is now a mile from it, and the rough shingly beach renders it unfavourable for sea bathing. The most interesting object in this town is its church, a mixture of late Norman and early-English architecture. Some of the ornamentation of the later is extremely beautiful, but it has undergone that noxious process of indiscriminate restoration under which our ancient architectural monuments have of late years suffered so much. The object shewn more especially to the general visitor is a vault or charnel-house under the chancel, in which there is a great number of human skulls, now arranged on shelves, with a quantity of bones thrown in a loose heap. A local tradition, not deserving of much credit, states that they are the skulls of the slain in a great battle with the Danes, and topographers have been so far led by this story as to assert that a great number of them have the marks of sword-wounds. This, however, is only partially the case, and they are perhaps the mere remains of a mediæval charnel-house.

A pleasant walk over the hill from Hythe brings us to the extensive ruins of *Saltwood Castle*, an Edwardian fortress, picturesquely placed on the side of a beautiful little valley which opens down to the sea. The fine gateway tower, almost perfect, and now fitted up as a farm-house, appears by the armorial bearings over the door to have been built by Archbishop Courtenay, who held the see of Canterbury from 1381 to 1396.

Immediately beyond Hythe is a break in the chalk hills, through which the carriage road leads to the station at Westenhanger. Proceeding at first along this road, immediately after passing the turnpike, we turn to the left up a little rural lane, ascending a new range of hills. The ascent is at first rather steep, but the labour of the walk is repaid by the beauties of the road. Bushy hedges on each side are filled with wild flowers, especially with different kinds of creepers, among which white convolvuluses, with flowers almost as large as the palm of the hand,

* A cony drawing his yerth betwyxt Folkestan and Hyve did cast up antique mony. —*Leland's Itinerary.*

are conspicuous. Here and there a break in the hedge, or the opening for a gate, reveal sudden glimpses of the extensive prospect over the wide sea below. At the top, we turn from the sea, round a small but thick and wild copse, where we come upon a fine and extensive view inland. The road now loses its picturesque character, and we see no more of the sea till we reach a



View near Lymne.

spot about three miles from Hythe. The view from this point will be best understood by a sketch. The top of the hill to the right is crowned by the towers of *Lymne* church and castle. The hill, sea-ward, is at first precipitous; it then slopes more gradually, and, at the foot, commences the extensive level of the Dymchurch and Romney marshes. In the distance, to the left, is seen the great bay or sweep of the sea ending at Dengeness. The point on which Lymne castle stands is just that where the green sand-stone ridge begins again to turn inwards. On the other side of the hill under the castle, just beyond the wood seen in the sketch, the bank sinks still more abruptly to the level of the marshes. On this latter bank are situated the ruins of the Roman town of Portus Lemanis. The sea appears to have once run inland at the foot of these hills in a creek or bay, by which ships came up to the Roman town; but this channel has been filled up in the course of ages, and dry land now stretches from the hill to the Dymchurch marshes.

There are three ways of reaching the Roman ruins from the spot on which we are now standing. A road turns from that we have been pursuing down the hill to the village of West Hythe at the bottom, and a path across the fields below the wood leads us direct to the site of the Roman town. Or we may take the footpath across the fields before us, and cross over the bank below the castle, but this is a more rugged road. It is more usual to continue along the lane up to the village of Lymne, whence a very steep path behind the castle leads down the hill. The castle, now adapted partly as a farm-house, is an interesting Edwardian structure, which formerly belonged to the Archdeacons of Canterbury. The Roman town no doubt furnished building materials both for it and for the church. The latter is partly Norman, but fragments of Roman tiles are scattered in its walls.

THE ROCKINGHAM MEMOIRS.

Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham and his Contemporaries; with Original Letters and Documents now first published. By George Thomas, Earl of Albemarle. 2 vols. 8vo. 1852.

CHARLES WATSON WENTWORTH, second Marquis of Rockingham, was descended from a family of the name of Watson,—a fact which it is the more necessary to insist upon because his descent is insufficiently, if not inaccurately, stated by the Earl of Albemarle. "His father, Thomas Wentworth," says Lord Albemarle, "was a direct descendant from the celebrated Earl of Strafford." This is true; but how? Sir Lewis Watson of Rockingham Castle, co. Northampton, Bart. was created Baron Rockingham in 1645. Edward, his son and immediate successor in the barony, married Lady Anne Wentworth, eldest daughter of Thomas Wentworth, the celebrated Earl of Strafford.* There were two sons of that marriage—Lewis, who succeeded as the third Baron Rockingham, and Thomas, who assumed his mother's name of Wentworth. This Thomas Wentworth had a son Thomas, who was created Baron Malton, Viscount Higham, and Earl of Malton—honours which came upon him in such quick succession that Sir Robert Walpole said jokingly, soon after his being created an Earl, "I suppose we shall soon see our friend Malton in opposition, for he has had no promotion in the peerage for the last fortnight." His rapidly-attained honours did not end with his earldom, for on the failure of descendants of his uncle Lewis, third Baron Rockingham, the Earl of Malton succeeded to that title, and ultimately, on 19th April, 1746, was created Marquis of Rockingham. This fortunate gentleman was the father of Charles Watson Wentworth, the principal subject of the volumes now before us.

He was born on the 19th March, 1730, the youngest of five sons, all of whom, except himself, died in childhood. In his youth occurred the only romantic incident that is recorded of him. Descended from a staunch Whig family, and bred up in principles of strong attachment to the House of Hanover, his young spirit was roused by the rebellion of 1745. When home from Eton for the Christmas holidays, he persuaded a confidential groom to accompany him, and, under pretence of going out to hunt, he and the groom rode off from his father's seat in Yorkshire to Carlisle, with a view of joining the army of the Duke of Cumberland. The letter in which he sought the pardon of his mother for this wild escapade is printed by Lord Albemarle. It is a singularly simple and unromantic composition, when considered as proceeding from a young "monkey,"

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* Lord Albemarle has printed the following hitherto unpublished letter addressed by Strafford to this daughter. When it was written the bill for his attainder was hurrying its way to the House of Lords. Strafford remained calm; buoyed up by that "trust in princes" which, within a few days, so miserably deceived and betrayed him. He was executed on the 12th May, 1641.

"My dearest Nan,

"The time, I trust, drawes on wherein I may hope to see you, which will be one of the best sightes I can look upon in this world. Your father, as you desired, hath been hearde speake for himself, now thes three weekes together, and within a few days we shall see the conclusion. Ther is, I think, little fear of my life, soe I hope for a meanes to be left me, to let you see how deare and much esteemed you are and ever shall be to me.

"Look that you learne to play the good housewife, for now, perchance, ther may be need of it; yet, however fortune befall me, I shall willingly give you the first good of it, and content myself with the second.

"My dear hartte, plie your book and other learnings, which will be of use unto you hereafter, and you shall see we will live happily and contentedly, and live to see all thes stormes blowen over, that so at leisure, and in fairer weather, I may tell you that which I am, and must infallibly be, in all the conditions of life, your loving father,

"Tower, this 19th April, 1641. STRAFFORDE."

—as he was termed by his aunt Lady Bel Finch,—who had just betrayed a heart so full of patriotic excitement.

It grieves me excessively, he remarked, that I did not think of the concern I was going to give you and my father before such an undertaking; but the desire I had of serving my king and country as much as lay in my power did not give me time to think of the undutifulness of the action.

Five years after this adventurous incident the young Protestant volunteer succeeded, upon the death of his father, to his large estates and ample honours. Shortly afterwards he was elected a Knight of the Garter, and appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber to King George II. As he grew up to manhood his character exhibited no trace of the wildness which might have been anticipated from his ride to Carlisle. Everything else that is told of him indicates, even from early life, a steady, well-balanced mind, distinguished for calm practical good sense and soundness of judgment. Fire, brilliancy, enthusiasm—the qualities which one would have predicated—there was none; but, in their place, the plain straight-forward honesty which may be traced in the letter to his mother, from which we have quoted, combined with a stability and trustworthiness which surrounded him with attached and constant friends. There was however one quality which had a great share in the Carlisle adventure, which shone conspicuous throughout the rest of his life,—an earnest and constant regard for the principles which seated the House of Hanover on the throne. In party language he was a Whig, one of the "Old Whigs," the friends of Protestantism and toleration, the upholders of constitutional liberty as against prerogative, the supporters of King and Church, but of both only in the second place, the first being given to freedom and the rights of conscience.

From the accession of King George I. to the death of George II. the throne was surrounded by men who professed these principles. The opposite party were deemed to be, and in most instances really were, the friends of the Pretender, and were consequently viewed with natural jealousy at court. The accession of George III. brought in a new policy. The King had been taught to believe by Lord Bute that he should govern by power rather than by party; that it was his prerogative to call around him his own ministers, and not to submit to have them forced upon him by a party clique or a parliamentary majority. Halcyon days were to come. Party was to be destroyed. Everything was to be regulated by that pure desire for the welfare of the people which animated the royal breast. The government was to be no longer committed to the heads of the leading Whig families, but to such persons, whether Whigs or Tories, as the King chose to select for his official servants out of the influential men of all parties. Such a theory of government was totally inapplicable to the state of our constitution after 1688. It was an endeavour to return to the ante-rebellion system; to bring back the days of James I. and Charles I.; to restore the ministries of Carr and Steenie, and of Strafford, and of Laud. Still the notion was plausible. Before the death of George II. it had captivated Lord Bute, the political tutor and favourite of Prince George, the heir to the throne; it had captivated the Princess of Wales, who possessed great influence over the mind of her son; it had captivated the young prince himself; and no sooner was the sceptre placed in his hands than Bute was introduced into the cabinet, and made the channel of communicating the royal will. The new theory of government was thus at once reduced to practice, but it required some little time to develope the full amount of mischief which was sure to flow from it.

Within two years after the accession of George III. and under the influence of these new principles, the Old Whigs had been gradually worked out of the Cabinet. Even the Duke of Newcastle, the Whig chieftain whose limpet-like tenacity to office has been a continual theme of ridicule, was teased and worried into resignation. At his own desire many of his friends still remained in office, but their position became gradually more and more untenable. Bute tried to gain some of them over to his system; but Henry Fox, who had previously been one of his bitterest political opponents, and Bubb Dodington, men whose political

virtue was never reckoned to be of the sternest cast, were the principal persons with whom he was successful.

Among the persons with whom courtly blandishments had been as yet unsuccessful was William Cavendish fifth Duke of Devonshire. He had filled the offices of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and First Lord of the Treasury in the preceding reign, and was now Lord Chamberlain. On the retirement of the Duke of Newcastle he explained to the King that, out of respect to his majesty, he would, if he pleased, continue Chamberlain, not deeming that office to be one of a political nature, but that he could no longer take part in councils which he did not approve. The explanation was unsatisfactory to the King and the favourite. The Duke was summoned "to form one of the Cabinet" which was to approve of a measure which was well known to be adverse to his political views. He declined in the most respectful manner. The result shall be told in the words of a letter of the Duke of Newcastle to Lord Rockingham.

The Duke of Devonshire went to St. James's (I believe between you and me) with a design to resign the staff; but that neither I nor any mortal knew, and I am sure was not suspected by the King or Lord Bute. The Duke of Devonshire desired to speak to the King. The page came out and told the Duke of Devonshire that his Majesty had commanded him to tell his grace that he would not see him. The Duke then desired to know to whom his Majesty would have him deliver his staff. His Majesty sent him word by the same page that he would send his orders to the Duke of Devonshire. My Lord Duke has since been with my Lord Egremont, and has delivered to him his key and staff. (i. 136.)

This wanton exhibition of royal insolence immediately produced further resignations. On the same day, Lord George Cavendish, the Duke's brother, rendered up his wand as Comptroller of the Household. He was treated with little less indignity than his brother. Admitted to the royal closet, all that the King said to him was, "If a person wants to resign his staff I don't desire he should keep it." "His Majesty gave his head a toss back and retired towards the window to set the staff down, and this is all that passed."

A week afterwards the Marquis of Rockingham, who had continued in the household of the new sovereign in the character which he had filled in that of his predecessor, requested an audience of the King.

I declared, he says, to his Majesty most fully, that, with the greatest concern I saw that those whose counsels now weighed with his Majesty had by this base step fully explained the tendency of all their proceedings: that this, added to all that was gone before, would increase the alarm which I believed was very general among his Majesty's most affectionate subjects, and that as my continuing in office might look as if I either did not feel these sentiments, or if I did that I disguised them, I begged his Majesty's permission to resign, that I might not appear to act a deceitful part, which I disdained; that I acted upon the dictates of my own judgment, and that his Majesty was the first man whom I had acquainted with my determination. His Majesty's answer was short, only saying that he desired no person to continue in his service any longer than was agreeable to him. (i. 144-5.)

The King's anger was evidently extreme. On the same day on which Lord Rockingham resigned he called, when sitting in council, for the Privy Council register, and with his own hand struck out the Duke of Devonshire's name from the list of Privy Councillors. All parties have united in condemnation of this "wanton indignity to a man of most unblemished character,"—as it is justly termed by Lord Mahon, (Hist. Eng. iv. 411,) no favourer of the party to whom Devonshire and Rockingham adhered.

Other resignations followed, and the Court, with a reckless abuse of prerogative, proceeded to malevolent meannesses of revenge which were altogether unparalleled, and have fortunately ever since remained so. Not only were the Dukes of Newcastle and Grafton and the Marquis of Rockingham dismissed from their Lord Lieutenancies; but, under the direction of Bute and Fox, "every relative, friend, or dependant of the Duke of Newcastle was, one after another, turned out of his office, and their proscription extended even to the offices of Customs and Excise." (i. 154.) Lord Mahon is more precise. "Several old servants of the Duke of Newcastle who had retired and been preferred to small places were rigour-

ously hunted out and deprived of their bread. A yeoman, in Sussex, who had been rewarded with an office for his gallantry in a fight with some smugglers was now treated as harshly as the smugglers themselves might have been—discarded without compensation, as an adherent of the Grafton family. The widow of an Admiral, who had enjoyed for many years, in lieu of pension, the appointment of housekeeper at one of the public offices, now received notice to quit, for no better reason than that she bore the name of Cavendish." (Hist. Eng. v. 34.) The ministers, as was commonly said, turned out everybody that the Whigs had helped to bring in—except the King.

The Duke of Devonshire, "the Prince of the Whigs," as the Princess Dowager sarcastically called him, avoided the further affront of a public dismissal from his Lord Lieutenancy by throwing up his office, and others of his party followed his example. A tyrannical exercise of prerogative at once so mean and odious may well suffice, at any event in part, to account for the intense dislike with which the people soon began to view Lord Bute. From these atrocious acts may also "be dated," as Lord Albemarle remarks, "the first attempt since the Revolution to organise an opposition on constitutional grounds." For several years the opposition was almost entirely ineffective. This arose from many reasons, but chiefly from the multitudinous sections into which the Whig party was at that time divided. The Duke of Newcastle had been their official head, but there was neither sufficient weight in his personal character, nor had he sufficient talent in himself, to command the submission or to guide the energies of the various men who were willing to serve officially around rather than under him.

Ten months sufficed to convince Lord Bute that his conduct in office was placing both his sovereign and himself in danger. He suddenly retired, taking with him Sir Francis Dashwood, his Chancellor of the Exchequer, equally inefficient as a public officer and immoral as a man, and Henry Fox, the zealous agent in the cruel persecution by which Lord Bute's administration is distinguished. Dashwood and Fox were removed into the House of Lords, the former as Lord Le Despencer, the latter as Lord Holland. Bute himself slipped aside into the shade, but for many years continued to exercise his baneful influence over the mind of the King, and, in general estimation, was considered to be the adviser of all the harsh unpopular measures which followed so thickly within the next few years.

The retirement but continued influence of Lord Bute gave rise to a new but most important party in the state, a party which from henceforth assumed a position and exercised an authority entirely inconsistent with the spirit of our government. These were "the King's Friends,"—men who presumed that they knew (either through Lord Bute or by some other private channel) what was the personal opinion of the King upon public measures irrespective of the advice of his responsible ministers, and banded themselves together to carry out that opinion, *coûte qui coûte*.

The first ministry after Lord Bute's was George Grenville's, formed upon Lord Bute's recommendation. But Bute, either dissatisfied with his own work from a very early period, or, as Lord Albemarle thinks, in pursuance of "a favourite scheme of the Leicester House faction, the moment an administration was formed to open a negociation with the chiefs of the different sections of opposition, the object being to ensure a greater degree of subserviency from the ministers to the wishes of the crown" (i. 169), made proposals to Mr. Pitt, and brought about an interview between the great commoner and the King. Pitt was treated with wonderful kindness, remained three hours in the royal closet, and left the King with a full understanding that he was authorised to form an administration, in which all the lately dismissed Whig noblemen were to take part. Pitt thereupon wrote to the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Rockingham, requesting them, and also Sir George Savile, to come immediately to London (i. 171). He also went to Claremont to consult the Duke of Newcastle. But all was in vain. Two days afterwards Pitt had another audience with the King, who had in the meantime consulted George

Grenville (Mahon, v. 57), and the great commoner was dismissed, after two hours' conversation, with "Well, Mr. Pitt, I see this will not do. My honour is concerned, and I must support it."

The substitute found for Pitt and the Whigs was a crazy union between Grenville and the Duke of Bedford. Their administration lasted long enough to disgust the King, involve the parliament still more deeply in the troublesome and undignified dispute with Wilkes, and disgust the people by the defence of general warrants. Two ineffectual attempts were now made by the Duke of Cumberland, commissioned by the King his nephew, to induce Pitt to join the Whigs and form a government. Lord Albemarle has printed a narrative of these negociations, drawn up by the Duke of Cumberland himself, which is a very important and valuable paper (i. 185-203). Pitt seems to have been biassed by his brother-in-law, Lord Temple, who was ambitious that Pitt and himself should take the conduct of the government alone. The Duke of Cumberland was next commissioned to offer the government to Lord Lyttelton, who declined. Bedford and Grenville were then called back for a little while, but, upon a new affront offered by them to the King, whom they are accused of having treated with strange disrespect, Pitt was again applied to. The great man was now auspicious. Everything seemed settled, when lo! Lord Temple "having most peremptorily and determinately refused bearing a part in any shape, great or small, in the administration to be formed," the King was again left without any other resource than that of either going on with ministers whom he detested, or calling to office the whole body of Whigs, towards whom his feelings were scarcely less repugnant. In the end, his Majesty was obliged to submit to the latter alternative. In July, 1765, the Whigs once more resumed the helm. On the retirement of the Duke of Newcastle from office the Duke of Devonshire had succeeded him as leader of the Whigs. On his death in 1764, the vacant headship was assigned to the Marquis of Rockingham, certainly a singular choice, for with all the excellent qualities which we have enumerated, and many others, he had one defect which seemed to render him entirely unfit for the leadership of a party. He was no speaker. He could seldom be prevailed upon or provoked to rise. When he did so he spoke with hesitation and inelegance. "He stood," says Lord Albemarle, "in a similar relation to a great minister—to a Fox, a Grey, or a Russell—which an able chamber counsel bears to an Erskine. He lacked the outward graces. He possessed the inward power. If success in public measures be a test of ability, Rockingham stood pre-eminent." (i. 141.)

Anxious to propitiate Pitt, Rockingham took into his administration several of his friends. Amongst them was the Duke of Grafton, commemorated by Junius. Of this nobleman Lord Albemarle gives us a personal recollection which will not tend, we fear, to relieve him of much of the odium which the great impenetrable shadow has cast upon his memory.*

His grace was not fond of children: they came in for no share of his "endearing condescension." I have a lively recollection of the awe with which he inspired me. As the duke's and my father's country houses in Suffolk were only four miles distant, and the families were on intimate terms, I had frequent opportunities of seeing him during the first twelve years of my life. On some occasions I saw him in the luncheon room at Euston Hall, but this was a rare occurrence, for I was generally hurried out of the room whenever he was expected. I used mostly to meet him riding. He was usually mounted on a fiery thorough-bred horse, on which he sat with much ease and dignity. I know

* Lord Albemarle thinks respecting Junius that "George Grenville was not the author but the originator of the Junius letters; that he employed Mr. Charles Lloyd, his former private secretary, to convey the materials for the work to Mr. afterwards Sir Philip Francis, who dressed them up in his own language; and that after Mr. Grenville's death Lord Temple continued to supply matter to Francis through the medium of Mr. Lloyd, until within seventeen days of the latter gentleman's death. Since that time no letter of Junius ever appeared." We do not think this theory can be supported.

not how far local traditions may have mixed with personal recollections, but the "mind's eye" presents the picture of an elderly gentleman, of spare form, middle stature, straight silver hair, a prominent nose, and a countenance of much severity; and dressed in a light-coloured tight-fitting coat, long black boots, and a small three-cornered hat. But it was not to us little people only that the "Junius Duke of Grafton" was formidable. From the accounts I have heard his nephew, the late General William Fitzroy, give of him, he was evidently an object of terror to

Children of a larger growth.

Many of Pitt's friends stood aloof, Lord Shelburne for instance, whose communications with Lord Rockingham are here printed (i. 231—236). On the other side, Lord Rockingham, like every incoming minister, received many applications which he was obliged to disregard; amongst them one from Lord Holland, whose sly approach Lord Rockingham repelled with calmness and dignity (i. 238—244).

The position of Lord Rockingham as minister was one of infinite weakness. Fiercely opposed by the late ministry, whose acts he was about to condemn and reverse; receiving no support from Pitt or his friends; distasteful to the King, who had not forgotten that the Whigs had refused to "suit the views of a court that required ministers to be not the public servants of the State, but the private domestics of the Sovereign," (i. 248) and voted against, in consequence, without scruple by "the King's Friends," the tenure of office by Lord Rockingham and his friends was from the first one of great uncertainty. The King evidently retained them only until he could "supply their places by a more subservient corps." Their twelvemonth's service was nevertheless most valuable and important. They repealed the American stamp act, they settled the illegality of general warrants, they passed several useful bills to rectify domestic evils introduced by their predecessors. "In no one year," says Lord Albemarle, "between the Revolution and the Reform Bill, were so many immunities gained for the people, or, more properly speaking, so many breaches in the constitution repaired." (i. 141). Lord Albemarle's volume contains many valuable papers in explanation of this period of Lord Rockingham's life. The King's letters to his prime minister are formally civil, but too often, it is to be feared, deceptive: for, whilst to all outward appearance his Majesty was friendly with his ministers, his "Friends," including many members of his own household, voted against them night after night, in spite of the remonstrances of the ministry and the King's promise to protect them against such glaring and barefaced treachery. In the then condition of affairs and parties it is obvious that no administration could stand without the support of Pitt. Lord Rockingham's attempts over and over again to procure Pitt's assistance, offering him the head of the administration and a *carte blanche*, were all in vain. In May, 1766, the Duke of Grafton resigned; in the following month the Chancellor took offence. Losses like these were irreparable. Lord Albemarle thinks they were like the significant tokens of a falling house which are given by certain animals better known than esteemed. Perhaps they were so. On the 7th July the King intimated to the ministers, "with the most frank indifference," that he had sent for Mr. Pitt. All these circumstances receive valuable and original illustration from the first volume of the work before us.

The second volume deals with the Whig party in its long and almost fruitless opposition under Lord Rockingham from 1766 to 1782. The progress of dissatisfaction and misgovernment during the government of Lord North gradually strengthened a feeling in their favour. Their ranks became adorned by the talents of Burke, introduced into parliament and office through Lord Rockingham in 1766, and by those of Charles Fox in 1774. Of the former these volumes contain many interesting letters and relics; of the latter Lord Albemarle gives us one delightful personal recollection. He is speaking of a visit paid by himself and his brother to Fox at St. Anne's Hill: how different to that paid to the Duke of Grafton at Euston!

The period of our visit was the spring of 1806; not long before that attack of illness which a few months later consigned the great statesman to the tomb; although in excellent health at the time we were at

St. Anne's Hill, Mr. Fox was even then unable to walk, and was always wheeled about in a chair; indeed I never saw him except in a sitting posture. The dark black hair of the eyebrows, cheeks, and head, which in the early caricatures obtained for him the designation of "Niger," had given place to a silver white. His dress was a light grey single-breasted coat, with large white metal buttons, a thick woollen waistcoat, drab kerseymere breeches, dark worsted stockings, and shoes coming up to the ancles. His first appearance in a morning was at the children's one o'clock dinner, and that meal was no sooner dispatched than the Prime Minister and his youthful guests would adjourn to the lawn before the house, and devote the remainder of the evening to trap-ball, Mr. Fox having always the innings, and we boys the bowling and fagging out. My father has often mentioned to his children the boyish eagerness and delight with which Fox used to enter into the game.

Lord Albemarle adds, at this point of his book, a letter from the late Princess Charlotte of Wales relating to Fox, which we must also take the liberty to quote, although chronologically it is out of place and has nothing to do with Lord Rockingham. The boldness with which her royal highness stated her affection for the great Whig leader and his principles will perhaps astonish some of our readers. Everybody will acknowledge that it is singularly characteristic. Beyond all doubt it was most honest. The father of the present Lord Albemarle had written to her royal highness his thanks for a present of a bust of Fox. In her reply she states—

I lament, I sincerely lament, not having had the happiness of a personal acquaintance with him [Fox], but that does not deprive me of those feelings and sentiments of veneration, admiration, and respect which I shall ever entertain for his public and private virtues.

Nor shall I ever stand in need of being reminded of his name nor great deeds, while there are such able men, though few in number (comparatively speaking) who make it their study, as well as their pride, to follow as closely as possible the precepts of their late great leader. Which to admire most I am at a loss to know, for turn to either side one beholds so much that calls forth unqualified praise that it would be a difficult task imposed. He has been one of those few, those very few, who have really had the good of their country at heart, and in view, not in words merely, but who, both in thought and deed, acted for that alone; one who by his uncorrupted integrity, proved what a patriot and a statesman was, and who united these two different characters (which ought never to have been divided). Of all his numerous deeds none are so much to be cherished as his abolition of that cruel and most disgraceful procedure (particularly to this country, which is called a free one), the slave trade, and his laudable exertions for universal toleration and comfort to our unfortunate and grossly-abused sister kingdom, which, alas! was not crowned with success; and this is the man who, after devoting his time, health, and at length life, is called a revolutionist; one who subverts (at least tries to subvert) the laws and liberties of this country. Who would, who could, and who can believe this? None who have their eyes open, and have an unprejudiced judgment, but the short-sighted and jaundiced eye of the people. Many there are who say they understand the word toleration. I will grant they do, but not in deed. There are even some dignitaries in the Church who pique themselves upon their learning, but do not seem, no more than the temporal peers, to comprehend its meaning, or else they who are to preach meekness and charity would certainly not, I should conceive, seem to rejoice so at the sufferings of Ireland, nor utter such virulent protests against their just claims. In fine, the word bishopric includes everything; that is, the touchstone of action, the spring from whence all that holy fire issues; that God that they teach (or at least feign to do) who enjoins charitableness and forgiveness is wholly forgotten in their rancorous hatred towards an oppressed and unfortunate people, whose crime is following other ceremonies, not owning these dignitaries, but above all having the name of Irishmen. It is with honest pride, the pride of a true-born English person, that I avow these sentiments, principles that I am convinced are the only true foundation of this country and the spirit of the Constitution; nor shall I be ashamed to broach them before the whole world, should I ever be called upon.

Thank God there are some young of both sexes, some that I have the happiness to know personally, as well as from report, that feel firm at this state of things, and that are from their hearts and minds followers and admirers of your late inestimable friend. Happy, thrice happy, will the moment be when the plans Mr. Fox pursued and planned are put into full force; then, indeed, will England have

cause to rejoice, she may lift up her head in conscious superiority and proud pre-eminence. (i. 293-5.)

In 1782 the Whigs were again forced into power by the strength of their parliamentary phalanx. Lord Rockingham was still their leader, but only for a few months. His health had long been feeble, and a sudden attack of influenza brought him easily to the grave on 1st July, 1782, at the early age of 52. His powers and virtues were eloquently and affectionately commemorated by Burke in a long inscription upon a mausoleum erected to his memory in Wentworth Park by the late Lord Fitzwilliam.

The present volumes produce a far more favourable impression of the character and talents of Lord Rockingham than that so lately given us by Lord Mahon in his History of England. Lord Mahon's fondness for the illustration derived from a piquant anecdote, and his feelings as an anti-Whig, have conduced to the formation of opinions upon this subject which the fuller information contained in these important volumes ought to modify. Lord Rockingham is here proved to have been a sensible and able man; probably a slow man, but certainly a man of excellent judgment, of sound and liberal views in politics, and attached, as ardently as was consistent with his nature, to those free institutions which are the glory of our country. Under his guidance the Whig party maintained its position unsullied by rashness or factiousness, in spite of the well-known antipathy entertained towards them by George III. To their steady opposition the country may now point as one of the most obvious causes of our preservation from that vortex of revolution into which the principles of government acted upon in the early part of the reign of George III. must infallibly have conducted us. And yet Lord Rockingham was not a man who ought ever to have filled the place of a party-leader. His obvious deficiences should have prevented a selection founded upon that Whig attachment to certain leading families, and to a certain amount of station, which is at once their strength and, when carried to excess, as it clearly was in this instance, their weakness. Whiggism can never be popular so long as this ingredient in its party management is acted upon to the extent of preferring such a man as Lord Rockingham to a position for which he was so obviously unfit. What more striking proof of his insufficiency than that contained in a letter in the present work from the King? "I am much pleased," said his Majesty, "that opposition has forced you to hear your own voice, which I hope will encourage you to stand forth in other debates." Was this addressed to some young lad new to the world and to the House, who had just wetted his feet in the waters of debate, and whom the King desired to encourage to plunge in head-foremost? It was to Lord Rockingham, the prime minister forced by the Whigs upon the King, the man whose duty it was to lead a party which had to combat in debate against Lyttleton and Temple in the one House, and against Pitt and Grenville in the other.

Lord Albemarle's book is well edited. The illustrative notes are useful, and by no means over numerous. We hope the text of the original papers has been well looked to. Here and there a word seems to have dropped out, and, in one or two places, we have imagined that we could discover mistakes in copying; for example, at i. 195, ought not Lord Egremont to be Lord Egmont? In a work of less value these things would be unimportant, but in such a work as this they should be well attended to. We hope that will be the case in a new edition, which we have no doubt will soon be called for. Taken as a whole, this is the best and most important work we know relating to the early part of the reign of George III.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Architectural Nomenclature—The Domesday-Book of King Edward—Misreading in William of Worcestre's description of the Cloisters at Norwich—Illustration of the Domesday survey of Chingford, in Essex, and feudal homage performed there—Remarkable Frost in the Winter of 1683-4—Lines for a Box by the late Bartholomew Frere, esq.—Roman Urns and Fresco Paintings at St. Olave's, Chichester.

Architectural Nomenclature.

Mr. Urban,—I should be much obliged by the insertion in your Magazine of the following remarks on a subject which has lately excited some little controversy. They were read by me at the February meeting of the Archæological Institute.

Yours, &c. Edward A. Freeman.

In the Review of Mr. Sharpe's "Seven Periods of Architectural Nomenclature," in the last number of the Archæological Journal, Mr. Sharpe is said to have proposed "a new system of classification." I am induced to make a few remarks on this subject, hoping to show that the proposed classification is not new.

Mr. Sharpe's seven divisions include two forms of Romanesque, four of Gothic, and one Transitional. It is to the Gothic part of the subject that I shall confine myself, which has lately afforded the materials of a controversy in the Builder between Mr. Parker, Mr. Sharpe, myself, and others.

So far as Gothic architecture is concerned, the change proposed is to divide Mr. Rickman's "Decorated" style into two, "Geometrical" and "Curvilinear," and to substitute the name "Rectilinear" for "Perpendicular."

I have first to mention that in a review of Mr. Poole's "History of Ecclesiastical Architecture in England," in the fifth volume of the Archæological Journal, it is stated that "the introduction of a new style between the Early-English and the Decorated was proposed to the Oxford Architectural Society by Mr. E. A. Freeman in 1842; the same idea has since been taken up by Mr. Paley, and now by Mr. Poole." This statement, so far as regards myself, has been repeated by Mr. Parker in the Builder, with the addition that I first proposed the name Geometrical. Now I am not anxious to claim anything more than belongs to me, so I must profess that I have no right to the praise (or blame, as the case may be) implied in these statements. In 1842 I had said nothing on the subject, but the recognition of a "Geometrical style" had been proposed by some one else—I do not at all know who—before that time, as it is argued against in the introduction to the Oxford Society's Guide published in that year.

What I have done I will now state, and, though I make no claim to originality, I think I can show that Mr. Sharpe's classification has no claim to the praise or blame of novelty.

Before a body of which Mr. Petit is so active a member, I need not descant on his merits as, to my mind, by far the first writer in his own branch of the subject. Had he always worked out what he has merely hinted, he would really have left all the rest of us nothing to say. As it is I have for a long time made it my business to develope his hints. Every student must have by heart, or nearly so, the wonderfully clear and convincing passages where Mr. Petit divides Gothic architecture into "Early Complete" and "Late Complete," the Decorated style being divided between the two. I have never liked the names; I have always accepted the division.

In 1843 I first read a paper on the subject before the Oxford Society, in which I seem to have already adopted Mr. Petit's division, as I speak of the "Geometrical Decorated" as "a transition from the simple lights of the Early-English to the complete Decorated and Perpendicular styles."* I was then, it would seem, feeling my way towards the fourfold division, but had not fully developed it.

In May, 1845, Mr. Basil Jones read a paper in which he expressed his full agreement with Mr. Petit's division.†

In October, 1845, I read another paper in which I clearly adopted Mr. Petit's classification, dividing Gothic architecture into two styles, "Early" and "Continuous," assigning Geometrical Decorated as a variety of the former and Flowing of the latter.‡ This comes very near to the fourfold division.

In 1846 this paper was reviewed in the Ecclesiologist, a periodical which has always maintained a contrary view. I answered the notice at length in April that year, and here at last distinctly set forth the fourfold division. "I reckon," my words are, "two great divisions of Gothic,

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* Report for Lent Term, 1843, p. 13.
† Report for Easter Term, 1845, p. 49.
‡ Report for Michaelmas Term, 1845, p. 36.

each subdivided into two classes; and these four styles I would call Lancet, Geometrical, Flowing, and Perpendicular. *

In the meanwhile a paper had been read before the Oxford Society, by Mr. G. W. Cox, advocating my division, or rather that of Mr. Petit,† while arguing against my view of the superior excellence of Perpendicular.

In 1849 there was a controversy in the Society as to the new threefold nomenclature proposed by the Ecclesiological Society. I then wrote a paper against it, again advocating the fourfold division as theoretically accurate, while recommending Rickman's nomenclature in describing particular buildings. This was a very slight and occasional production, but Mr. Parker thought it worth publishing in a separate form, under the title of Thoughts on the Nomenclature of Gothic Architecture. The same year I published my "History of Architecture," where I developed at greater length ‡ the view I had briefly set forth in the letter to the Ecclesiologist. The same division and nomenclature I have used in my Essay on Window Tracery, in the preface to which I recognise Mr. Sharpe and Mr. Poole as having in the meanwhile adopted my views.

Between the publication of my History of Architecture and the completion of my Essay on Window Tracery, Mr. Sharpe completed his work on the latter subject, and published his "Seven Periods." In the latter he distinctly works out (what is involved in the former) the same fourfold division as myself, only substituting the names "Curvilinear" and "Rectilinear" for "Flowing" and "Perpendicular."

Mr. Sharpe also states in one of his letters to The Builder that he had previously set forth the same view at the Lincoln meeting of the Institute in 1848. I was not present at that meeting, and the paper is not printed in the Lincoln volume of Proceedings; so I am unacquainted with its contents.

I have entered into these somewhat egotistical details to show what I think, if only for the sake of truth, should be known—that Mr. Sharpe has put forth no new division of Gothic architecture, but only adopted one which several members of the Oxford Society had previously worked out from hints given by Mr. Petit. Mr. Petit, Mr. Poole, Mr. Jones, Mr. Cox, and myself have all had our share in working it out, though I believe I happened to be the first to put forth the division in a tabular form. This is fully admitted in a review of Mr. Sharpe and myself in the first number of the Architectural Review;§ and since then, in the course of our controversy in The Builder, I was highly gratified by a letter appearing in which Mr. Scott spontaneously stepped forward as the advocate of my claim to be considered the first complete developer of the fourfold division.

I have no wish, however, to accuse Mr. Sharpe of plagiarism. I believe we have worked separately, and developed the same conclusions independently. I was ignorant of Mr. Sharpe's paper at Lincoln; he was probably equally ignorant of our Oxford papers, and of the controversy in the Ecclesiologist. But I must confess that I was surprised at his putting forth his own nomenclature, in the "Seven Periods," without referring, even as a coincidence, to the fact that I had previously made the same division in the "History of Architecture;" the more so, as it appears from his letters to The Builder that he is well acquainted with the book and with its conformity with his own views. I have learned much from Mr. Sharpe's writings, and in my own have always endeavoured to do him justice; but this I did not learn from him; I would fain believe that neither did he learn it from me, but it would have been only fair to acknowledge so remarkable an agreement between two independent writers.

The Domesday Book of King Edward.

Mr. Urban,—There is an often-cited passage in Ingulphus || that shews a tradition existed of there having been a Domesday Book preceding that of William the Conqueror. From the expressions he uses it may be collected that no such book had been seen by the Chronicler, and that he had not obtained any other than a traditionary report concerning it; but (in conformity with the tradition then existing) he ascribed it to King Alfred.

That the Domesday attributed to King Alfred was but a collection of laws and ordinances has long been the opinion of the ablest legal antiquaries, to which I may add the opinion of those of the present day: but the tradition of a Domesday pre-existent to that of the Conqueror derives some colour, if not confirmation, from various entries in a MS. volume in the British Museum, intituled "Liber Evidentiarum Monast. S. August. Can-

* Ecclesiologist, vol. v. p. 184.
‡ Pp. 338-355.
|| Hist. Ingulphi, ed. Gale, pp. 79, 80.
† Report for Lent Term, 1836, p. 8.
§ P. 77.

tuarensis. etc." (Bibl. Arundel, 310,) which was written by W. Biholt, a monk of that abbey,* about 1300, as I collect from the handwriting and from the circumstance that an abridgment of the statutes contained in it does not notice any statute of later date than the 7 Edw. I. The references to some survey or document of that nature, or as the Latinized jargon calls it, the *Domusdey* of Saint Edward, coupled with the notice of the place theretofore called *platenholt*, together with the distinction noted with regard to another place, "Sellinge," scil. that it was "of the ancient demesne of Saint Augustine," so clearly point to a pre-existing Domesday Book that I feel obliged to call your readers' attention to these entries, notwithstanding the assertion contained in the dissertations on Domesday Book, that "the most diligent investigation has not been able to recover among the records, either of the Saxon or of later times, the slightest indication that such a survey was ever known. Had it existed in the century immediately preceding the Norman Conquest, it would have prevented the necessity of giving those minute descriptions of land so common among the later Saxon charters." Appendix (M) to Second General Report from the Commissioners on Public Records, p. 383.

"*Beawesfeld.*

P. 129. "Offa Rex Merciorum tempore Sancti Lamberti† Cant' Archiepiscopi xiij. dedit Manerium de Beawesfeld cum pertinentibus, quod Manerium solebat pertinere ad vestitum monachorum ut patet *in Dom⁹deio Sancti Edwardi Regis*, quod ibi vocatur *platenholt*. Sed nunc per incuriam alienatum. Et Abbas recipit decem solidos de ecclesia in signum dominij tanquam firmam, ut patet in compositione inter nos et Archidiaconum.

"*Bodisham et Wylrỳntone.*

P. 132. "Egelnot⁹ bigga dedit sancto Augustino Bodisham et Wỳlrỳntone consensu domini sui Regis Edwardi tempore Eadsini‡ Cant' Archiepiscopi xxx^mi. Et Wỳlrỳntone solebat pertinere ad cibum monachorum sicut patet *in dom⁹deyo Sancti Edwardi.* Set ambo maneria nunc tenentur per certum redditum et liberum servicium et sectam ad magnam curiam.

"*Kenỳntone.*

"Ad manerium de Kenỳntone tempore Regis Edwardi pertinebant quatuor solini in tenura et preterea unum jugum in dominio quod semper fuit liberum, sicut patet *in dom⁹deyo Sancti Edwardi.*

"*Sellinge.*

P. 134. "Manerium de Sellinge est de antiquo dominico sancti Augustini sicut patet *in dom⁹deyo Sancti Edwardi.*"

Yours, &c. T. E. T.

[Note.—The discovery made by our Correspondent is one of great interest and importance, should the view which he has taken of "the Domesday of King Edward" prove to be correct; but that there were several *local* records which received the name of Domesday will, we think, appear from "The Domesday of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London," which is being edited for the Camden Society by Mr. Archdeacon Hale. For the estates of *the cathedral church of Christ* at Canterbury such a Domesday will be found printed in Somner's Canterbury (edit. Batteley), pp. 47 *et seq.* and in the Monasticon (new edit.), vol. i. pp. 100 *et seq.* In that record the destination of the rents of each manor is particularised as *pro cibo monachorum, pro vestitu*, &c. and it is such a Domesday, or possibly another portion of the very same, that we conceive "the Domesday of King Edward" may have been.—Edit.

Misreading in William of Worcestre's description of the Cloisters at Norwich.

Norwich, March 15.

Mr. Urban,—In the course of some recent investigations into the early history of Norwich Cathedral, I was struck by the frequent repetition in most of the later accounts of a reference to a boss in the Cloister said to represent the *Espousals*, or *Sacrament of Marriage*, and stated to be at the south-west corner, over the door of the Refectory.

On looking for it, I could find no boss answering that description. The boss immediately over the Refectory door has Adam and Eve, with the tree of knowledge between them.

Blomefield appeared to be the first to

* Described in Tanner's Not. Mon. tit. "Canterbury," as "Registrum hujus Abbatiæ, *Byholt* appellatum, MS. penes dom. Heneagium Finch de Ravenston in Com. Buckingh. 1646. Collectanea inde in bibl. Dewesiana." John Rastell also refers to this book, under this name, in his Termes de la Ley, p. 54, ed. 1579.

† Lambertus, or Lambrithus, A.D. 762 to 791. Heylin.

‡ Eadsinus, Eadsius, or S. Eadlinus, A.D. 1038 to 1050. Heylin.

refer to it, in his account of the building of the Cloister; his words are: "The other five arches and the south side of the Cloister, to the arch where the *Espousals* or Sacrament of Marriage was carved on its top, were rebuilt by Bishop Salmon and his friends." Further on he adds: "The west side from the *Espousals* aforesaid, with the fine carved entrance towards the Refectory or common eating-hall, together with the lavatories, and the door entering into the Strangers' hall, was built by Jeffrey Simonds, rector of St. Mary in the Marsh." (Vol. iv. 8vo. edit. p. 3.) He again alludes to it at p. 42: "At the grand south entrance marked D in the plan, [the Refectory door before named] are the Espousals or Sacrament of Marriage carved in stone; the custom being formerly for the couple who were to be married to be placed at the church door, where the priest used to join their hands and perform the greatest part of the matrimonial office; it was here the husband endowed the wife with the portion or dowry contracted for; which was therefore called *dos ad ostium ecclesiæ*, or the dowry at the church door; and from hence the poet Chaucer, who lived in Edward the Third's time, in his Wife of Bath, hath this:

"She was a worthy woman all her live,
Husbands at the church dore had she five.

"On the right hand of this door are the two lavatories . . here the monks used to wash their hands before they went into the common eating hall, *the towels hanging on the left hand of the door*."

Blomefield nowhere mentions his authorities for these particulars; but it is clear that the Itinerary of William of Worcestre formed the foundation of his account of the erection of the Cloisters.

This Itinerary is in the Library of Corpus College, Cambridge, and was published by Nasmith in 1778, and an extract from it, derived from Nasmith, but with several emendations, is printed in the last edition of the Monasticon. Of Salmon's and Simonds's work it has, according to the Monasticon version, the following account:—"Residuum vero v. versus ecclesiam cum ostio ejusdem et versus ostium quo transitur ad infirmarium et ab illo ostio usque ad illas le civerys *in quibus maritagia dependent*, factum est sumptibus Johannis Elys* Norwicensis episcopi et aliorum amicorum . . . . *A maritagiis* vero cum ostio refectorii ac lavatoriis factum est sumptibus Galfridi Simonds rectoris de Marisco . . ."

The principal difference between this part of the description and the version of Nasmith is, that in the latter "maritagia" and "maritagiis" are written "mariatagia" and "mariatagiis."

It occurred to me that all Blomefield's story about the "Espousals" had its origin in a very trivial error in his transcript of the Itinerary, and that any difficulty in understanding Worcestre's description would be obviated if the word "maritagia" should turn out to be a misreading of "manutergia" (towels) in the original MS.

Under this impression I wrote to a Fellow and Librarian of one of the Colleges, begging him to make a careful inspection of the MS. in the Corpus Library. This he was kind enough immediately to do, and he reports to me that the particular words in the original are "*manit'gia*" and "*manit'giis*."

Salmon's work therefore reached from the Infirmary door to the arches "*where the towels hang;*" Simonds's work commencing "*From the towels.*"

I trouble you with this long exposition, because Blomefield's description and Nasmith's transcript have been very extensively made use of, and also because it shows how necessary it is in all our investigations to look carefully into original *authorities*—for here a single stroke of the pen makes all the difference.

Yours, &c. HENRY HARROD.

ILLUSTRATION OF THE DOMESDAY SURVEY OF CHINGFORD, CO. ESSEX, AND FEUDAL HOMAGE PERFORMED THERE.

Mr. URBAN,—In Domesday Book, in the account of the manors in the county of Essex belonging to the cathedral church of St. Paul's, it is related of the manor of Chingford that it had been deprived, since the days of the Confessor, of one hide and eight acres of meadow by Peter of Valoines:—

"De hoc manerio abstulit Petrus de Valoniis unam hidam et viij. acras prati quæ pertinebant manerio tempore regis Edwardi." (Domesd. tit. Chingefort, ii. 12, b.)

In a cartulary still in the custody of the Dean and Chapter, called the Liber Pilosus (for the perusal of which I have to express my acknowledgments to the Ven. Archdeacon Hale), I have met with a very interesting illustration of this passage of the Domesday survey. It is a certificate recording the restoration by the same Peter, on his deathbed, of the land at

* Bishop Salmon was called John of Ely.

Chingford, which he had unjustly withheld from the Church: and it takes the form of a letter or certificate addressed by the bishop (Hugh de Arevall, or Orivall, who held the see from 1075 to 1084) to R. de Valognes, the son of Peter:

"H. Ep'c. R. de Valonio salt'. Testimonium porto Canonicis de S'c'o Paulo q'd Pet's pat' tuus moriens reddidit eis quandam hidam de t'ra quam injuste tenu'at quietam et sine om'i calumpnia apud Cingfort* et egit inde penitenciam et quesivit absolucionem. presentib' Will'o de Albinio et Will'o filio suo et multis aliis instantibꝫ et s'vientibꝫ in morte sua." [fo. 5, a.]

It is not only as a fragment of local or territorial history, but also with reference to the baronial family of Valognes, that this record is of importance. Dugdale, in his Baronage, i. 441, states that Peter de Valognes enjoyed at the Domesday survey twelve lordships in Essex, one in Cambridgeshire, one in Lincolnshire, seventeen in Hertfordshire, twenty in Norfolk, and six in Suffolk; in which last county, at Orford, his descendants had their capital seat, or head of their barony. He states that the same Peter founded the priory of Binham, in Norfolk, in the lifetime of King Henry I. and was appointed by that monarch, in the 7th year of his reign, a commissioner to inquire concerning the liberties, &c. of the church of Ripon. Dugdale further states that Peter left Roger his son and heir, who flourished in the time of the Empress Matilda.

But the charter before us shows that the first Peter was dead in the time of Bishop Hugh, that is, during the life of the Conqueror; and that he left a son and heir R(obert) or R(oger): wherefore, there appears good reason to conclude that there were two more generations, or heads of the family, than those enumerated by Dugdale.

Happening to possess another document relating to Chingford, of some antiquity, though of considerably later date than the former, I take the opportunity to append it. It relates to the performance of a feudal homage, of which I believe similar instances existed elsewhere, which was rendered at the parsonage of Chingford, as the relief for entering on a tenement at Chingford Hatch. The performance recorded took place early in the reign of Elizabeth, and the manuscript is evidently contemporary; but, as its orthography is especially uncouth, I have not thought it necessary to retain it.

"The xijth day of October, the year of our Lord God a thousand five hundred three score and one, came Richard Hobsonne and Allx his wife, and Roger Netteltone his servant, and Mary Hobsonne his maiden, to the parsonage of Chengford, at the commandment of Robert Lee, being farmer of the said parsonage for William Axford then being parson: and there the said Richard Hobsonne did his homage and paid his relief in manner and form here follows for one tenement at Chengford Hatch, the which half was purchased of George Monoxe, esq. First, the said Richard did blow three blasts with a horn at the said parsonage, and afterwards received of the said Robert a chicken for his hawk, a peck of oats for his horse, a loaf of bread for his greyhound, and afterwards received his dinner for himself, his wife, his man, and his maiden. The manner of his coming to the said parsonage was on horseback, with his hawk on his hand, and his greyhound in his slip, and after dinner he blew three blasts with his horn at the said parsonage, and then paid twelve pence of lawful money for his relief, and so departed. All these ceremonies were done for the homage and relief of the said tenement at Chengford Hatch, as before had been done and accustomed to be done out of time of mind, as did appear by the report of Thomas Doosson, being of the age of fourscore years, William Cordell the elder, being of the age of threescore years, John Coydell, the age of threescore years. These being witnesses: George Stondon, George Shelley, William Cordell the younger, John Kyng, and Thomas Clarke, and others."

Yours, &c. T. E. T.

Remarkable Frost in the Winter of 1683-4.

Mr. Urban,—Our ordinary historians do not, I think, say much if anything of a remarkable frost which occurred in the winter of 1683-4, though it is mentioned in some of the letters and diaries of the time. Perhaps it may be of use to some future historical reader of the Gentleman's Magazine if I briefly draw attention to the circumstance.

On the fly-leaf of my copy of Lambard's Archeion, or a discourse upon the High Court of Justice in England, "printed by E. P. for Henry Seile, dwelling at the Tyger's-head in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1635," there is the following note in the handwriting of the seventeenth century:—"Bought at a shopp upon the Ice in the middle of the Thames, Jan. 26th, 1683.

* The *c* before a vowel in Saxon has the power of *ch*.

. . . Y^e^ ffrost began about y^e^ beginning of December [1683], and people kept trades on y^e^ Thames as in a ffaire till y^e^ 4^th^ ffeb^r^, 1683-4, above forty coaches daily plying on y^e^ Thames as on drye land."

The Historian's Guide or Britain's Remembrancer, published in 1690, "at the Green Dragon without Temple-bar," says, under date January 28th, 1683-4, "This month was so hard a frost that the River of Thames was so frozen that many hundreds of booths were built thereon; coaches in term time went to and from the Temple to Westminster, and foot passengers as thick as in any street in London. There were also several diversions, as bull-baiting, nine-pin playing, &c. and a whole ox roasted on the Ice against White-hall."

The MS. note in my Archeion gives the date when the ice begun to break up, the 4th of February, the very day on which the Earl of Danby was brought from the Tower, where he had been kept a prisoner five years; and consequently, contrary to the usual custom with state delinquents, he must have been carried through the city and along the Strand to Westminster, a circumstance which has hitherto escaped notice. Indeed the fact of his being brought up on that day at all is overlooked by Lingard and the general historians. The frost set in a day or two before Algernon Sidney's execution—a fact which might be usefully remembered by the future biographer of that distinguished patriot; for I cannot believe that the world will always be content with the incomplete and spiritless prolusions of Meadley and Blencoe on so rich and interesting a theme to all lovers of their country and their country's liberties. Yours, &c. D.

March 15th, 1852.

Lines for a Box by the late Bartholomew Frere, Esq.

Mr. Urban, — The following lines, commemorative of a very curious coincidence, were written by the late Bartholomew Frere, esq. They are engraved on a box in my possession, and which was made from a portion of a water-butt, stamped with the name "George and William," washed on shore near Worthing, together with other portions of the wreck, on the 23rd of January, 1834, at which place I then happened to be staying. This merchant ship, the George and William, bound from Jamaica to London, and freighted with produce in which I had an interest, was wrecked on the Bone Bequez, to the west of L'Ancresse Bay, Guernsey, on Sunday the 12th of that month.

Yours, &c. C. E. L.

Dum Georgii et Wilhelmi inutile heu gerens
Nomen carina ab occidentis insulis
Redit sinum in Aremoricum adacta frangitur,
Securus inter hæc sibi otium parans
Herus peragrat littus adversum Angliæ,
Sparsasque cernit fluctuum ludibria,
Navis ruinas advehi et novit suæ;
Hinc jussa fieri quam videtis pyxidem,
Gazis virisque perditis supersum Ego.

Roman Urns and Fresco Paintings at St. Olave's Chichester.

Chichester, March 25.

Mr. Urban,—You have already made mention of some discoveries which have been made in the ancient church of St. Olave in this city, and of which I forwarded to you a statement, which you were kind enough to publish in your Magazine for February.

In the number for this month there is a notice from a Correspondent who does not entertain the opinion of the writer of the previous article; but he is in error, no doubt, as the arch described is undoubtedly *Roman*.

The recent discovery of two Roman urns must serve to convince any one that this church was built on the site of a Roman temple, and it is most probable that the urns which contained the ashes of the dead were deposited under the arch.

The statement I inclose was published in the Sussex Express of last week. "In the early part of the week the workmen employed in the alterations of this ancient church, found built into the upper part of the wall, at the east end, two Roman urns, which are at present in the possession of Messrs. Johnson and Inkson, the churchwardens of the parish. Many have visited the church since the discovery, and on Wednesday, as a parishioner, Mr. Beatson, accompanied by Mr. Dale, were inspecting that portion of the wall where the urns were found, their attention was arrested by glimpses of colour shewing through the plaster on the wall above the former locality of the altar. These gentlemen proceeded to remove the several coats of whitewash and plaster, which have no doubt been accumulating for centuries; and after working with considerable perseverance and intense care for some time were at length rewarded by the discovery of a brilliant series of fresco paintings, the colouring of which was in a wonderful state of preservation. The series consists of a centre piece of two figures, seated on a bench of trellis-work, and six full-length figures on either side. The figures in the centre are supposed to represent our

Saviour and the Virgin Mary; the others, the Twelve Apostles, standing in speaking attitudes. Each compartment is surrounded by an arch of the lancet period, supported by ribbon columns. The figure of St. Peter, with the keys, is very prominent, and obtains immediate notice from the fact of the face being quite perfect. The whole of the figures, as well as the perspective, prove it to be the work of an able artist, considering the early age at which the whole must have been executed. Competent judges pronounce it to be of the early Norman period, and, although some parties have supposed that the figures are intended to represent alternately a male and female, a careful scrutiny will, we think, lead to the conclusion, that, for the sake of variety and effect, the artist designed some of the faces more youthful than others, as is frequently the case in our modern stained-glass windows."

Yours, &c. W. Watkins, Rector.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The British Museum—The Department of Practical Art—The Crystal Palace—Royal Monuments in Westminster Abbey—Removal of Monuments in Churches—Recent alterations in Lambeth Church—Proposed Monuments to the Tradescants, Ashmole, Butler, and Walcott—Alterations and Discoveries at Windsor Castle—The Temple of Serapis—Roman Palace at Paris—The Christian Antiquities of Rome—Literary Forgeries.

A new arrangement has been made for the hours during which the British Museum may be visited during the longer days of the year. It will in future be open from 9 to 4 o'clock during the months of November, December, January, and February; from 9 to 5 o'clock during the months of March, April, September, and October; and from 9 to 6 o'clock during the months of May, June, July, and August:—that is, for one hour less than before during the summer months (when it has been found that few persons remained during the last hour), and for one hour more in the two spring and two autumnal months. In these arrangements the hours for attendance in the Reading Rooms are included.

The formation of a new department of the Board of Trade, under the name of The Department of Practical Art, has been announced by a circular addressed to the local committees of Schools of Design. This department is to consist of two superintendents and a secretary. One of the superintendents will place himself in communication with the manufacturers. He is to correspond with local committees, managers of schools, and other officials, both for receiving and giving practical suggestions. He is to visit and inspect the head school and female school in London, and the branch schools which receive Government aid, and to report on their state and progress, and on the preservation and arrangement of the works of art and collections in possession of the institutions. Also he is to inquire and report as to the propriety of the establishment of new schools, the grants advisable, and the admission of students to the head school. To this office of Superintendent of the general business of the department, Mr. Henry Cole, C.B. has been appointed. The other superintendent is to have charge of the internal regulation of the schools, and all matters implying artistic knowledge. He is to inspect and examine the works done in the schools, and to report on the methods of instruction, and on the progress of the pupils. Mr. Richard Redgrave is appointed the Art Superintendent. Mr. Deverell, the present Secretary of the Schools of Design, has been appointed Secretary to the new department, having charge of the accounts, receiving fees, &c. making payments, and generally conducting the financial business. He also has charge of all official papers, and the management of the books and other property of the head school. The present masters of the head school are continued in their stations. Portions of Marlborough House will be used by the newly-created department, whither the articles of ornamental manufacture purchased from the Exhibition for the use of the Schools of Design are about to be transferred. The occupation of Marlborough house is, however, to be only temporary, until a building shall have been provided sufficiently capacious to accommodate the new department and its metropolitan branches in Somerset House and Gower Street, where the Female School has been recently located.

The Special Commissioners appointed by the Treasury to inquire into the cost of preserving the Crystal Palace (namely Lord Seymour, Sir William Cubitt, and Dr. Lindley,) have presented their Report,

which is not in its favour. They state, 1. from Sir C. Fox that the price of the building as it now stands is about 66,000*l.* from which might be deducted 20,912*l.* which he expects to receive from the Royal Commissioners; 2. that the works necessary to adapt it for a permanent structure are estimated at 26,000*l.*; 3. that the cost of its removal and re-construction (including the sum last-named) would be 61,000*l.*; 4. that the cost of its maintenance would be 5,000*l.* per ann.; 5. that if the building could be retained on its present site, it is not suitable for some of the objects proposed, without alterations that would totally alter its present character; that Mr. Hawkins, the head of the department of Antiquities at the British Museum, thinks it objectionable to divide the collection, while he observes that articles of value could not be safely deposited in this building, unless the precautions resorted to during the time of the Exhibition were again adopted; that the additions required would prove the bad economy of appropriating this much-admired structure to a purpose for which it was not originally designed; and that Mr. Cole admits the same fact in recommending only its temporary use until some more suitable edifice shall have been constructed for the several institutions which he thinks it desirable to establish. Lastly, the Commissioners state that Sir Joseph Paxton had submitted a very ingenious plan for converting the building into a garden; but the cost of this would be 150,000*l.* and its maintenance 20,000*l.* The Commissioners further give their opinion that the 150,000*l.* estimate should be increased to 200,000*l.* The cost of removing the central portion, to the extent of 36 bays, to Kew Gardens, and refixing it there, is estimated at 80,000*l.* —On the 23rd March the Home Secretary stated in the House of Commons that the Government had determined not to interfere with the old contract, and that consequently the building is to be removed by the 1st of May, or as soon after as may be possible. This announcement was received with silence. The author of the building, Sir Charles Paxton, and its constructors, Messrs. Fox and Henderson, have since been doing their utmost to arrest this decree—the former by a written remonstrance, and the latter by opening the building gratuitously to the loving public. But John Bull, we fancy, has had his whistle, and is too well satisfied to wish to retain it at the threatened cost. It was an ominous fact that all the petitions for the preservation of the building last year, came, not from the metropolis, but from a distance—not from those who might really look to enjoy it constantly, but from such as, having seen it just once, might wish to see it once more, on their next visit to London. In our own opinion, it was an admirable structure for the object it so well fulfilled; but, denuded of its splendid and glittering contents, it has lost its true effect: it is at once disproportionate in its general plan and outline, and unsuitable for any other object than the costly conservatory which Sir Joseph Paxton suggests; and surely the idea that in that state it could be "self-supporting" is utterly visionary.

The interesting question of the Restoration of the Royal Monuments in Westminster Abbey, to which we alluded in our last Magazine, has been further discussed at the two last meetings of the Institute of British Architects, at the latter of which a Resolution was unanimously passed to present an address to the Queen, "praying that her Majesty will be pleased to appoint a commission, for the purpose of taking into consideration the dilapidated condition of the Royal Tombs in Westminster Abbey, with a view to the adoption of such measures as may be proper for the preservation and perpetuation of these important national monuments." It is remarkable that this suggestion should come from a society of practical men, rather than from one of the bodies associated for the study of our national antiquities. It is acknowledged that the true antiquary has an innate and by no means groundless distrust of restorations. He requires the old work for study and information, and he neither wishes to lose what is left of it, nor to be distracted or deceived by the substitution of imitative new. But we trust the day is gone by when restoration implied entire renovation, and we are so fully convinced that partial restoration is necessary to arrest continued dilapidation and destruction, that we decidedly avow ourselves favourable to the views which have been advanced, with great discretion and moderation, by Mr. Donaldson. The monuments in Westminster Abbey, though always regarded as objects of beauty and interest, have been subjected to extraordinary casualties, which have inflicted much injury; more especially the erection of scaffolding at coronations,—a lawless time, when the architect of the abbey has had to surrender his control to the agents of the Board of Works; beside this, the frequent occurrence of state funerals in former times, the continual introduction of workmen erecting fresh monuments, and, above all, the free range of the Westminster school-boys: next, the barbarous removal

of all the ornamental iron-work,—advised by Sir Francis Chantrey,* that it should not be available for clambering up by! and lastly, the great wear and tear, besides the occasional pilfering, which ensues from the motley crowds which are admitted at the present time. Fortunately many of the royal statues themselves, and the statuettes which accompany them, are of bronze, and consequently perfect: and, as Mr. Donaldson remarks, nearly all the architectural details may be restored from the existing parts of the same monument, or from other similar works of the same period, with perfect certainty. In his scheme of restoration he lays down as canons, that no restoration should take place without such authority, that no variation should be made either for the sake of greater (presumed) correctness of arrangement, or more (supposed) purity of design or detail; and that every thing should first be approved by the opinion of a commission of competent judges. With such precautions, surely the cleansing and partial reparation at least of these Royal and National monuments is a desirable object. We are glad to know that the proposal is supported by the approbation of Mr. Scott, the present architect of the Abbey, who has studied the monuments with no less interest and zeal than Mr. Donaldson; and we anticipate that a beginning may be made by giving some attention to the shrine of the Sainted Confessor, which, from the crumbling nature of the Purbeck marble of which its substance is formed, has been especially subjected to injury from the mischievous or the relic-monger.

We have often had occasion—formerly more often than of late years, to denounce the destructive practices of the REPAIRERS AND RESTORERS OF OUR CHURCHES. In some cases the ignorance of the churchwardens, or the apathy and indifference of the incumbents,—in others the ambition of the architect, and the carelessness of the workmen,—have effected these objects. There is yet another evil, viz.: the Puseyite apings of Roman Catholic forms and decorations, and which, as in a case recently mentioned in this Magazine, have been carried to the ludicrous extent of erecting anachronitic tombstones to administer to the vanity of posterity. We have no medium—our churches are either whitened by one party or darkened by the other. There is a small church near Salisbury, a chapel to Alderbury, PITTON by name. "The Hundred of Alderbury" forms part of Sir Richard Hoare's History of South Wiltshire, and it was published in 1837. He records the then existence of a mural monument "over the east chancel window," commemorative of "Edward Zouche, Esquyer, y^e^ second sonne of John Zouche, Knight, Lord Zouche, Sentmor, and Cantalupe," and who died in 1599. Of this there is now, as we are informed by an eye-witness, no vestige whatever! All the walls have been whitewashed, and nothing but a hat-peg is to be seen on them! Our readers have been oftentimes urged, especially in counties of which no history exists, to collect and to print church-notes. Some of these have been carefully preserved in the Collectanea Topographica, and in its successor the Topographer and Genealogist. Before the day is too far spent, and these destructives have done their work, let then this last appeal be listened to, and acted upon.

The ink was barely dry with which the foregoing protest was penned, when our attention was called to the repairs and restorations now in progress at LAMBETH CHURCH. We wish to speak with all due respect of these demolitions, called by courtesy restorations. Once, however, quit the elbow of your architect, no matter who he is, and away goes everything that we were wont to venerate, and the stocking is darned until every vestige of the original fabric is superseded. In this case of Lambeth the monuments of Archbishops are, as we understand, shifted about like so many or-molu cabinets. Brasses no longer rest upon the stones which cover the remains of those they were intended to honour, and even the monu-

* We are happy to state that some of this has been recently restored, more particularly the beautiful gates or *cancellæ* under the monument of King Henry the Fifth, the removal of which was a most wanton and inexcusable act. It may not always be observed that the whole of a lofty Elizabethan monument was *blackened* by Chantrey in order that it might form a back-ground for his monstrous statue of Watt, which now chokes up one of the smaller chapels. We hope one day to see that statue removed to some public building to which it would be more appropriate. And why should not Lord Mansfield go to the vestibule of one of our legal or legislative temples? The same may be said of many other grand but inappropriate piles of monumental sculpture with which this church is now crowded; whilst others, which really disfigure the architecture, and have no beauty in themselves, should be removed, as in the Temple Church, to the vaultings above the ailes.

mental slab of a respectable undertaker has been removed to a spot within the rails of the Communion Table, while his remains have been left to repose in peace in another part of the building!

We observe that a proposal is in circulation to renew the monument of the two TRADESCANTS, in the same church, according to its original form, as represented in two drawings preserved at the Pepysian library at Cambridge; and also to restore the inscription on the gravestone of ELIAS ASHMOLE. The cost will not be less than 100*l.* and all the admirers of those early botanists and naturalists may pay their contributions to Sir William Hooker at Kew, to Sir Charles Young at the Heralds' Office, to Mr. Duncan at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, or to the Rev. Mr. Dalton at the Rectory, Lambeth.

Another monumental scheme is put forth by the Churchwardens of ST. PAUL COVENT GARDEN. They desire to have "monumental tablets" to the author of Hudibras and to Dr. Walcott (Peter Pindar), whose bodies were buried in that church. We confess we are not so fond of "tablets" as to be anxious to see this effected. To preserve contemporary monuments is one thing: but to erect modern tablets another. We always regarded the tablet to Caxton, placed by the Roxburghe Club in one of the vestibules of St. Margaret's, Westminster, as very incongruous and unsatisfactory.

The recent "improvements" in the town of WINDSOR have laid bare the ancient castle ditch, and all the "backsides" of the canons' and petty canons' houses. This may be an improvement in point of roadway and of cleanliness; but, after all, it destroys the romantic charm of the winding ascent and the picturesque effect of the ancient towers mounting over the roofs of the humbler dwellings beneath them. One good consequence of railroads is that they render mere turnpike and common road "improvements," which were often made at the sacrifice of natural beauties, less requisite than before. In the present instance, the railroads have both suggested, and, owing to the hard bargain of the Commissioners of Woods, have actually supplied the funds for, the improvement of the ordinary roads. During the attendant excavation an old sally-port of the Castle has been broken into, at about six feet below the surface, between the Garter and Julius Cæsar's towers. It is six feet wide and ten high, retaining some stone stairs, and has been figured in the Illustrated London News. We believe it is not generally imagined that the river ever flowed up to the banks of the Castle mound at this spot, but such we have no doubt was originally the case, for a winding stream, like the Thames at Windsor, is continually shifting its bed, except where counteracted by artificial appliances.

The TEMPLE OF SERAPIS, recently discovered by the French savant, M. Mariette, in the neighbourhood of the Pyramids of Saccarah, is approached by an avenue of sphynxes more than 1,000 feet in length. On the left of this, M. Mariette laid open a semicircle of statues larger than life, of common limestone, and much weathered; some represented sitting, others on foot. One of them bore a huge lyre; another had the head of Saturn, &c.; on a third was engraven the name of Plato. Many Greek inscriptions and numerous hieroglyphics, proving that this really was the Serapeum, have come to light; but the remains are evidently not of the best epoch of art, and cannot be referred to a date earlier than the end of the empire of the Ptolemies. A little to the west of the semicircle, about twenty feet below the surface, a whole row of cocks, peacocks with outspread tails, and lions with children riding on their backs, was disinterred. At the end of the row of statues, M. Mariette came upon remains of a temple of Greek architecture, in front of which stood a statue of the bull Apis, in limestone, as large as life, with the horns sawn off, and laid at the feet of the statue. M. Mariette is continuing his excavations, and hopes to reach the grave of Apis before long.

An archæological discovery of some importance has been made with respect to the PALAIS DES THERMES AT PARIS,—a stone bearing this inscription (some of the letters, however, being effaced), "Hoc quod erexit palatium virtus Constantii divi Solis ornavit altare virtus Juliani." This seems to prove that the opinion, which has heretofore been almost universally entertained, that the palace, of which the ruins still remain in the Rue Mathurin St. Jaques, was built by Julian the Apostate, is a mistaken one—the real builder being Constantius Chlorus, the colleague of Diocletian. Of all the numerous writers on Paris, there is only one, we believe, who expresses doubt that the "Palais des Thermes" was built by Julian—and his doubt is based on the fact that the great Apostate was too economical and too contemptuous of worldly pomp, to build himself a residence so magnificent as the original palace evidently was. The stone which has been found appears to have formed part of an altar, and bears a rude image of the Sun.

Letters from Rome state that the Pope has formed a commission for seeking out and preserving CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES. Amongst other things, it is directed to

cause copies of all the most remarkable frescoes in the catacombs to be made at once, many of them being in danger of being destroyed by damp ; also to publish a weekly periodical containing detailed accounts of the labours of the commission. A Museum of Christian Antiquities is also to be established.

The indignation of the literary world has been deeply roused by the discovery of a series of LITERARY FORGERIES more clever and complete than any perhaps that have previously been accomplished in this country ; and which will, for their success, be remembered with those of Chatterton and Ireland. About the middle of February a small octavo was published by Mr. Moxon, under the title of "Letters of Percy Bysshe Shelley," containing twenty-five letters addressed to various individuals, and a rapturous "Introductory Essay" written by Mr. Robert Browning. The book was received with the attention due to its pretensions, and elaborately reviewed by several periodical critics. On the 28th February an intimation appeared in the Literary Gazette that a long passage of one of the letters in this book (relating to the dynasty of the Medici at Florence) was taken, with some omissions, from an article on the Fine Arts of Florence, published in 1840 in the Quarterly Review. It soon after became known that that article was written by Sir Francis Palgrave, and that the discovery of its reproduction had been made by his son. Another passage has since been traced to "Janus, or the Edinburgh Literary Almanac for 1826," and there can be no doubt that the letters generally are fabricated partly in the same way, though still very skilfully put together. It now, of course, became the question whence these letters had been derived by Mr. Moxon, and by what chain of fortuitous success they had been so elaborately ushered before the world. It appeared that Mr. Moxon had purchased them by auction, partly at Puttick and Simpson's and partly at Sotheby and Wilkinson's, to both which sale-rooms they were confided by Mr. William White, bookseller, in Pall Mall. Mr. White has since detailed their history in a pamphlet. It appears that he purchased the letters by two or three at a time, during a period extending from the summer of 1848 to the spring of the following year. They were brought to him by "a lady-like young person," who stated that they were the property of her sister, and left her by their father, a deceased surgeon, who had been an autograph collector, especially of the MSS. of Byron and Shelley, and had also received from Fletcher, Lord Byron's valet, some books which the noble poet had left him at his death. At first the Shelley letters were represented as too precious to be parted with, but by degrees all the Byron letters were exhausted, and then, the necessities of the parties continuing, all the Shelley letters were brought in the same way, and, lastly, the Byron books. These last formed the first portion of Mr. White's purchases that he was induced to part with. He sent them to Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, and on their sale was told by Mr. Rowsell, a bookseller, of Great Queen-street, that one of the said books had been sold by him to *a Mr. Byron, who had never paid for it.* This excited Mr. White's suspicions, but he permitted them to be overcome by the artful explanations of the lady, and by the story of her husband, apparently the said Byron, who at this stage of the affair favoured him with a visit. In fact Mr. White had now made too large an investment to yield willingly to the idea that his property was valueless. Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street, was informed of the Byron letters, and on the 28th April, 1849, he purchased them, 47 in number, at the rate of two guineas and a half a piece—Mr. White evidently realising a handsome profit on the transaction. Shortly after, on the 10th July, he put the Shelley letters up to sale at Puttick and Simpson's, where they were sold at high prices, but some of them were bought in, and again sold at Sotheby and Wilkinson's, in the Spring of 1851. The greater number of them, having become the property of Mr. Moxon, formed the substance of the volume first mentioned. Some others have got into the hands of private collectors, of course at a considerable cost ; and at various sales within these few years other similar letters of Shelley and Keats have ever and anon made their appearance. Lord Mahon, Lord Londesborough, and Mr. Monckton Milnes, are said to have been among the victims of the forger. Mr. Murray had quietly deposited his Byron MSS. in a box, to lie by until some future edition of Byron's Life might call them into play. He is however reasonably offended by the freedom with which Mr. White has addressed him in his pamphlet, and justly complains that the name of Mr. George Augustus Byron was not mentioned to him, as, from former passages in that person's career, his name alone would have suggested greater caution. Whether that person be really, as he pretends, a natural son of the noble poet, is not clear; it is evident, however, that he has considerable talents, and of that kind which in former times would have surely conducted him to the gallows. At present his lurking place has not been discovered.

Of course it is unknown to what extent fabricated Autographs of this description may have been introduced into recent sales by auction. There is reason to suspect that some that have been attributed to distinguished foreigners are of a similar class to those of Byron, Shelley, and Keats, though of a different manufacture. In sales of this description, which are not infrequent in Paris, forged manuscripts have been often inserted; and in Germany a gentleman recently purchased several letters attributed to Luther, which proved to be altogether false. At Rome a Count Alberti has been brought to trial for fabricating papers under the name of Tasso:—we have noticed that name in recent English catalogues, and would suggest a critical examination of the documents which pretend to it. The skill of the forgers, whether French, Italian, or German, and we may now add English, in concocting papers, inks, seals, and writing, has been sufficient to deceive many who are esteemed as the best and most experienced judges in such matters: and, as in the case of Mr. Murray,—than whom no one can be better acquainted with the genuine manuscripts of Lord Byron,—until suspicion is excited, the arts of the forgers have many chances of success.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The Literature and Romance of Northern Europe: constituting a complete History of the Literature of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Iceland. By William and Mary Howitt. 2 *vols.* 12*mo.*—This is a very sufficient history of the Literature of Northern Europe for general readers, compiled by two popular writers. Attempts have been made of late to give an exaggerated importance to the influence supposed to have been exercised by the Scandinavians on the civilisation of this island, an error, as we consider it, into which the writers of the present volume have also fallen, and which we believe arises chiefly from studying the subject imperfectly. Nevertheless there are many reasons which give the literature of the North a peculiar interest for Englishmen, and which therefore make a book like the present welcome to us—the more so, because it is our first general glimpse on the subject. The productions of a Bremer and an Andersen have been sufficiently successful in England to create a wish to know something more of the literature of the countries which gave them birth.

The earlier literature of the North is peculiarly interesting to the English antiquary, because the mass of the ancient traditions and mythology of the Scandinavians was identical, or nearly so, with those of the Saxons, and it is only in the North that they were preserved unimpaired to a sufficiently late period to be committed to writing. This was the case especially in Iceland, where the primeval recollections of the people were tenaciously preserved to a comparatively modern period. None of the southern branches of the great Teutonic race possess now anything resembling the Eddas and the earlier Sagas. But in the South there was a much larger developement of refined civilisation, which produced a medieval literature of extraordinary extent and character, of which Scandinavia has no traces. The modern literature of southern and central Europe is in most countries one of gradual and independent formation, while that of the North is in general imitative. The peculiar literature of the North which has succeeded to its Sagas is the popular ballad poetry.

A large portion of the first of the volumes now before us is dedicated to the Eddas, Sagas, ballads, and popular stories; and, as the Danes and Swedes have published many collections of these interesting remnants of the past, William and Mary Howitt have been able to compile a very good sketch of the history of this class of Northern literature, enlivened with some spirited poetical translations.

The modern literature of Denmark commenced at the close of the sixteenth century, and was founded on translations, chiefly from the German. The first original writers seem to have been generally ecclesiastics, and we have for some time rather a large proportion of religious and moral poetry. At first science made more rapid strides in Denmark than literature, and it is sufficient to mention the name of its greatest ornament, Tycho Brahe. Holberg, who belongs to the earlier part of the eighteenth century, was the first great Danish writer; and there was again very little remarkable in Danish literature from the period when Holberg published his dramas to that when Evald, between 1760 and 1770, made himself known as the great lyric poet of the North. Evald has been compared with our Burns. He was followed by a host of imitators; for poetry and the drama seemed now to be the order of the day in Denmark. Then came Bagge-

sen, and Rahbek, and Oehlenschlager, and the numerous hosts of writers of every description who are still alive, or who have not long quitted the transitory stage.

With the exception of a few names, the literature of Denmark belongs almost to the present century. The older literature of Sweden was chiefly of a popular character, much of it such as was formerly hawked about the country in England in the form of chap-books and ballads, but more original in character. The taste of the Swedes seems generally to have had a strong poetical leaning, and we have among them at an earlier period the rhyming chronicles and such productions that are not common in Denmark, and more especially a large abundance of lyric poetry. In the seventeenth century Sweden was remarkable for its dramatic literature, which was succeeded by a fashion for lyric and amorous poetry founded on the Italian and German model. During the eighteenth century literature—especially poetry and romance—took a far greater development in Sweden than in Denmark, and during that and the subsequent period it seems there to have followed more closely the movements of central and southern Europe. Another characteristic of Swedish literature is the number of female writers who have graced it with their names. On the whole, the literature of Sweden is exceedingly rich, and it has far more congeniality with English feelings and tastes than that of Denmark. If we have anything to complain of in the work which has called forth these remarks, it is that the authors, having commenced with the literature of Denmark, have left for that of Sweden hardly its due share of detail. It is nevertheless a work of much labour, and, we think, carefully and judiciously compiled—a work that was wanting in our literature, and which, we doubt not, will be acceptable to a large class of English readers. It is written, as might be expected from the names of the writers, in a popular and agreeable style, and the specimens, both in prose and verse, are translated with fidelity and taste.

The French in England; or both sides of the question on both sides of the Channel. Being the story of the Emperor Napoleon's projected Invasion. sm. 8vo. 1852.

A Letter on the Defence of England by corps of Volunteers and Militia, addressed to Members of Parliament. By Sir Charles James Napier, *G.C.B. 8vo.* 1852.—Two sides of the same question are here presented to our view by two persons of totally different classes. Sir Charles Napier, in whom the old fire burns brightly, sketches out what the soldiers are to do, and what the volunteers are to do, in case of an invasion. How the Duke, "in one of those terrible positions of his, against which his enemies have a hundred times broken their heads," is to wait very patiently for the advance of the invader, who must move on, marching and fighting; whilst the volunteers, previously well-drilled in "just seven things," which Sir Charles enumerates, "far away, clear of the regular troops, and getting round on the enemy's flanks and rear, to be sure, your men in swarms, creeping as close to him as ever you can, hiding in ditches, behind banks, rising grounds, woods, &c." and especially hedges—how came Sir Charles to forget the hedges? are to keep up an incessant fire "into his back." "If he halts to drive you off, you retire, seldom meeting him in close fight, but always firing at him, he cannot catch you: he goes back, then again you follow him up. You stop his convoys, carry off his food, and ammunition. You are in thousands, and can rest and feed in watches. The enemy gets no rest. If the Duke wants you in entrenchments, there you are ready for a service in which nothing is wanting but courage. You would have only to shoot down the enemy as he came on, or knock the brains out of any that got over your entrenchments."

Thus, casting a prophetic glance over the bloody business that awaits us upon the landing of an enemy's foot, Sir Charles assigns us our places and our duties, and confirms, what every Englishman's heart must tell him, that our home edition of Waterloo would for ever eclipse the glory of that we fought in Belgium in 1815. Never has the world seen such a sight as England would exhibit in the case supposed. Ordinary victories may be forgotten; but the way in which Englishmen — men trained to know and value freedom, and called upon to defend their hearths and homes—would utterly annihilate an invading army, would never be forgotten in the world's history.

The author of "The French in England" deals with the past. With a skilful pen he delineates the incidents of 1803. He tells the story with true historical fervour. The pen is that of an able writer, and the circumstances are such as to call forth his powers. The sketch of Bonaparte's measures for the concentration of his troops on the coast of France, and of those for rendering Boulogne and the other harbours on that coast capable of containing his powerful armaments, and the description of the various kinds of troops and vessels which he designed to employ, are admirable. The power and force of despotism stand before us in their grandest and most imposing characters. But far nobler and

more inspiriting is the account of what was meanwhile going on upon our own shores. The gradual rising of the spirit of the people, the increase of the army and the fleet, the formation of an army of reserve, the volunteer arming of the whole population! The description of all this is brilliant. When was the fervid patriotism of our fathers painted in more glowing or more truthful colours than in the following account of George III.'s review of the London Volunteers?

"The 26th of September, 1803, was a day of which the greatest people in the world might well feel proud. The morning which was to witness the meeting of the Sovereign and his people, armed to repel foreign aggression from a land unpolluted by an enemy for eight hundred years, opened with a thick fog; but before it was yet daylight the multitudinous households of the great city were astir with life. By sunrise thousands of persons, proud, eager, radiant in their looks, were seen hurrying towards Hyde Park, the appointed scene for this interesting spectacle. No one regarded this as an ordinary review. Military parade, the bright uniforms, the quick evolutions, the crackling of musketry, will often suffice to draw together a crowd, and not altogether idly. In such a scene there is more than pageantry. There is a strange and throbbing sentiment of power—rapid, centered, and irresistible—in the bright columns, and the single impulse which they obey with so much unity and steadiness, that acts on the mind like a fascination. But on that day the monarch was not to be seen merely as the leader of his hired defenders; he was to meet the nation in arms—to appear as the first citizen of a free and indignant people. He was to prove his confidence in the people; they were to testify their loyalty to their King, their constitution, and their country. Long before the hour named for the review, the avenues and accesses to the Park were choked up with human beings. Old men, young children, and delicate women, interested for their country, excited on behalf of their sons, fathers, husbands, and lovers, were there in thousands anxiously waiting the arrival of the several corps. Nor could the strong curb of military rule restrain the ardour of many of the volunteer companies. As early as seven o'clock, several corps entered the Park at Grosvenor Gate and Hyde Park corner with beating drums and streaming banners. At eight every battalion was drawn up in close column. At nine a signal gun was fixed, and the general line was formed by deploying to the left. The ranks were then extended. The officers advanced to the front. The companies which had artillery stationed themselves on the right. These operations were executed with the readiness and precision of veteran soldiers. The Major-Generals Finch, Burrard, Leslie, and Fitzroy had long been on the ground. As the column began to move, the Earl of Harrington, commander-in-chief, entered with the Duke of Cambridge and their suites, and galloped along Rotten Row towards Kensington. A little before ten, a twelve-pounder informed the multitude that the King was at the Park gate. He there left his carriage, mounted his charger, and rode forward, with the Duke of Kent and the Duke of Clarence on either hand, amid an uncontrollable burst of loyal acclamation. He was soon joined by the Dukes of York and Cumberland, Lord Harrington, and the generals of the staff, when he rode forward towards the line. There he found the exiled princes, Monsieur, the Prince of Condé, the Dukes de Bourbon and de Berri, and many of the exiled nobles and soldiers of France, conspicuous amongst whom was the gallant General Dumourier. The officers saluted, the corps presented arms, and the bands struck up "God save the King." The usual exercises and manœuvres were then commenced, and lasted three hours, when the King and his brilliant escort returned by way of Piccadilly to Buckingham House, attended by half the population of the metropolis. . . . . Volunteer corps sprung up as if by magic. In the course of the year not less than 300,000 men enrolled themselves in this service . . . The effective strength of the country, for defensive operations on land and sea, amounted to no less than the enormous force of 616,000 men!

"Bonaparte was appalled at the extraordinary uprising. In conversation he said that in his opinion England had only declared war against him in order to gain an opportunity of exhibiting to the world how marvellous were her resources. With half a million armed men on shore and a hundred thousand heroic sailors in the fleets at sea, under Nelson, Collingwood, Cochrane, and Cornwallis, England was not only invincible but unassailable."

But perhaps the best thing in the book is the contrasted characters of Bonaparte and Nelson.

"Napoleon was essentially a man of intellect. He respected nothing—he loved nobody. His appetite for women was grossly sensual. He never had a real friend. He had no inspiration. He could neither talk well nor write well, without preparation. His mind was exact, logical, and practical; but not rapid or brilliant, poetical or imaginative. He had no con-

victions. He neither believed in virtue, nor understood freedom: consequently he felt no enthusiasm. Law—liberty—morality—were with him mere words; at most they expressed symbols, not facts. Nelson was of an entirely opposite nature. His genius was warm, joyous, impulsive. His ardent temperament hurried him into faults which colder men may easily escape; but it inspired him to aim at virtues which intellect can never reach. He was a politician, less by process of logic than by a species of induction. He leapt to his conclusions, over he knew not what heights and depths. Since the days of Blake no man had exhibited his marvellous power of combining all the elements of a complex political question, so as to divine the exact results of a given set of operations and events. Bonaparte had no passions; even his ambition was the growth of time. He never saw farther than his eye could reach. He had no revelations—not even of his own greatness. Only a few months before his ever-memorable campaign in Italy he thought of setting up as a lodging-house-keeper. He could not see that even the Revolution was a fixed and irreversible fact. Only a few days before Vendémiaire he talked of buying a farm—but not of confiscated property. Nelson never distrusted his own genius, never doubted of his glorious career. He felt his own superiority, and again and again ventured his whole future by acting on the instincts of his genius, rather than on the orders of his ministerial superiors. Napoleon cared nothing for human life; he played with men as coldly as with the pawns upon a chess board. Nelson would take the young midshipmen into his cabin, talk to them of home, and give them grapes out of his own cupboard."

The result is thus told:—

"The intense eagerness with which the national spirit rose at the cry of danger struck Bonaparte with admiration and dismay. This he made known to Bourrienne in private conversation. 'Those,' he said, 'who believe in the seriousness of my threat of invasion are fools. They do not see the thing in its true light. I can, without doubt, disembark in England with 100,000 men, fight a great battle—win it; but I must count on having 30,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners. If I march on London a second battle awaits me. Suppose me again successful, what am I to do in London with an army diminished by three-fourths, and with no hope of reinforcements? It would be madness.' All his illusions were at last vanishing. Before he had been a year at Boulogne, Napoleon saw the whole project as his able minister Decrés had seen it from the first. Decrés had never thought a successful invasion possible. Napoleon now believed it impossible. 'Unless I am master on the ocean,' he continued to Bourrienne, 'the idea of invasion is quite impracticable.' . . .

"Louis Napoleon is fond of quoting the Emperor's words. Is he likely to forget that Emperor's deliberate and final verdict on his own idea of crossing the Straits of Dover with a vast army:—'UNLESS I AM MASTER AT SEA, SUCH A PROJECT IS IMPRACTICABLE. IT WOULD BE MADNESS.'"

The United Industrial School of Edinburgh; a sketch of its Origin, Progress, and Practical Influence; with the 4th Annual Report of the Committee, Dec. 1851. *Edinburgh.*—Some years ago a good deal of interest was excited in Edinburgh and elsewhere by a pamphlet entitled "A Plea for Ragged Schools," by the Rev. Dr. Guthrie. No better description of the condition of outcast children had ever been given. Dr. Guthrie's Edinburgh experience had taught him that no remedy could be applied to the case by the existing schools. The children were without shame or sense of moral wrong; but they were hungry, and must either rob or starve. The "Plea" put forth in 1847 was responded to, and ragged schools were about to be formed in Edinburgh, furnishing what was absolutely necessary in food and clothing, together with the much-desired moral, religious, and industrial education, when suddenly a difficulty arose, and with it a suspicion in the minds of some of the subscribers to these schools. They found that a great many of the worst and most destitute of these wretched children belonged to the Roman Catholic part of the population. They knew very well that, in order to secure any share in the benefits of the schools to *them*, the religious instruction of Protestants must not be forced upon them; that our authorised version of the Scriptures, used without selection, would be a sufficient obstacle. Inquiries were therefore made as to the principle on which the schools were to be established,—whether there was to be such religious instruction as would be acceptable *merely* to the Protestant scholars, or whether, as in the Irish National Schools, there might not be the use of the Scriptures in the form of extracts, agreed on by a mixed board of Catholics and Protestants. A meeting was called,—an attempt made to harmonise the views of all parties; Lord Murray, the Lord Provost, Professor Gregory, and others, speaking in behalf of the larger principle, in plea for which also a letter from the late Lord

Jeffrey was read. No compromise could, however, be effected, and the result of this and more recent attempts at unanimity have resulted only in the separation of funds and interests, and the establishment of an industrial school on the principle of admitting the destitute, of whatever faith, to equal participation in its advantages. The managers say that they do not object to a mission for converting Catholic children to Protestantism; but they do, fairly enough, object to being themselves made parties in it, when they had been invited to unite with "Christians of all denominations" in an object common to all. Still more do they object to Protestant instruction being made an essential condition to receiving food and industrial teaching.

In the new "United Industrial School" the expenses attendant on that part of the instruction distinctly termed religious are defrayed by a Catholic or a Protestant committee, according to the wish of the parents; and on a Sunday the children are taken in different divisions to their different places of worship. From 10 to 11 every day religious instruction is given in separate rooms, but at all other times the young people partake of general lessons. All the paid teachers are laymen. All the children receive a supply of food in the course of the day. All are enabled and allowed to take some regular exercise. And all, besides having mental instruction, are taught some useful industrial occupation.

The school being opened to meet the wants of one class especially, it was found necessary to reject every child who had able-bodied parents living. This appears, and no doubt is, a hard rule; but, unless some means could be devised for making parents pay for their children, we fear it is impossible to overstep the boundary. Could such payments be ensured, we trust the benevolent people of Edinburgh would eagerly enlarge their aims; and in fact all we have seen of the most demoralized among the poor, leads us to think worse of the lot of those children who, possessing living parents, are absolutely driven by those parents to commit crime, than of the destiny of orphans, and what are called "abandoned" children in general. The law gives parents a large amount of power over their progeny, and yet by no means claims from them sufficient security for the wholesome training of those children; and until some means can be devised of compelling them, wherever able, to contribute to the decent education of these unhappy creatures, our prospect as well as theirs is dark indeed.

Meanwhile the kind hearts of the workers in Edinburgh must be gladdened by the sight of their measure of success. They have had in attendance through the last year, on an average, about 139 children. The boys are taught carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking, and bookbinding; the girls needlework, washing, cleaning, kitchenwork, &c. Many work with tradesmen, and are earning fair wages. They have had a Government grant, and have a pupil teacher.

With regard to the questions at issue between the school and Dr. Guthrie and his friends, we cannot help saying that the present constitution of the United Industrial School does not seem to us the best that can be devised or that has been tried. We cannot see why a mixed committee of Protestants and Catholics might not have acted on the simpler plan of the Irish and of the Liverpool schools (which are chiefly for Irish). It seems to us bad for the children to associate the idea of religion so entirely with separation as in Edinburgh. Surely it must soften the spirit of animosity, and fix the mind on great central truths when children read together and are together questioned on their scripture selections. Would not Sunday, or some one other day in the week, be sufficient for the separating catechism? Now, at a certain hour each day division seems to come, and there appears to be no time in which the common spirit of religion is invoked for all. Still there may have been local difficulties of which we are not aware, in pursuing any other course than that which the managers have chosen. They have at all events apparently done the best by their choice when made, and we trust they will see all the good results they contemplate.

On the State of Man subsequent to the promulgation of Christianity. Parts I. and II. (Nos. XIX. and XX. of "Small Books on Great Subjects.")—"It is now nearly three years," says the author of these treatises, "since I gave to the public a slight sketch of the history of man as a moral agent, during the ages which elapsed before the promulgation of Christianity. It was my intention to have followed it up immediately by a similar sketch of the moral state of man after that event. Distressing circumstances of a private nature prevented me from carrying my design into execution at that time; but it was not laid aside, and the interval, when leisure allowed, was spent in collecting materials for the intended work." These materials, as might have been expected, grew to a bulk far exceeding the usual limits of the "Small Books." Yet, unwilling to give up the plan, the

unknown author has divided it into portions—each considerably larger than the ordinary size of one of the numbers of the series; and, of these, two parts are now published. They only, however, bring the sketches down to A.D. 609, so that a large extent of ground must yet be traversed if the work is ever to be completed. "Each part," he says, "will give the history of a period of time terminated by some remarkable change in the state of civilized man, so as to be in itself a complete work; and the whole, if my life be spared so long, shall be concluded with a review of the present state and prospects of society, with which, in all probability, I shall take my leave of the public, after having given up to it about twelve of the best years of my intellectual life; unregrettingly, if I may but have brought even one step nearer that kingdom of God upon earth which we are all taught to pray and to hope for." (Preface, part i. p. 14.)

Regarding this whole series of "small books on great subjects," and especially those numbers which treat of high moral and religious questions as, though not brilliant, yet very remarkable books,—thinking that they are among the signs of our times which indicate great changes in the manner of viewing the moral and religious questions of which they treat, it would be doing some despite to the spirit of the age to pass over them silently. They are in themselves quite of sufficient value to justify recommendation. They are well-conceived and extremely well-written attempts to present some great truths in a not quite common way. They evince considerable scholarship; they show that the author knows the wants of his age; are candid, free from exaggeration, and give the impression of perfect sincerity. They who are accustomed to read "Evidences" and "Defences" of Christian truth, will know how to value the moderation and soundness of these books. They point out with much clearness the psychological errors into which men of different climes and original training were most likely to fall in the grand encounter with Christianity, and how, in fact, these tendencies were brought into the religion.

The historical summary contained in these two volumes is not too concise for interest, neither is it too crowded; and the occasional breaks in the narrative, made for the purpose of calling the reader's attention to what has been gained or lost during particular periods, are for the most part employed in the best manner. It would not, however, be dealing honestly with the author or the public were we not to say that he seems to us to have transferred too much of his own mental and moral philosophy to the persons of whom he is writing, and to impute a larger general efficacy to cultivated intellect acting on religious subjects than experience justifies. He gives, in short, we think, too much weight to knowledge and culture as correctives of false doctrine, and hardly allows enough to other influences. Do not very unphilosophical people sometimes hit the mark with great precision through means of good moral intentions, or in course of the cultivation of devout principles? In one part of the history this is fully admitted by our author: as where he speaks of the immediate influence of the personal character of our Saviour upon those who lived in the 1st and part of the 2nd century, and of the sad effects of the gradual dying out of the traditional image in their minds—the ceasing almost to refer to it in the after periods. (Part i. p. 202.)

Our remark, therefore, applies to a later portion of the book, when the more difficult questions of doctrine are mooted; and of this part we would simply say, that we cannot agree with the author when he remarks, of one doctrine, that a philosopher never would have held it; or of another, that an uninstructed man certainly would. (Part II. Introduction, p. 17.) The effects of philosophy or of ignorance cannot, surely, be calculated upon. An educational bias may so counteract the best atchievements of the former — an honest clear mind so enlighten the dimness of the latter, as that the result with respect to individual belief in a high objective truth can never, we think, be thus predicted.

The merits of the books, however, prevail greatly over their mistakes, or what, to us, appear so. Perhaps no more able statement of a case has ever been made than that here presented, of the position of the heathen world with regard to morals before the coming of Christ. We shall look forward with interest to the continuation of the subject, and hope the author will be able to carry out his important design.

A Letter, &c. on LV. Canon and the Kirk of Scotland; with an Appendix. By E. C. Harington, *A.M. Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of Exeter.* 8vo. *Rivingtons,* 1851.—The question discussed in this pamphlet is whether the provision in the 55th canon, that before all sermons, &c. the preacher should move the people to "pray for Christ's holy Catholic Church, that is, for the whole congregation of Christian people dispersed throughout the whole world, and especially for the churches of England, Scotland, and Ire-

land," is to be understood as containing a recognition by the Church of England of an *un*episcopal Church of Scotland. The fact is, that there had then been for a few years in Scotland a kind of modified episcopacy, which had been cunningly introduced by James into the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, "not," as he phrased it, "papistical or Anglican bishops," but certain church officers with abridged episcopal privileges, and with the title of commissioners. The question therefore has evidently two handles. Chancellor Harington takes it by the high church handle, and argues accordingly.

The Literary Remains of John Stockdale Hardy, F.S.A. sometime Registrar of the Archdeaconry Courts of Leicester. Edited, in pursuance of his will, by John Gough Nichols, *F.S.A.* 8*vo. Lond.* 1852. —Mr. Hardy's life was an evidence and example of the success which is certain to attend long-continued perseverance and good conduct. Humbly born, and but little indebted to scholastic education, he yet attained a respectable position as a *litterateur*, considerable eminence in his profession, a handsome fortune, and the respect of all persons who became acquainted with him. Uniform courtesy, a warm-hearted, affectionate disposition, considerable powers of conversation, and pecuniary liberality, were among his most prominent characteristics. Such men easily attract around them a numerous body of friends. That was Mr. Hardy's case, and one of them, in the present volume, published upon his request contained in his will, has collected the scattered efforts of his pen, and preserved them in a handsome library edition. Most of them have already been before our readers, therefore it is not necessary for us to comment upon the contents of the volume. Mr. Hardy was born on the 7th October, 1793, at Gaddesby, in the county of Leicester, and died at Leicester on the 19th July, 1849. He lies interred in the church of St. Mary de Castro, Leicester. A memoir of him was published in our Mag. for October, 1849, p. 433.

Shall we Register our Deeds? Answered by Sir Edward Sugden. 8*vo. Lond.* 1852. — If Lord St. Leonard's should remain in power long enough to be compelled to act upon the question which he here puts and answers, he will find this pamphlet a thorn in his side. The answer he gives is one framed to please the attorneys, who shewed their joy by taking off an impression of the pamphlet. A great deal of it is in the spirit which upon the woolsack the noble answerer has already thrown aside. It will be friendly to forget that he ever wrote such a pamphlet. When Benedick railed against wedlock, he had no idea he would live to be married.

Home Truths for Home Peace, or "Muddle" defeated. (*Effingham Wilson.*) —This is a second edition of a little work, which, had it been only half as long as it is, would have probably answered its purpose better. Its occasional remarks on home muddle are pertinent and good; but it is not altogether free from a muddle of its own. The last three or four chapters are much incommoded, in particular, with an extraordinary number of words in Italics,—which to our eye invariably produce a disorderly effect.

Miss Sellon and "The Sisters of Mercy." By the Rev. James Spurrell, *Vicar of Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire.* —If the facts of this pamphlet are true, and we really cannot conceive it possible that there can be any material falsity in the case, the whole establishment of "Sisters of Mercy" deserves the severest possible reprobation. Nothing more calculated to degrade and debase the mind, to teach neglect of the pure domestic virtues, to lower the whole tone of the religious character, was ever devised, if even one third of the statements in this pamphlet are correct. We understand that Miss Sellon substantially admits their truthfulness.

Discours de M. Le Comte De Montalembert, prononcé à sa reception à l'Academie Française, Feb. 5th, 1852, *et Discours de M. Guizot, en reponse au Recipendiare. Paris.*—Many are the points of view from which we might look at the "Discourses" just pronounced and published by two of the most eminent Frenchmen living. Each of those standing points would present particular objects of interest.

The character of M. Droz, the deceased member of the Academy, whose place M. Montalembert is now to fill—the effect of the period in which he lived in the formation of his views, and a review of his former and his later works, would be in itself subject for much inquiry, and suggestive of much serious thought. The curious position of M. Montalembert, the Catholic orator, and M. Guizot, the Protestant doctrinaire, the one introduced, the other introducing—the strange aspect of public affairs, condemning the speakers to a feeling of uncertainty as to the ground on which they are in future to tread, either as men, or as members of a great

body of people hitherto considered as less affected than any other class by political changes,—above all, perhaps a similarity of feeling towards the revolutionary spirit, a feeling of intense disgust for the position into which they both conceive it to have brought their country—all these and other considerations being taken into account, one cannot wonder at the breathless interest with which, we are told, the speeches were listened to.

That interest will be as extensive as literature itself: since every civilised nation in the world looks with curiosity on the fate of France as to her remaining liberties. In his highest and most palmy days, the Napoleon of the first Revolution left the Academy free. "Laissez-nous," were his words to his obedient servant, Fontanes, "Laissez-nous, du moins, la republique des lettres." May no inferior hand dare to touch what he left untouched!

As to the merits of the respective addresses here printed and published, they seem to us imposing, and to include a large amount of grave and solemn truth. Whether M. Montalembert is just to the leading men of particular periods of the first Revolution, we cannot feel assured. We rather incline to think he underrates the strength of that current of ferocity which manifested itself so early in the conflict. Take our stand where we may, we have to account for the dreadful state of the mass of the people at that time. The philosophers, casting away religion for themselves, had yet surely taken but little pains to eradicate the religion of the lower orders; there is no proof that their works had reached this grade of society, or would have been understood if they had reached it. On the other hand the church was there with at least a large amount of its wonted power and influence among the common people. Yet the people were what the history of those times shows. Unbelief, as it seems to us, was an after-growth in the classes we speak of—it came in after riot and crime, flattering the wicked that their deeds would be unpunished. At some future time it may perhaps be permitted us to make a few remarks on the life of M. Droz, and his writings, brought strongly into notice by the lately published correspondence of Mirabeau and the Count de la Marck.

Musical Institute of London. Inaugural Address, February 14th, 1852. *By* John Hullah, *President*. (*J. W. Parker.*)—It seems extraordinary that, considering the many resident, and the numerous foreign, professors of music who make this vast capital their centre of attraction and their sphere of enterprise, there should not, long ere now, have been some appointed place of meeting where ideas may be inter-communicated, books and compositions assembled, and in short all the various subjects of mutual interest bearing on their science and profession, brought together in a similar manner to that which obtains among lovers of astronomy, or geography, or statistics. Mr. Hullah observes that "the musical student whose researches have reference to anything out of the beaten track, knows not where to turn for sympathy, guidance, or material; he is without coadjutors, without apparatus, without books. It might have been supposed that an art whose earliest recorded operations were to mould a savage and scattered population into a society, and to raise up the walls of a city for them to dwell in—whose vocabulary is half made up of words having relation to consentaneous action, and whose very name has to be borrowed by the professors of other arts to describe that perfect relation of parts for which their language has no expression,—it might have been supposed that HARMONY would have been the first to suggest and to afford facilities for the bringing together those who love her most because they know her best. And, to a certain extent she has done so: we have our social hours it is true, but they are arranged more with a view to others' pleasure than our own, and most of us do but *concert* to give expression to the thoughts of other men. It is high time for us to give our pipes and strings a little rest, and to get up a concert or two of hearts and hands." * * * *

The "Musical Institute of London," now putting itself forward for public support, consists of forty Fellows and an unlimited number of Associates. Ladies may belong to the latter, though not to the former, body. The government is vested in the Fellows (to be elected, as vacancies occur, from among the Associates). Its objects are the provision of a reading-room and, it is hoped, a musical library for the members' use, occasional evening conversazioni, reading of papers, transactions, &c. The Institute is located at No. 34, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, Mr. Hullah being its first President, and the council consisting of some distinguished professors and amateurs. We recommend our readers to procure this "Inaugural Address," which will sufficiently point out the various and interesting objects proposed in connection with the new Institute.

Fairford Graves. A Record of Researches in an Anglo-Saxon Burial Place in Gloucestershire. By William Michael Wylie, *B.A., F.S.A. 4to. Oxford, Parker,*

1852.—This is a complete report on the discoveries lately made by Mr. Wylie at Fairford, of which an account had been laid before the Society of Antiquaries, and published in the Archæologia. It includes further particulars, and is well illustrated with many additional engravings, so that the whole of the remains and all the details of their exhumation are brought in one view before the student, an object most desirable to the scientific inquirer, but not always attainable. The report is drawn up in a very clear and sensible manner; the remarks on some of the more novel objects brought to light are judicious, and alike free from prolixity on the one hand, and from obscure brevity on the other.

Those who are occupied in the investigation of our early Saxon remains and in comparing them with the contemporaneous Frankish antiquities found in Germany and France, will find valuable materials in these relics from the Fairford graves. Considered in an artistic point of view, the ornaments elevate our notions of the good taste and skill evinced by our Saxon forefathers in the fabrication of personal ornaments. The saucer-shaped fibulæ, so numerous in this collection, evince considerable beauty of design, a close imitation of classic patterns, and an originality of form. When the human face, however, is attempted to be imitated, they merge into distorted fancies, like the uncouth representations upon the Saxon coins. These saucer-shaped fibulæ are not found, it appears, in the graves of the Kentish Saxons, nor in those of the East Anglians; or, if they are, they are exceptions to the general rule; neither are they found, we believe, in the Frankish burial-places. These facts are in favour of their being considered as productions of native art. "In the devices of these fibulæ," Mr. Wylie observes, "we may often recognise ideas borrowed from the rich embellishments of the tasteful Samian ware, and the classic designs of the beautiful pavements we term mosaic, on which the eye so loves to dwell. The interlacing wreath, the twining border, the scenic mask, again appear, though in a deteriorated form, and altered to the grosser genius of an uneducated people. Still the idea was created. We may trace it out again, centuries later, in many an ornamented sculptured detail of our old church architecture; and the Medusa head and tragic mask of the Roman artist often, no doubt, grin down on us, strangely metamorphosed by the grotesque fancy of the northern sculptor. In *our* various works of art we wisely seek the lines of beauty and elegance of design in the works of Greece; but the efforts of many an incongruous adulterator of Grecian taste are infinitely more ridiculous than any of these early Teutonic productions."

The remarkable glass vase (exhibited at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries) is, very properly, engraved the actual size and coloured. Mr. Wylie compares it with some others found in this country, and with one discovered in the Frankish burial-place at Selzen on the Rhine (see vol. xxxv. p. 48, of the Gentleman's Magazine),* and raises a question as to the place of their manufacture. As he observes, nothing can warrant a suspicion that these vessels are of direct Roman manufacture. It must also be borne in mind that, although of this particular kind of vessel but few examples are extant, numerous varieties of other glass drinking-cups, some showing great skill in the manipulation, have been discovered in the Saxon and Frankish graves, all totally different in form and patterns from the Roman. Among these it is very probable that before long the eye of the practised antiquary may point out which are peculiarly Anglo-Saxon and which are Frankish; for, unless they are found in the south, it is not likely they were manufactured in Italy.

No battle-axes and no knife-shaped swords were found at Fairford, and the circumstance, Mr. Wylie observes, is somewhat contradictory. But it must be understood we are only as yet upon the threshhold of inquiry in this department of archæology, and that such discoveries have seldom been favoured with chroniclers so discriminating and careful as Mr. Wylie; and when more copious materials are collected, and further facts noted, apparent anomalies may be reconciled or explained. Believing that much has been lost by misdirected archæological explorations, we close this notice, for the especial observance of barrow-diggers and others, with Mr. Wylie's reflections on the proper aim and end of such researches. "The idler may spend a vacant hour in gazing on the exposed secrets of the tomb, or the ignorant curiosity-hunter would fain rifle its contents to swell an indiscriminate mass of miscellanies; but it is well-nigh rare as the discovery to meet with individuals desirous of following it up, and able to appreciate it, from proper motives. Yet to us who possess such scanty remnants, material or literary, of the early history of our race, this kind of evidence should be

* We observe that Mr. Roach Smith in part 8, vol. ii. of his "Collectanea Antiqua," has given an etching of this and the Fairford and Reculver specimens in illustration of a paper on Saxon and Frankish remains.

invaluable. It is as a newly-found manuscript which enables the scholar to remove the veil from the obscure events of the past, not merely by its own intrinsic information, but by the opportunity it affords of comparison elsewhere."

Vorda Vealhstôd Engla and Seaxna. Lexicon Anglo-Saxonicum et Poëtarum Scriptorumque prosaicorum operibus nec non Lexicis Anglo-Saxonicis collectum cum synopsi grammatica edidit Ludov. Ettmüllerus. 8vo. *Quedlinburgii et Lipsiæ.* 1851. *pp. lxxi. et* 767. — We hastened to procure this work, hoping to find it a book of unquestionable merit, worthy the author and the present school of German philology. It is not without its good points, but as a whole it is a failure, and the long-expected Old English word-book is yet to be written. Why does not Mr. Kemble devote his great powers to this noble task? Report has long bruited that it was in his hands, but time goes and he makes no sign.

This being the case, we shall be very concise in our notice of the present production, and shall confine ourselves to its faults. Its merits are not so great as to call for particular mention, and would only interfere with the general bearing of what we have to say, which regards a school rather than a particular writer.

1. As to the name. "Anglo-Saxon" is a phrase unknown to the "Anglo-Saxons" themselves. They called their own tongue *Englisb* (Englisc), and we cannot do better than imitate their example.

2. The above long title is a *second* one. The first or general title is as follows: "Bibliothek der gesammten deutschen National-literatur von der ældtesten bis auf die neuere Zeit. xxix. Band. Vorda Vealhstôd, &c." "*Library of the complete National Literature of Germany, from the earliest to the present times. Vol. xxix.*" *&c.*

Now we beg, once for all, in the name of our country and our literature, and of common sense and decency and honesty, to protest against this most barefaced and impudent plunder. This system commenced a few years ago, in the height of that spirit which lately "Germanized" Poland and the Slavic and Magyar border-lands, and which sent its "Slesvig-holsteiners" to wrest the province of South-Jutland from Denmark. We have at our elbow two notable instances of the kind. One is "Deutsche Dichtungen des Mittelalters . . . . von *F. W. Genthe.*" Eisleben. 1841. 2 vols. 8vo. The three opening pieces of this collection of the "German Poems of the Middle Age" are 1. Our old epic *Beowulf.* 2. Our old epic-legend *Andreas.* 3. Our old epic-legend *Helena!* Then comes "Das Ludwigshed," &c. Pity that he thought no more of our old poems worthy a place in this temple of *German verse.* He might at least have gone down as far as Chaucer and Spenser!

Another instance is better known: In the "Deutsche Mythologie von *Jacob Grimm,*" that great linguist has had the effrontery to work up as the *Mythology of Germany* the whole of the *Eddas* of Norway and Iceland, the old traditions of Sweden and Denmark, and *all* our own ancient myths and folk-lore, besides those of Holland, Flanders, &c. Why did he spare the myths of Greece and Rome, and the Shastas, Vedas, and Puranas of the East?

Once for all, then, we *do not accept* the place among the "German" dialects that Ettmüller has given us. We beg the Germans to understand that the system must come to an end.

3. Our old letter *w* is altogether expunged from every word in which it occurs throughout the whole book, and superseded by *v*, a letter of which our ancestors had *no knowledge.* This substitution is either the effect of *ignorance*, which is disgraceful, or of *design*, to make our old tongue look more like "German."

4. Throughout the book Ettmüller has adopted Grimm's "normal orthography," perhaps a very good thing as the amusement of a scientific dilettante, but quite out of place here. We want to know what the words, as spelled by our forefathers, meant. We don't want to hunt for them column after column, till at last we find them in a shape unknown to the people by whom they were used and written.

5. All the words are classified, and under-classified, and over-classified, according to a patent system peculiar to the author, and no doubt very admirable for what we know or care, but which so completely bewilders the man who wants to find a particular word that he will generally throw the book under the table (it is too dear to throw it into the fire) in despair. A profound linguist *will not wish* to consult Herr Ettmüller's "Vealhstôd," which is in point of fact as mean and meagre a vocabulary as can well be imagined; a beginner or common student *cannot.*

6. The author has not used all the Old English works already published, nor the best and last editions of those he has been pleased to employ.

7. Among the languages handled in illustration is one which we do not understand, called by the author "*Borealis lin-*

gua seu Scandinavica vetus." If he means by this some ancient dialect common to and spoken by Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, all we have to say is that no such language has ever existed. Ever since their arrival in the North the present three northern nations have spoken at least three very different dialects, though more and more like each other the further we can trace them back. If he means (which of course he does) the language of the Eddas and the old Sagas, he should have given it its proper name, *Old Norse or Norwegian*, which was carried by Norwegians to Iceland, Orkney, the Feroes, &c. was vernacular in Norway till the beginning of the fifteenth century, when it gave way to that of the Danish bureaucracy, but which is still understood by the Norwegian peasantry, who can scarcely understand the Danish book-language, which is that only of the educated classes. This Old Norse is still spoken with considerable purity, though of course with dialectic variations, in Iceland, and it still subsists in an interesting but much more corrupt form in the Feroes. The oldest known Swedish is very different from this tongue, as is that of the oldest Danish, though this last name was often given to all the northern dialects promiscuously, from Denmark lying so much nearer, being so much better known, and playing so great a part in the achievements of those times ; much in the same way as all Europeans are called *Franks* by the Turkish populations.

To conclude, the book will of course be welcomed in the proper quarters, and must have cost its compiler considerable labour, but it is not what it professes to be, and from its arrangement is nearly useless.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 29. Lord Viscount Mahon, Pres.

Thomas Leach, esq. B.A. barrister-at-law, of Southwick-crescent, was elected a Fellow of the Society ; and M. Joachim Lelewel, of Bruxelles, author of Type Gaulois Numismatique du Moyen Age, Histoire de Pologne, and Etudes Géographiques du Moyen Age, was elected an Honorary Member.

A letter from Charles Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A. was read, accompanying the exhibition of several very beautiful drawings executed by Edward Faulkner, esq. illustrative of the Domestic Architecture of the Ancients ; the principal drawing representing a house in Pompeii, excavated with the express permission and at the expense of the Neapolitan government by Mr. Faulkner himself in 1847. It is one of the most remarkable houses in Pompeii, containing some very interesting and important paintings, with historical and mythological figures of the size of life. The frescoes being all dramatic, the inference drawn from them is that the house belonged to a dramatic poet. This house is considered by Mr. Faulkner as the only example which gives a true idea of the original appearance of the houses of Pompeii.

Another letter from Mr. Roach Smith accompanied the exhibition by W. S. Fitch, esq. of a set of the round trenchers of wood, such as were recently brought before the Society by Colonel Sykes. These, twelve in number, belong to the Rev. Thomas Mills, M.A. of Stretton Rectory, in Suffolk. They were the property of the late Sir Thomas G. Cullum, Bart. and were purchased by Mr. Mills at a sale which took place after Lady Cullum's death. In the centre of each of these trenchers is a stanza or posy surrounded by flowers and fruits, which upon every platter is somewhat different. The peculiar character of the verses, transcripts of which accompanied Mr. Smith's letter, seemed to decide that these trenchers had been used for a game or pastime corresponding to that of drawing characters on Twelfth Night at the present day.

Edward Phillips, esq. F.S.A. of Whitmore Park, near Coventry, presented a lithographic map of Brinklow Hill, in Warwickshire, the site of an ancient Camp ; and etchings of two carved Bellows, the smaller of which, bearing the date of 1645, and which was in 1835 at Daventry, in an old-fashioned inn there, bears the following inscription :—

DO . YOVR . WORK . AS . WEL . AS . I
AND . YOVL. HAVE . FIER . BY . AND . BY.

John Evans, esq. of Nash Mills, Hemel Hempsted, exhibited a bronze Sword discovered during the spring of last year in a field in the parish of Hawridge, Bucks, belonging to Mr. Field, of Hawridge Court. It is about twenty-one inches in length, two-edged, and pointed ; the lower part exhibiting the perforations through which the studs or rivets passed which fastened it to the handle. The field in which this sword was ploughed up is about a quarter of a mile distant from the cir-

cular encampment at Hawridge Court, one of a line of entrenchments connected with the Graemesdike or Gromesditch, an embankment of no great height, which may be traced for some miles, forming the western side of the great valley through the chalk encampment between Berkhampstead and Tring.

March 4. J. Payne Collier, Esq. V.P.

Mr. Warren, of Ixworth in Suffolk, exhibited a Gold Buckle of very fine workmanship, and of the Saxon period, found in that county. Mrs. Colston also exhibited several Gold Ornaments, together with the fragments of a pail, found with them a few years since in a tumulus on Roundway Down.

The Hon. W. Leslie Melville, F.S.A., exhibited the Gold Medal struck to commemorate the raising of the siege of Stralsund, further noticed in our report of the Numismatic Society.

Robert Cole, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Female Figure, several inches in height (probably intended as the representation of a divinity), with several smaller figures, and an embossed skull-cap, all of gold, found in a tumulus at Santo Fé de Bogota, in Columbia.

A description, illustrated by numerous sketches, of the Church of St. Radegund at Tours, in the department of the Loire, in France, was communicated by the Rev. J. L. Petit, F.S.A. This church is particularly interesting from the excavations in the rock connected with it, and to which the early character of the building itself gives the stamp of great antiquity. Mr. Petit enumerated certain other edifices in a rocky valley westward of Marmoutier, falling into the Loire, and in the village of St. George; and added a list of several excavated churches near Angoulême, copied from the Statistique Monumentale de la Charente, by J. H. Mechon. Mr. Petit had not an opportunity of visiting these himself. At the ancient and curious town of St. Emilion, on the Dordogne, is a rock church which seems originally to have had no masonry whatever, though now it has external work from the twelfth to the sixteenth century.

John Yonge Akerman, esq. Secretary, introduced some remarks on the Gesture so often repeated on medieval monuments, known as the *Hand of Benediction*:—"It is quite clear that this gesture was in use in pagan times. On the celebrated silver plate found at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and now in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland, three of the figures, namely, Minerva, Juno, and (as I venture to suggest, in opposition to some antiquaries,) Security, have their hands raised, with the two first fingers and the thumb erect, while the two other fingers are doubled down. It is not quite certain whether this attitude implies command or benediction; the relative positions of Minerva and Diana would appear to denote the former. A passage in Apuleius shows that this was the ordinary gesture of the orator when about to commence his speech. Here the gesture is plainly one of invocation, and in this light we may regard the ex-voto hands described and engraved by Chausse and Bartholin; but the gesture of the orator invokes silence, while the votive hand probably implores a blessing from heaven. Yet, notwithstanding the interpretation which time has hallowed, I cannot think that this gesture, as represented on early mediæval monuments, denotes the invocation of a blessing from heaven, especially in the figures of the Saviour on Byzantine coins, certainly some of the earliest monuments on which it is depicted. On these Christ holds with his left hand the book of the Evangelists, while his right is held aloft with the two fingers and the thumb erect; and this, I conceive, implies that he is *invoking attention to his doctrine*, and not blessing the world, as is generally supposed. As the gesture itself is, however, in either case, clearly one of invocation, it will be readily perceived, from the above-cited examples, how naturally it was adopted and adapted to the rites of the Christian Church, and afterwards regarded as the hand of benediction."

The Resident Secretary then read a second portion of a contemporary Narrative of the principal Naval Expeditions from 1588 to 1603, communicated to the Society by Sir Henry Ellis.

March 11. Capt. W. H. Smyth, V.P. and Director, in the chair.

The Earl of Albemarle, one of the Auditors, read the Report of the Auditors for the year 1851.

Mr. Farrar exhibited the Roman Sword found at Castel near Mayence, in 1848, which was engraved in our Magazine for January 1851.

A letter from the Vicomte d'Alte was read, accompanying a collection of documents, chiefly relating to the grant of the title of Baron "de Molingaria" to Louis Gonçalo de Souza, which was printed in our Magazine for February, p. 157. Louis Gonçalo de Souza, it is stated, was a minor at the time of the grant of the title, but born in England. The documents accompanying the Vicomte d'Alte's letter were sixteen in number—the six first being original, namely:—1. The original Letter on vellum, granting the title "de Molingaria," under the royal signet, dated June 23rd, 1661. 2. A copy of the same, attested by Lord Inchiquin, and by

Mr. Maynard, minister and consul at Lisbon, 11th Aug. 1662. 3. A Letter in French, partly in cipher, from King Charles I. to Antonio de Souza, in acknowledgment of his services, countersigned by Secretary Nicholas. 4. A Letter in French from the King to the same, expressing his esteem, dated Bridgewater, 9th Aug. 1646. 5. Copy of a Letter from King Charles I. to John IV. of Portugal, in Latin, entirely in praise of De Souza, dated Oxford, 12th March, 1646. 6. Letter from Queen Henrietta Maria to Antonio de Souza, thanking him for great services he had rendered to her and the King, dated 31st Jan. 1662. The remainder were transcripts from Her Majesty's State Paper Office, to and from Antonio de Souza, between 1642 and 1662; including one Letter from King Charles I.; one from Secretary Nicholas; one from Lord Digby; one from Prince Rupert; and a memorial of the services of De Souza.

March 18. Sir Rob. H. Inglis, Bart. V.P.

The Rev. Richard Freer, B.D. of Bishopstone, co. Heref. Prebendary of Hereford, and President of the Hereford Philosophical and Antiquarian Society, was elected Fellow.

Robert Cole, esq. F.S.A. communicated "a list of Regalias" provided for the coronation of King Charles the Second, signed by Sir Gilbert Talbot, Master of the Jewel House, and showing the price and value of each article. "The crown of state" weighed 72 oz. and was valued at 7,870*l.*

Sir Charles G. Young, Garter, communicated a contemporary account of the sums disbursed under the direction of Sir Edward Cecill, for defraying the expenses incurred during the journey of the Princess Elizabeth and her husband the Elector Palatine in the year 1613; from the 13th April, when they left Greenwich, to the 16th June, when the Princess's English attendants returned home. The account is vouched by the hands of the Duke of Lenox and the Viscount Lisle. It has been preserved among the family papers of the Rev. Richard Webster Huntley, of Boxwell Court.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Feb. 26. At the Second Conversazione of the season, held in the Society's Museum, Professor J. Y. Simpson delivered a lecture "On some ancient Greek medical Vases for containing the lykion, collyrium, &c. and on the modern use of the same drug in India," illustrating his subject with drawings, and casts from Greek and Roman vases, medicine stamps, &c. and commenting on the use of a variety of ancient glass and fictile vessels, many of which were disposed on the table. Most of them had been discovered on Scotish Roman sites; but the one which attracted most notice was a glass bottle brought from Pompeii, and acquired by the Society with the late Dr. S. Hibbert Ware's collections, which still contains the liquid inclosed in it not less than eighteen hundred years ago, the vessel being hermetically sealed. At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. W. Walker described the cure, by native practitioners, of some British soldiers labouring under opthalmia, during the expedition to Egypt, and assigned his reasons for believing that these cures had been effected by the same drug which Professor Simpson had shown to have been in use by the Greeks nearly two thousand years ago.

Among the varied collection of antiquities exhibited were some remarkable paintings of the early Italian school; a portrait, believed to be that of Margaret of Norway, Queen of James III.; and a very beautiful one, representing Margaret Tudor, the Queen of James IV. holding a jewelled casket; and various other historical portraits, as well as paintings and water-colour sketches, among which was a volume of water-colour drawings of Old Edinburgh, executed with great spirit, by Mr. James Drummond, R.S.A. A carved staff formerly belonging to the Cardinal York, was contributed by W. B. Johnstone, esq. F.S.A. Scot. This curious Jacobite relic appears to be a work of the fourteenth century, and is covered with elaborately executed figures, one of the most prominent of which is a piper blowing the bagpipes. From the arms on it, it appears to have originally belonged to an Italian ecclesiastic. The Guthrie and other ancient Scotish bells, together with various objects that we have previously mentioned, were also exhibited.

March 8. J. W. Mackenzie, esq. in the chair.

Various donations were presented, including a bronze bridle-ring and buckle of rude workmanship, found in a stone cist near St. Andrew's; a small powder-horn with silver mountings, formerly the property of Colonel Ramsay, of Roseheartie, who commanded a regiment under Prince Charles Edward at Culloden; and the pattern shaft of the Charlotte Dundas steam-boat, the first steam-vessel ever constructed for use, made by Mr. Wm. Symington in 1788, and used on the Forth and Clyde Canal in 1801.

The first communication read to the meeting was entitled Notices of some

singular popular Superstitions still extant in connection with certain of the primitive Ecclesiastical Hand-Bells of Ireland, by John Bell, esq. Dungannon, F.S.A. Scot.; and was followed by observations on the history and workmanship of the inscribed silver Bell-shrine of Guthrie, exhibited by John Guthrie of Guthrie, esq. This interesting Scotish relic bears the inscription "Johannes Alexandri me fieri fecit." It belongs to a period prior to the twelfth century, and is richly decorated with figures of bishops and priests wrought in silver, and with the Crucifixion, &c. in silver gilt. It is to be immediately engraved for the Society's Transactions.

W. W. Hay Newton, esq. of Newton, then read a series of extracts from the Records of the Burgh Court of Haddington, 1531-1603, containing, the proceedings before that Court in several criminal cases; regulations to be observed during the plague in 1545; and a list of the plate belonging to the Collegiate Church of Haddington, the Church of the Franciscans, commonly called the Lamp of Lothian, 9th June, 1545.

The next communication was an account of some extensive excavations recently made within the area of a small Roman camp, called Castle Greg, on the Harburn estate, in the parish of West Calder, Mid-Lothian, by Dr. Daniel Wilson. This camp is referred to in the Caledonia Romana merely as the vestiges of a strong military work. The recent excavations, however, place its Roman origin beyond doubt. Mr. Cochrane of Harburn having liberally placed workmen at the service of a party of the Fellows of the Society, it was carefully trenched, when numerous remains of Roman glass, mortaria, amphoræ, &c. in a fragmentary state, were disclosed. A well in the centre was excavated to a depth of eleven feet, without anything of importance being discovered; but an old shepherd, long resident in the district, mentioned that some forty years ago a "bull's hide" was got out of the well, filled with silver coins. The site of the camp is on a high and commanding situation, from which the ground slopes very gradually on all sides, affording an extensive view over the surrounding country. The vallum is still tolerably perfect on three sides. The campis an irregular square, not exceeding forty paces in greatest length. The only entrance is on the east side, from which the road has been traced a little way in the direction of Causeway-end, a name which indicates the former remains of the legionary paved track.

Various other Roman remains, recently found in Scotland, were exhibited, including a fine Samian-ware bowl in perfect condition, and a remarkable large alabaster vase, dug up at Graham's Town, Falkirk. The vase is greatly dilapidated, but appears to have been a work of much beauty; and, had it been in a perfect condition, would have formed one of the most remarkable traces of Roman art hitherto brought to light in the vicinity of the Antonine Wall. Various specimens of Samian and other Roman ware were found at the same time, during the cutting of the branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway to join the Northern Railway; and also a series of shafts or wells, such as have been repeatedly met with on Roman sites in this country. Coins of Antoninus, Otho, Aurelian, Gordianus, &c. are also reported to have been obtained from the same site.

A very important discovery of Roman remains north of the Frith of Forth was described, and some of the objects exhibited; but, owing to the mischievous operation of the law of treasure-trove in Scotland, we are prevented from reporting what we are assured is possessed of unusual historical interest in relation to the Roman occupation of Scotland.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 26. The Lord Londesborough, President.

Mr. S. W. Stevenson, of Norwich, communicated some remarks on the letters CONOB, which are found on the exergue of the coins of the Lower Empire. The writer reviewed at some length the opinions of the earlier numismatists, concluding with an abstract of the remarks of Eckhel on these enigmatical letters, confessing, however, that he was unable to propose a satisfactory solution of their meaning.

The Hon. W. Leslie Melville exhibited an example of the large gold medal struck in the year 1628, to commemorate the raising the siege of Stralsund: it had been presented to his ancestor, Sir Alexander Leslie, afterwards first Earl of Leven. The obverse bears a pheon within a garland—this is the armorial bearing of Stralsund; around is the legend DEO . OPTIM . MAXIM . IMPER . ROMANO . FOEDERI . POSTERIQ; on the reverse an inscription in fourteen lines, as follows: MEMORIÆ VRBIS STRALSVNDÆ . A . D . MDCXXVIII . DIE . XII . MAI . A . MILITE . CAESARIANO . CINCTÆ . ALIQVOTIES OPPVGNANTÆ . SED DEI . GRATIA . ET . OPE INCLYTORE REGVM SEPTENTRIONAL . DIE XXIII IVLI OBSIDIONE LIBERATAE . S.P.Q.S.F.F.

J. B. Bergne, esq. communicated a letter

addressed to him by R. Sainthill, esq. of Cork, accompanied by an exhibition of Roman coins, presented to him by the late W. Williams, esq. of the 54th regiment. These small brass Roman coins were found in a copper mine near Perrenworth, in Cornwall, which mine is situated in the centre of a small creek of the Falmouth harbour. When the tide was out they succeeded in forming a small island, through which they afterwards bored. At thirty fathoms below the bed of the river the coins were found, amounting to about two or three handfuls. Scarcely any inscriptions could be read; those that could be appropriated all belong to Tetricus, A.D. 267, with the exception of one of his son.

Mr. J. Williams read an account of a small collection of Chinese coins and medals belonging to Mr. H. G. Bohn. They are all of brass, and belong to two dynasties, that of the Lung, which ascended the throne about 962 A.D. and reigned about 320 years, till overturned by Jengis Khan, who established the succeeding dynasty, the Yuen, about 1281 A.D. and that of Tsing, the present reigning dynasty, which succeeded the Ming in 1644. Mr. Williams expressed himself as much indebted for the appropriation of these coins to two Chinese works on the coins of that country, recently presented to the library of the Numismatic Society by Walter Hawkins, and E. A. Bowring, esqs.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

March 8. Mr. C. C. Babington, St. John's college, made a communication descriptive of the Roman and Roman-British pottery, found near Foxton, Cambridgeshire, and given to the Society's museum by John Bendyshe, esq. upon whose land they were found. Among these interesting remains is an amphora of the usual form and size, and perfect, with the exception of the neck, which had been destroyed by the cultivation of the field in which it was found. This excellent specimen of the vessels in which the Romans preserved their wine was saved from destruction by the interference of the farmer of the land. The finders had set it up, and were on the point of knocking it into pieces with stones. Mr. I. Deck went to the spot, and by a careful search succeeded in finding a considerable number of pieces of other vessels. They have been joined as far as possible, and form three of the round dishes called mortaria, made of brown clay, with a darkened outer surface. One is 12½ inches across, but unornamented; the others are about 6 inches across and marked within with two concentric circles surrounding the potter's mark, and the edge is moulded. Many of the other fragments formed parts of a beautiful bowl, embossed on the outside, and which when new, must have seemed to be of red "Samian" manufacture; it now appears that it was only an imitation, for it is made of a soft whitish material, and only coated with red.

Mr. J. Rigg read a letter, copied from the oldest letter book belonging to St. John's college, addressed in the time of King James I. by that Society to the Countess of Shrewsbury, concerning the building of the present library of the college.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES.

The general yearly meeting of this Society was held on the 25th of February, at the Christiansborg Palace, Copenhagen, his Majesty the King of Denmark in the chair. The secretary, Professor C. Rafn, read the report of transactions for the last year, and gave a *precis* of the articles in the forthcoming archæological works of the Society. The printing and engravings of the second volume of the great work, in imperial quarto, on Russian and Oriental Antiquities, are now nearly completed. The Professor exhibited four Icelandic planispheres and maps of the world, from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and made some observations on the geographical and astronomical knowledge of the ancient Scandinavians. The second volume of the Arna-Magnean committee's edition of Snorre Sturlason's, or the Younger Edda, is also nearly finished; and preparations made for the publication of an Icelandic Diplomatarium.

His Majesty the King exhibited a remarkable collection of antiquities of the bronze period discovered at Smorumorre, evidently belonging to a workshop for the fabrication of such implements, and clearly proving that bronze weapons, &c. had been made in Denmark. On the characteristics of this collection his Majesty was graciously pleased to deliver some very interesting observations.

Professor Wegener, Vice-President, read an able memoir on the history of the old castles of Soborg and Adserbo, in the north of Iceland.

The Archæological Committee exhibited a collection of articles discovered at Anhalt (in the Cattegat) which belonged to a workshop for the manufacture of stone implements, on which Mr. Thomsen made some remarks.

The proceedings were closed by the election of Victor Emanuel King of Sardinia and his Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg Gotha as fellows of the Society.

LIVONIAN ANTIQUITIES IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

A very interesting collection of antiquities has been recently acquired for the British Museum, the proceeds of excavations made in some ancient cemeteries in Livonia, under the direction of Dr. J. K. Bähr, who has described them in a work published at Dresden in the year 1850, under the title, "Die Gräber der Liven; ein Beitrag zur Nordischen Alterthumskunde und Geschichte." They consist of torc-collars, chains, necklaces, earrings, beads, brooches, and fibulæ, shoulder-pins, buckles, and other objects of personal ornament, with weapons not unlike those found in the Frank and Saxon graves. These comprise hatchets, arrow-heads, spear-heads, and knives, swords of different kinds, and daggers. Affording as they do the best means of comparison, they are of the highest value to the archæological student, and are an important addition to our ethnological collections. Some of these objects are as late, perhaps, as the eleventh century, but others are doubtless much earlier. The beads are very numerous, of various sizes, and formed principally of glass; one of them is covered with a very fine film of gold. A few are of clay or pottery, with insertions of other colours. The chains and necklaces are also very curious, some of them being very massive, in clusters, depending from breast ornaments or brooches, in shape similar to those concave fibulæ found in the Scandinavian tumuli. The swords are principally of the large and ponderous straight-bladed kind, common to the Teutonic tribes. The hatchets, small and of various shapes, well calculated for use in the hand, or for casting, like the *francisca* of the Franks. The urns, though rude, appear to have been made on the potter's wheel. They were found on the right side of the skeleton, and are supposed to have held food, as the pagan Laplanders and Woljaks at the present day place food in the graves of their dead. When the corpse was found to have been subjected to cremation, the remains were not collected and placed in an urn, as in the Sclave and German graves, but left strewed at the bottom of the cist, with the implements and ornaments, and with these were sometimes found the bones of horses. Dr. Bähr tells us that when the Javanese prince Raden Soleti saw this collection at Dresden, he was much interested with many of the ornaments, as they reminded him of many ancient Hindoo bronze objects in Java, preserved in the Buddhist temples. This, together with the fact that the modern Tunisian personal ornaments, lately exhibited in the Crystal Palace, strikingly resemble those found in the Scandinavian graves of the ninth and tenth centuries, shows the value and importance of bringing together the works of art of all ages and countries, and encourages the hope that the trustees of the National Museum are now made aware of the value of such collections.—*Literary Gazette.*

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The President continues his marvellous career of autocrat government: in the face of the approaching assembly of a nominal parliament. In order to remedy the neglect of cultivation in France, arising from the subdivision of territorial property and the poverty of its possessors, he has authorised the creation of a paper money to be advanced for the relief of the peasant proprietors, at five per cent. He has reduced the rate of commercial discount from 4 to 3 per cent. and in various other ways has overruled the management of the Bank of France. By a decree of the 14th March he has ordered the conversion of the five per cents. into four-and-a-half. The weekly account of the Bank of France is to be discontinued. In the estimates for 1852 the expenditure is calculated at 1,430,363.244 francs, the receipts at 1,449,413,604 francs. There is an increase in the war estimates of 7,000,000, in the navy estimates of 12,000,000, and in the extraordinary works of 14,000.000 francs. The salaries of the Ministers and officials are increased, as well as those of the Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops. Another decree reorganizes the Légion d'Honneur, of which the President is to be "Sovereign Chief and Grand Master." The order is to consist of an unlimited number of chevaliers, 4,000 officers, 1,000 commanders, 200 grand-officers, and 80 grand-crosses. The decoration is to be the same as under the empire,—a star

with five double rays, surmounted by a crown. The centre of the star is to contain the effigy of Napoleon, surrounded by leaves of oak and laurel, with the inscription, "Napoléon, Empereur des Français." On the other side is to be the eagle, with the words, "Honneur et Patrie." An equestrian bronze statue of the Emperor Napoleon is to be erected on the triumphal arch of the Place du Carrousel.

A new law has placed further restrictions on public journalism. The leading provisoes are as follow:—No paper is to be established without Government authority. Political newspapers published in foreign countries will not be allowed to circulate in France without Government authority. The caution-money of a paper appearing more than thrice a week to be 50,000f. All publication of a paper without authority, or without lodging the caution-money, is to be punished by a fine of from 100f. to 2,000f. for each number, and imprisonment of from one month to two years. The stamp duties imposed on newspapers are also applicable to foreign newspapers, unless they are exempted under a diplomatic convention.

DENMARK.

The Commissaries of Prussia and Austria formally transferred the government of the Duchy of Holstein on the 18th Feb. to the Commissary of Denmark, Count Reventlow-Criminil, in an official conference held in the Schloss at Kiel. The ceremony did not occupy more than half an hour. The march of the Confederation troops from the Duchy commenced the same day.

BUENOS AYRES.

Rosas, the Dictator of Buenos Ayres, has been expelled from that country. Driven from the countries north of the Plata by Urquiza, who organized Entre Rios and those provinces independently of him, Rosas threw himself on his old friends and supporters, the *gauchos* of the Pampas. With these he made no unvaliant struggle at San Lugares, not far from Buenos Ayres, on the 3d of February. But, overpowered in a great measure by the superior courage and steadiness of the foreign troops which supported Urquiza, the army of Rosas was defeated. He himself fled, and ultimately took shelter with his daughter Manuelita on board a British vessel. Buenos Ayres surrendered to Urquiza and to the Brazilian Admiral Grenfell. The military tyrant now deposed first made himself the President of the republic of La Plata in 1828. In the House of Lords, on the 23d March, Lord Malmesbury stated that as soon as he had heard of the expulsion of Rosas he put himself into communication with the Government of the French Republic for the sake of renewing such negotiations with the States along the River Plate as would contribute to the peace of those States and the commercial interests of both nations.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

After a succession of disastrous intelligence there appears at length good reason to hope that the contemptible, though costly and sanguinary, war which we have been waging for more than a twelvemonth against hordes of savages, will be brought to a conclusion, and followed by a more permanent peace than our former victories in that quarter had secured. A heavy, though not perhaps a decisive, blow has been struck at the enemy's head-quarters. The result has been a suit for peace,—not, it may be, sincerely intended, yet evidently extorted by severe reverses. To that suit Sir Harry Smith made the only reply becoming a British Governor, after such a warfare against such a foe. No other terms will he grant but "unconditional surrender." He is not unwilling to spare the lives of the rebellious chiefs, but only upon the understanding that they are to hold them subject to the grace and favour of the power which they have so seriously offended.

INDIA.

It is feared that a second Burmese war has commenced. A new Viceroy, who arrived at Rangoon on the 4th January, refused to receive any deputations from the British commander, forbade communication between the shore and the vessels, insulted the British flag, and erected batteries and stockades below the town to prevent the departure of any of the vessels lying there. The commodore proclaimed a blockade of the mouths of the Irawaddy. On the 9th the Viceroy wrote to the commodore to allow the passage of the river; he had set fire to the batteries mentioned. The Pyroscaphe, Fox, and Hermes were attacked by the batteries in passing. They replied to the fire, destroyed the fortifications, and killed nearly 300 persons.

MADAGASCAR.

Her Majesty's sloop Pantaloon has brought news of the death of the Queen of Madagascar, after the defeat and degradation of the flower of her army in a contest with a belligerent chief in Nov. last.

PERSIA.

The Grand Vizier, Mirza Taghi Khan, has been executed by order of the Schah. He was bled to death in a bath. His immense fortune was immediately confiscated.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

On the meeting of Parliament on Monday the 23d Feb. explanations on the state of the Government were made, in the House of Peers by the Marquess of Lansdowne, and in the House of Commons by Lord John Russell, confirming the announcement that the Whigs had retired from office. The Marquess of Lansdowne, with manifestations of respect from all parties, took his leave of active political life. The House then adjourned (except for legal business) to Friday the 27th, when the Earl of Derby made the first exposition of the principles of his government; and another adjournment for a fortnight took place, to afford time for the re-elections.

On the 2nd March a meeting was held in Manchester, under the presidency of Mr. George Wilson, in which it was resolved to reconstitute the Anti-Corn-Law League, in order to oppose "the reimposition, in whatever shape, of taxes on the food of the people." A memorial was framed, praying her Majesty for an immediate dissolution of Parliament; and the sum of 27,500*l.* was nominally subscribed on the spot for the support of the League. Among the subscriptions were fifteen of 1,000*l.* fifteen of 500*l.* and so on; but it was understood that only *ten per cent.* should be paid on all sums of 10*l.* and upwards.

The members of the new administration have been all successful in regaining their seats in Parliament, with the single exception of Lord Naas, the Secretary for Ireland; but who has since obtained a seat for Coleraine.

On the 10th March a meeting of the Liberal members of the House of Commons was held at the residence of Lord John Russell in Chesham place, when their numbers amounted to 168. The late Premier urged upon the meeting the expediency of bringing the new Administration to an immdiate issue on the question of Free Trade; in which course it was understood that the meeting agreed.

On the reassembling of Parliament, on the 15th March, the Earl of Derby made a long and very eloquent speech in the House of Peers. He declined to pledge himself to a particular course in regard to most important measures, particularly in regard to parliamentary reform, and to the Church of Ireland. He did not desire to go back to the law of 1846 with respect to corn. While he frankly owned that, in his opinion, the imposition of a moderate duty, producing a large revenue, and enabling other taxation to be taken off, with hardly an appreciable effect on the food of the people, would be just, economical, and advantageous to the country, he thought that no minister ought to bring forward such a proposition unless he was sure not only of a bare majority, but of a very general concurrence of opinion throughout the country. "He asked support to a government which would provide for national defence, which would maintain the peace of the world, which would uphold the Protestant institutions of the country, which would give strength and increased power to religious and moral education throughout the land, and which would exert itself moreover to oppose some barrier against the current, that is continually encroaching, of democratic influence, tending to throw power nominally into the hands of the masses, practically into those of the demagogues who lead them; a government which desires to maintain the prerogatives of the Crown, the rights of your lordships' House, and the privileges of the other freely-elected and fairly-represented House of Parliament. These are the principles on which I shall make my appeal on behalf of myself and my colleagues; and in words which are placed in the mouths of the meanest felons in the dock, but which are not unworthy the lips of a First Minister of the Crown, "I elect that we shall be tried by God and our country."

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has, by a deed of gift, conveyed the whole of his interest in Horfield manor to five trustees, for the benefit of small livings in his diocese. The property consists partly of tithe rent-charge, partly of land. The former is to be divided into two equal parts, for the endowment of the living of Horfield, and of a new church to be erected in the parish. The rents of all the land and houses will be divided equally between two objects of the bishop's bounty: first, to assist in building parsonages on poor benefices, in public patronage, in the archdeaconry of Bristol; and secondly, to aid in paying curates on small livings, the incumbents of which are prevented by sickness, age, or infirmity from discharging their own duties. The term of the donation is for the lives of the Princess Royal and the Princesses Alice and Helena, and the longest liver of them. The present income of the whole exceeds 1,000*l.*

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Preferments.

Feb. 12. Arthur Charles Magenis, esq. (Minister Plenip. to the Swiss Confederation) to be Envoy Extr. and Minister Plenip. to the King of Wurtemberg.—Andrew Buchanan, esq. (Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg) to be Minister Plenip. to the Swiss Confederation. —Philip Griffith, esq. (Secretary of Legation at Athens) to be Secretary of Legation at Washington.—Augustus Paget, esq. (First Paid Attaché at Paris) to be Secretary of Legation at Athens.

Feb. 16. George Gordon Macpherson, esq. to be Page of Honour to Her Majesty, *vice* Forbes.

Feb. 21. John Julius Collings Westwood, Vice-Consul at Rio de Janeiro, to be Consul at that port; Bonamy Mansell Power, esq. to be Consul at Paraiba; the Hon. Henry Prendergast Vereker to be Consul at Rio Grande do Sul; Samuel Vines, esq. to be Consul at Parà; Charles Spink, esq. to be Consul at Maranham; and Randall Callander, esq. to be Consul at St. Catherine's.

Feb. 23. Lord Broughton to be G.C.B. of the Civil Division; Lord Howden, Envoy Extr. to the Queen of Spain, to be K.C.B. of the Civil Division; Major-Gen. John Owen, C.B., Dep. Adjutant-General of the Royal Marines, to be K.C.B. of the Military Division; and William Miller, esq. Commissary-General to the Forces, to be C.B. of the Military Division.—Graves Macdonnell, esq. C.B. (Governor of Her Majesty's Settlements in the Gambia) to be Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent; Morris Power, esq. to be Lieut.-Governor of St. Lucia; Henry Cartwright, esq. to be Superintendent of the Penal Settlement in British Guiana; John Palmer, esq. to be Treasurer of Dominica; and Henry Robson, esq. to be Collector of Customs for Her Majesty's Settlements in the Gambia.—Cosmo Innes, esq. advocate, to be one of the Ordinary Clerks of Session in Scotland, *vice* Thomas Thomson, esq. resigned.—Benjamin Robert Bell, esq. advocate, to be Sheriff of Elgin and Nairn, *vice* Innes. —Royal Artillery, brevet Major J. M. Savage to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Feb. 25. Knighted by patent, Charles Nicholson, esq. M.D. Speaker of the Legislative Council of New South Wales.—Royal Marines, brevet Major John M'Arthur to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Feb. 26. Knighted, Charles Crompton, esq. one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench; and George Goodman, esq. Mayor of Leeds.—Capt. Edward Sutherland, half-pay Unatt. to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

Feb. 27. William Earl of Lonsdale declared Lord President of the Council.—Algernon Duke of Northumberland, John-William Earl of Sandwich, Archibald-William Earl of Eglinton, Charles-Philip Earl of Hardwicke, James-Howard Earl of Malmesbury, Lord John Manners, Lord Claude Hamilton, William-Lennox-Lascelles Lord De Ros, Charles Lord Colchester, the Hon. George-Cecil Weld Forester, Sir John Somerset Pakington, Bart., Spencer Horatio Walpole, esq., Benjamin Disraeli, esq., Joseph Warner Henley, esq., Robert Adam Christopher, esq., William Beresford, esq., and George Bankes, esq., sworn of the Privy Council.—The Right Hon. Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, Knt. sworn Lord Chancellor of Great Britain and Ireland.—James-Brownlow-William Marquess of Salisbury sworn Keeper of the Privy Seal.—James-Howard Earl of Malmesbury (Foreign), the Right Hon. Sir John Somerset Pakington, Bart. (Colonial), and the Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole (Home), to be Secretaries of State.—The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli sworn Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Archibald-William Earl of Eglinton to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.— The Right Hon. Joseph Warner Henley to be President, and Charles Lord Colchester Vice-President, of the Board of Trade.—The Duke of Montrose, K.T. to be Lord Steward of the Household.—Lord Claude Hamilton to be Treasurer of the Household.—The Right Hon. G. C. W. Forester to be Controller of the Household.—Brownlow Marquess of Exeter, K.G. to be Lord Chamberlain.—Earl of Sandwich to be Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms. —Lord De Ros to be Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.—10th Light Drag., Major John Tritton to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. John Wilkie to be Major.—50th Foot, Major J. B. Bonham to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Richard Waddy to be Major.

Feb. 28. The Right Hon. Sir Edward B. Sugden, Knt. Chancellor of Great Britain, created Baron St. Leonard's, of Slaugham, co. Sussex.—Edward-Geoffrey Earl of Derby, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Richard-Plantaganet-Campbell Marquess of Chandos, Lord Henry G. C. G. Lennox, and Thomas Bateson, esq. to be Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.—Rear-Adm. Algernon Duke of Northumberland, Rear-Adm. Hyde Parker, C.B., Rear-Adm. Phipps Hornby, C.B., Capt. Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B., Capt. the Hon. Arthur Duncombe, and Capt. Alexander Milne, to be Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—The Right Hon. John Charles Herries to be Her Majesty's Commissioner for the Affairs of India.—The Right Hon. George Bankes to be Advocate-General or Judge Martial of Her Majesty's Forces.—The Right Hon. William Beresford to be Secretary at War.—Adam Anderson, esq. Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, to be Her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland.—John Inglis, esq. advocate, to be Solicitor-General for Scotland.—James-Alexander Earl of Rosslyn to be Master of the Buckhounds.— Charles-John Lord Colville of Culross to be Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal to Her Majesty.—Charles-Abbot Lord Colchester to be Paymaster-General.—Royal Artillery, brevet Major R. J. Dacres to be Lieut.-Colonel.—1st Lancashire Militia, Major Edward Every Clayton to be Lieut.-Colonel; John Ireland Blackburne, esq. jun. to be Major.—2d Lancashire Militia, Sir Thomas George Hesketh, Bart. to be Colonel.

March 1. George Earl of Jersey to be Master of the Horse.—Sir John Trollope, Bart. to be a Poor Law Commissioner for England.—The Right Hon. Robert Adam Christopher to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.—The Right Hon. Charles-Philip Earl of Hardwicke to be Postmaster-General.—Capt. the Hon. Mortimer Sackville-West to be one of the Grooms of H. M. Privy Chamber, *vice* Beresford.—Wilbraham Taylor, esq. to be one of the Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

March 2. Henry-John-Chetwynd Earl Talbot, George-Sholto Earl of Morton, James-Walter Earl of Verulam, Cornwallis Viscount Hawarden, George-Edward-Arundell Viscount Galway, Edward Lord Crofton, and Henry Francis Lord Polwarth to be Lords in Waiting to Her Majesty.—The Hon. William Stuart Knox to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary.

March 4. Lord John Manners to be First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings.

March 5. Orlando-George-Charles Viscount Newport and Sir John Trollope, Bart. sworn of the Privy Council.—Viscount Newport to be Vice-Chamberlain of H. M. Household.—Lieut.-Gen. Henry Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B. to be Master-General of the Ordnance.—Lieut.-Colonel Francis Plunkett Dunne to be Clerk of the Ordnance.—John Dorney Harding, esq. D.C.L. to be Advocate-General.—George Hammond Whalley, esq. of Plas Madoc, Ruabon, to be Sheriff of co. Carnarvon, *vice* Williams.—David Middleton, esq. Rector of the Grammar School, Falkirk, and Charles Edward Wilson, esq. M.A., one of the Classical Masters of the Glasgow Academy, to be Assistant-Inspectors of Schools in Scotland.—17th Foot, Major Arthur Lowry Cole, from 69th Foot, to be Major, *vice* Major L. C. Bourchier, who exchanges.—93d Foot, Major Lorenzo Rothe to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. R. M. Banner to be Major.

March 11. William-Drogo Viscount Mandeville to be Lord of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

March 12. Brevet, Capt. T. W. B. Mounsteven, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major in the Army; Capt. Edward Kaye, Bengal Art. to be Major in the East Indies; brevet Major William Elsey, Captain and Paymaster of the East India Depôt at Warley, to be Major in the East Indies.

March 16. The Duchess of Atholl to be Mistress of the Robes.

March 19. Brevet, Capt. Sir G. D. Beresford, Bart. to be Major in the army.

March 22. The Marquess of Chandos to be Keeper of the Privy Seal of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, *vice* Craig, resigned.

March 24. Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Col. W. Bell to be Colonel; brevet Major C. W. Wingfield to be Lieut.-Colonel.

March 25. Lord Saltoun elected K.T.

Thomas Fortescue, esq. of Ravensdale Park, is created an Irish Baron, by the title of Baron Clermont and Dromiskin, co. Louth, with remainder to his brother Christopher T. Fortescue, and his heirs.

Sir John Dodson to be Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

T. Twiss, D.C.L. to be Vicar-General of the Province of Canterbury and Commissary of the Archdeaconry of Suffolk.

Private Secretaries.—To the First Lord of the Treasury, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Edward Wilbraham.—To the Home Secretary, Spencer Perceval, esq.—To the Foreign Secretary, the Hon. George Harris.—To the Colonial Secretary, John Slaney Pakington, esq.—To the Chancellor of the Exchequer, J. H. Cole, esq.—To the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Hon. F. S. P. Pelham.—To the President of the Board of Control, H. H. Creed, esq.—To the Master of the Ordnance, Major the Hon. W. S. Cotton, and Capt. the Hon. A. E. Hardinge aide-de-camp.

Ireland. Lord Naas to be Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.—Joseph Napier, esq. LL.D. to be Attorney-general; and James Whiteside, esq. Solicitor-General.

To be Aides-de-Camp to the Lord Lieutenant: Major G. Bagot, 41st Regt.; Captain Lord A. Vane, Scots Fusilier Guards; Major H. F. Ponsonby, Grenadier Guards; Capt. Hon. J. J. Bourke, 88th Regt.—To be extra Aides de-Camp, Lieut. Lord O. Fitzgerald, R. Horse Guards; Major C. L. B. Maitland, Grenadier Guards; Capt. T. Bernard, unatt.; Capt. H. F. Cust, 8th Hussars; Lieut. Hon. J. W. H. Hutchinson, 13th Light Drag.; Capt. F. A. Thesiger, Gren. Guards; Capt. A. Wombwell, 46th Regt., Capt. H. Hamilton, 1st Dragoon Guards.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

(All the members of the House of Commons vacating their seats on taking office under the new Administration have been re-elected, with the exception of Lord Naas, one of the Knights for the county of Kildare).

Coleraine.—Lord Naas.
Cork.—Vincent Scully, esq.
Kildare Co.—Wm. Henry Ford Cogan, esq.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. C. C. Adams, Anstey V. and Shilton P.C. Warwickshire.
Rev. A. T. Armstrong, St. James P.C. Preston, Lancashire.
Rev. F. Baynham, Charlton (by Dover) R. Kent.
Rev. J. Benthall, Willen V. Bucks.
Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, Hinton-Martell R. Dors.
Rev. W. Birch, Hardwicke R. Camb.
Rev. G. Black, Inch R. and V. Arklow.
Rev. W. Blood, Temple Grafton P.C. Warw.
Rev. T. C. Brettingham, Fingringhoe V. Essex.
Rev. J. Brown, Kirk-Andrew's-upon-Eden R. w. Beaumont R. Cumberland.
Rev. J. S. Brown, Christ Church P.C. Nailsea, Somerset.
Rev. W. Browne, Letheringsett R. Norfolk.
Rev. G. Buckle, Twiverton V. Somerset.
Rev. R. Bull, Harwich V. Essex.
Rev. W. Bull, Ramsey V. Essex.
Rev. W. Cadman, St. George-the-Martyr P.C. Southwark.
Rev. W. B. Calvert, St. John's P.C. Clapham, Surrey.
Rev. J. H. L. Cameron, Buckhorn-Weston R. Dorset.
Rev. J. G. Childs, St. Dennis R. Cornwall.
Rev. A. Christopherson, Caton P.C. Lanc.
Rev. J. W. Consterdine, (new church) P.C. Alderley, Cheshire.
Rev. T. Conway, Lilbourne V. Northamptonsh.
Rev. H. Corles, Langham R. Suffolk.
Rev. H. L. Davies, Kenarth V. Carmarthensh.
Rev. J. W. Davis, Throwley R. Devon.
Rev. H. Deck, St. Stephen P.C. New North Road, Islington, Middlesex.
Rev. C. R. de Havilland, Toller-Porcorum V. Dorset.
Rev. E. Edwards, Mallwyd R. Merioneth.
Rev. R. S. Frankland, Episcopal Chapel, Cork.
Rev. C. Graham, Militown P.C. Armagh.
Rev. G. Hall, Minor Canonry in Ely Cathedral.
Rev. E. D. Hammond, Northbourne V. Kent.
Rev. J. K. Harrison, Ford P.C. Herefordshire.
Rev. E. B. Heawood, Allington R. Kent.
Rev. E. N. Henning, Hilfield P.C. Dorset.
Very Rev. J. Howie (Dean of Cloyne), Dingindonovan R. and V. Cloyne.
Rev. J. Jackson (R. of St. James, Westminster), Canonry in Bristol Cathedral.
Rev. T. M. Jackson, Marsden P.C. Lancashire.
Rev. C. King (Minor Canon of Salisbury), Stratford-under-the-Castle P.C. Wilts.
Rev. J. A. P. Linskill, Bicknor R. Kent.
Rev. G. Lockyer, Barton-Westcott R. Oxfordsh.
Rev. R. T. Lowe, Lea R. Lincolnshire.
Rev. J. Lynch, Ballinakill R. and V. Tuam.
Rev. St. John Mitchell, West-Bilney P.C. Norf.
Rev. J. Morgan, Pontnewydd P.C. Monmouthsh.
Rev. J. Parker, Sinnington P.C. Yorkshire.
Rev. D. Roberts, Mostyn P.C. Flintshire.
Rev. G. Roberts, Norton-Disney V. Lincolnsh.
Rev. J. Robinson, St. James P.C. Whitehaven.
Rev. C. B. Rodwell, Toller-Fratrum V. Dors.
Rev. G. Rooke, Canon of Durham.
Rev. J. Rushton, Long-Stow R. Cambridgesh.
Rev. T. Sanderson, Great Doddington V. Npn.
Rev. H. d'Obyns Y. Scott, Tibberton R. Glouc.
Rev. C. F. Secretan, Holy Trinity P.C. Westminster.

Rev. C. J. Stewart, St. John P.C. Cronk-y-Voddy, St. German's, Isle of Man.
Rev. E. Stuart, St. Mary Magdalene P.C. Munster Street, Regent's Park, London.
Rev. H. Temple, Fishguard V. Pembrokeshire.
Rev. J. R. Turing, Holy Trinity P.C. Rotherhithe, Surrey.
Rev. J. J. C. Valpy, Elsing R. Norfolk.
Rev. W. Wight, Harbury V. Warwickshire.
Rev. M. Wilkinson, D.D. West Lavington V. Wilts.
Rev. R. Williams, Dacre V. Cumberland.
Rev. W. Williams, Maesmynis R. and Llanynis R. Brecon.
Rev. H. Wood, Lyng V. Somerset.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. C. Borckhardt, the Union, Dover.
Rev. C. Chichester (R. of Barton Mills), to Lord Manners.
Rev. W. Cornewall, Colonial, Gold Coast.
Rev. W. H. Duck, Royal Infirmary, Lunatic Asylum, and Lock Hospital, Liverpool.
Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh, Durham County Gaol.
Rev. W. Gilbard, St. Mary's Hospital, Bath.
Rev. J. Graves, District Lunatic Asylum, Kilkenny.
Rev. B. M. Huntington, Workhouse, Warrington, Lancashire.
Rev. T. Mackey, Union, and Debtors' Gaol, Halifax, Yorkshire.
Rev. H. L. Nelthropp, British, Guines, France.
Rev. E. T. W. Polehampton, to Earl Powlett.
Rev. W. H. Simons, Colonial, Kandy.
Hon. and Rev. F. Sugden, to Lord Chancellor of England.
Rev. H. H. Von Dadelszen, Colonial, Trinity Church, Colombo, Ceylon.

To be Chaplains to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland:—

Dean of Chapel Royal and first Chaplain, the Very Rev. Hugh Usher Tighe, M.A. Dean of Leighlin; Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Frederic Goold; Provost of Trinity College; Dean of St. Patrick's; Dean of Raphoe; Rev. Dr. Singer, Regius Professor of Divinity; Archdeacon of Emly; Archdeacon of Meath; Archdeacon of Dublin; Archdeacon of Waterford; Archdeacon of Cloyne; Archdeacon of Derry; Archdeacon of Armagh; Archdeacon of Cashel; Rev. Dr. M'Neece, Archbishop King's Lect.; Rev. Sidney Smith, Prof. of Bib. Greek; Rev. J. C. Martin, Rector of Killeshandra; Rev. William Fitzgerald, Chaplain to Archbishop of Dublin; Rev. Dr. Trench; Rev. W. D. Sadleir, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; Rev. Ralph Sadleir; Rev. R. H. Nixon, Incumbent of Booterstown; Rev. H. Verschoyle, Minister of Episcopal Chapel, Baggot Street; Rev. Maurice Day, Minister of St. Matthias's Episcopal Chapel; Rev. John Hare, Minister of Free Church; Rev. George Scott; Rev. Charles Lambert, Vicar of Gallen, diocese of Meath; Rev. Hugh Crawford, Vicar of Shrule, county Longford; Rev. J. Carson, D.D. Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; Rev. H. O'Brien; Rev. Luke Fowler; Rev. Denis Brown, Rector of Enniscorthy.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Earl of Eglinton, K.P. Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen.
Dr. T. Cox, Mastership of College School, Dulwich.
Rev. J. G. Cromwell, Principal of Diocesan Training School, Durham.
Rev. R. Hancock, Catechist, Colston's School, Bristol.
Rev. J. S. Hildebrand, Head Mastership, Grammar School, Colombo, Ceylon.
J. S. Blackie, M.A. Professorship of Greek, University of Edinburgh.
Thomas Charles Geldart, M.A. Mastership of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
J. K. Ingram, M.A. Professorship of Oratory, University of Dublin.
J. H. R. Sumner, B.A. Mastership of Yorkshire Yeoman School.
W. Theobald, B.L. Professorship of Law, Hindoo College, Calcutta.
B. F. Westcott, M.A. Assistant Mastership, Harrow School.
J. A. O. T. N. Woodward, M.A. Head Mastership, March Grammar School, Isle of Ely.
Rev. D. Fenn, a Mission in India.
Rev. E. R. Horwood (V. of Maldon), Plume's Librarian, Maldon, Essex.

Errata.—Ante, p. 294, col. 1, l. 19, *read* Rev. C. F. Chase.—P. 294, ante, col. 2, l. 25, *for* Montserrat, *read* Monsarrat.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 7. At Montreal, the Countess of Errol, a son and heir (Lord Kilmarnock).——In Wilton place, the wife of Capt. H. Codrington, R.N. a dau.——10. At Rome, the wife of Sir George Baker, Bart. a son.——14. At Odell castle, Beds, the wife of Crewe Alston, esq. a son.——At Prestonfield, near Edinburgh, the Duchess of Argyll, a dau.——At Broadclist, Devon, the wife of Giles Ayshford, esq. a dau. ——15. At Hollybank, Hants, the wife of Maj. Robert Miller Mundy, a son.——16. At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. C. Compton Domville, a dau.——17. In Park crescent, the wife of Capt. Baring, Coldstream Guards, a son.——At Thrapston, Northampt. the wife of J. D. Sherston, esq. of Stobery hall, Som. a son and heir.——18. Lady Rivers, a dau.—— 19. At Paignton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. Henry E. Boileau, Bengal Eng. a son.——At Berkeley square, London, Mrs. Humphrey St. John Mildmay, a dau.——20. At Teddington manor, the wife of Capt. Benson, of the 17th Lancers, a dau.——At Longford, Derb. the wife of the Rev. T. A. Anson, a son.——21. At Weymouth, the wife of Capt. H. B. Phipps (late 31st Regiment), a son.——22. At Netherley house, N.R., the Hon. Mrs. Edmund Petre, a son and heir.——At Marchington, Lady Harriet Vernon, a dau.——23. At Wilton crescent, the wife of the Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, M.P. a dau.——At Wilton crescent, the wife of the Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P. a son.——At Henbury house, Dorset, the wife of Chas. Parke, esq. a dau.—— 24. At Hoby rectory, Leic. the wife of the Rev. Gilbert Beresford, a dau.——At Edinburgh, Lady Cardross, a son.——At Moore hall, co. Mayo, the wife of George Moore, esq. M.P. a son and heir.——25. At Elm lodge, Finchley, the wife of Sir William White, twin daughters.——28. At Waresley, co. Worc. the wife of E. Russell Ingram, esq. a dau.—— 29. At Birkenhead, the wife of William Jackson, esq. M.P. a dau.

March 1. At Kensington, the wife of the Rev. J. E. Kempt, a son.——At Woolley pk. Mrs. Philip Wroughton, a dau.——At Lixmount, Edinburgh, the wife of Sir Graham Montgomery, Bart. of Stanhope, a son.——3. At Syndall park, Faversham, Kent, the wife of F. Colville Hyde, esq. a dau.——4. At Guernsey, the wife of Robert Affleck, esq. a son.——At Mount Wear house, near Exeter, the wife of John Follett, esq. a son.——At Uppingham, the wife of Rev. W. R. Sharpe, a son.——5. The wife of John Greenwood, esq. Q.C., Chester sq. a son. ——6. In Earlsfort terrace, Dublin, the wife of the Lord Bishop of Ossory, a dau.——7. At Salisbury, the wife of the Ven. Archdeacon Macdonald, a dau.——8. Lady Armstrong, wife of Sir Andrew Armstrong, Bart. a son.

——At Ayott St. Lawrence, Lady Emily Cavendish, a dau.——9. At Lomberdale hall, the wife of Thomas Bateman, esq. a son and heir. ——At Thorp Arch, near Wetherby, the wife of L. W. Wickham, esq. a son.——11. In Mansfield street, the Hon. Mrs. Hall, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 3. At Dunedin, New Zealand, John Hyde *Harris*, esq. late of Deddington, Oxon, to Anne-Cunningham, second dau. of Capt. William Cargill, late of H. M. 74th Highlanders, Commissioner of Crown Lands for Otago.

Nov. 26. At Madras, the Rev. Alexander John *Rogers*, A.M. Chaplain of Jaulnah, eldest son of the late Rev. Alex. Rogers, Vicar of Rolvenden, Kent, to Mary-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Rev. George Pickance, of Bengal.

Dec. 15. At Benares, Bengal, Lieut. Fred. Gilbert *Jellicoe*, 53d N.I. to Sarah-Emily, dau. of the Rev. Richard Marter, Rector of Brightwalton, Berks.

30. At Calcutta, the Rev. George G. *Cuthbert*, Secretary to the Calcutta Committee of the Church Missionary Society, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Geo. Cuppaidge, esq. of Galway.

Jan. 1. At Great Ealing, Middlesex, Samuel *Lover*, esq. to Mary-Jane, fifth dau. of the late William Waudby, esq. of Coldham hall, Camb. ——At Oulton, the Rev. John *Grainger*, of Eton, to Catherine-Cecilia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Hunter F. Fell, Rector of Oulton.——At Claines, Worc. the Rev. John W. *Donaldson*, D.D. Head Master of Bury School, to Louisa, eldest dau. of John Rawlins, esq. of Ashley house, Handsworth.——At Beccles, William Samuel *Jones*, esq. 22nd Bombay N.I. to Mary-Anne-Greville, third dau. of William F. Carter, esq. M.D.——At Swanscombe, Kent, Charles Burney *Young*, esq. of the Stock Exchange, to Nora-Creina, fourth dau. of Gen. and Lady Charlotte Bacon.——At Sutton, Kent, the Rev. John *Tracey*, M.A. Vicar of Townstal, Dartmouth, to Emma-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Sawers, esq. ——At Stoke Damerel, Capt. Penrose *Coode*, C.B. to Emily-Sarah, youngest dau. of Comm. Edward Collier, R.N.——At St. Paul's King's cross, the Rev. John Henry *Whiteley*, B.A. second son of George Whiteley, esq. of Halifax, to Mary, eldest dau. of Wm. Craven, esq.——At Inniskeel, Donegal, Anthony Colling *Brownless*, esq. M.D. of Charter house square, to Annie-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Capt. William Hamilton, Rifle Brigade. ——At Bombay, the Rev. John D. *Gibson*, B.A. Chaplain E.I.C. to Katherine, third dau. of the late Brig. Pennycuick, C.B. and K.H.

2. At Weston-super-Mare, Thomas Gifford *Forsayth*, esq. to Rosa-Sarah-Anna-Maria, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. D'Aguilar, of the Bengal Army.——At Leyton, Essex, Lewis Charles *Innes*, Madras Civil Service, to Matilda, fourth dau. of Thomas Moxon, esq.—— At Swansea, Frederick Charles *Lucas*, esq. to Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Griffiths, M.A. Vicar of St. Ishmael's, Carm.

3. At Greenwich, William Henry *Whitaker*, esq. of Reading, to Miss Susan Comer, of Gloucester place.

5. At Antony, Cornwall, the Rev. Edmund B. *Procter*, Assistant Curate of St. Stephen's, Devonport, to Margaret, eldest surviving dau. of the late John Kneeshaw, esq. R.N.

6. At Harbledown, Edward *Scudamore*, esq. M.D. of Canterbury, to Eliza-Philadelphia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry John Parker, M.A. Rector of High Halden.——At Bath, the Rev. Robert Kestell *Cornish*, to Dorothy-Fountaine-Addison, youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. A. Fountaine, Rector of Middleton St. George, co. Durham.——The Rev. Richard *Whittington*, M.A. of Trinity coll. Camb. to Paulina, relict of the Rev. Robert Watts, Rector of St. Benet's, Gracechurch street, sister to the Rev. E. I. Smith, Incumbent of Norwood, Middlesex.——At Gibraltar, Charles Scrope *Hutchinson*, esq. Royal Eng. youngest son of the late Scrope Hutchinson, M.D. of Dover, to Christina, youngest dau. of William Ross, esq. of Gibraltar.——At Dublin, Arthur *Stanley*, esq. of Bath, to Elizabeth-Lowther, youngest dau. of the late John Fred. L. Crofton, esq.——At Calcutta, Frederic R. M. *Gosset*, esq. 38th Bengal Light Inf. youngest son of the Rev. Isaac Gosset, Vicar of Windsor and Datchet, to Mary-Anne, only dau. of I. W. West, esq. of Datchet lodge.——At Jubbulpore, E.I. Charles John *Bradley*, esq. 24th Regt. N.I. eldest surviving son of the Rev. W. Bradley, Rector of Nether Whitacre, Warw. to Harriet-Grace, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Richard Baker.

7. At St. George's Hanover sq. Charles-Henry-Lardner, son of Basil George *Woodd*, esq. of Hampstead, to Lydia-Wilson, dau. of the late William Davey Sole, esq. solicitor, Devonport.——At Winchester, the Rev. Henry Gordon *Merriman*, M.A. Fellow of New college, Oxford, and Head Master of Bridgnorth School, to Jane-Augusta, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Richard Edmonds, of Woodleigh, Devon. ——At Clifton, the Rev. George *Ross*, of Middlehill, Wilts, to Emma, eldest dau. of the late Frederick Holbrooke, esq.——At Send, Surrey, Edward James *Rickards*, esq. second son of George Rickards, esq. of Sendgrove, to Harriet-Louisa, eldest dau. of Frederic Millett, esq. of Woodhill.——At Belgrave, Leic. Thos. Henry *Pares*, esq. eldest son of Thomas Pares, esq. of Hopwell hall, Derb. to Mary-Louisa, fifth dau. of Rev. Richard Stephens, B.D. Vicar of Belgrave.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Marshall *Holmes*, esq. M.D. of Park street, to Annie, dau. of the late Joseph Cox Baker, esq. M.R.C.S.

8. At Blechingley, Surrey, J. *Tuite*, esq. late of 15th Regt. only son of Hugh Morgan Tuite, esq. late M.P. for co. Westmeath, to Ellen-Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. Fox Chawner, M.A. Rector of Blechingley.——At Paddington, Sherard *Osborn*, Lieut. R.N. to Helen-Harriet-Gordon, eldest dau. of the late John Hinxman, esq. of Queen Anne street and Sudbury grove, Middlesex. —— At Trinity Church, Sloane st. the Rev. Thomas J. *Thirlwall*, of North Petherton, Somerset, eldest son of the late John Pyefinch Thirlwall, esq. and nephew of the Lord Bishop of St. David's, to Agnes-Wordsworth, only dau. of the late Wm. Lawrence, esq. of Westbourne street.——At Banbridge, the Rev. S. H. *Atkins*, M.A. Incumbent of Aldfield with Studley, to Isabella, dau. of Sam. Law, esq. of Hazelbank, co. Down.——At Knaresbro', the Rev. Robert *Byron*, chaplain at Antwerp, to Miss Jackson. ——At St. Alban's, John T. Nicholson *Lipscomb*, esq. M.D. to Margaret-Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. Samuel Williams, of Stourton, Wilts.——At Brixton, Robert, eldest son of Lieut. *Mudge*, R.N. to Susanna, youngest dau. of Dr. Birch, R.N.——At Odiham, Charles *Warner*, esq. solicitor, Winchester, youngest son of James Warner, esq. of Botley, to Jane, youngest dau. of James Brooks, esq. solicitor, Odiham.——At Reading, the Rev. Septimus Lloyd *Chase*, late of Emmanuel coll. Camb. youngest son of Samuel Chase, esq. to Eleanor-Sophia, third dau. of Capt. Purvis.——At South Elmham, the Rev. Valentine S. Barry *Blacker*, Vicar of East and West Rudham, Norfolk, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Valentine Blacker, C.B. Surveyor-Gen. of India, to Jane, youngest dau. of George Durrant, esq. South Elmham hall, Suffolk.——At

Bombay, Lieut. Edward *Brandt*, of the 1st Fusiliers, third son of the Rev. A. Brandt, Rector of Aldford, near Chester, to Harriett, fourth dau. of George Thomas Smith, esq. of Walton house, Northamptonshire.——At St. George's Hanover square, Thomas Campbell *Robertson*, esq. of Wilton crescent, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, to Emma-Mary, dau. of the late John Proctor Anderdon, esq. ——At Leckhampton, Geo. Byng H. *Shute*, esq. M.A. son of the late Hardwicke Shute, esq. M.D. of Gloucester, to Emma-Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Barton, D.D. Dean and Rector of Bocking.——At Hampstead, William Grover *Carter*, M.D. of Kilburn, to Miss Emma Marshall Paul, late of Gosport.——At Chelmsford, W. C. *Kortright*, esq. eldest son of Wm. Kortright, esq. of St. Leonard's, Essex, to Augusta-Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. Carew A. St. John Mildmay, Rector of Chelmsford.——At Corbridge, George *Butler*, esq. M.A. Fellow of Exeter coll. Oxf. eldest son of the Dean of Peterborough, to Josephine-Elizabeth, fourth dau. of John Grey, esq. of Dilstone house, Northumberland.

10. At Brighton, Francis Richard *Tothill*, second son of Richard Tothill, esq. of Heavitree, Devon, and grandson of the late Rev. William Compton, of Carham, Northumb. to Charlotte-Mary, only dau. of Edward Fenton, esq.——At Lewisham, Francis Cornelius *Webb*, esq. M.D. of Great Coram st. to Sarah, only dau. of the late Joseph Croucher, esq.

12. At Meerut, East Indies, H. Topham *Clements*, esq. 14th (King's) Light Dragoons, to Caroline-Sarah, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. L. H. Smith, 6th Bengal Light Cavalry.

13. At Kingsbridge, the Rev. W. *Inchbald*, mathematical master of Marlborough School, to Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the late W. Elliott, esq. surgeon of Kingsbridge.——At Uttoxeter, the Rev. J. J. *Blunt*, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, to Harriet, second dau. of the late Thos. Sneyd Kynnersley, esq. of Loxley park, Staff.——At Stanton-by-Dale, Derbyshire, the Rev. Howard *Kempson*, Incumbent of St. Kenelm's, Worc. to Sarah-Sophia, only dau. of the late Rev. Charles Pugh, Vicar of Foxton, Leic. and Barton, Camb.——At Calcutta, Robert, son of Major *Doran*, late of 18th Foot, to Mary-Rebecca, dau. of the late Thomas Bracken, esq. of Belchamp, St. Paul's, Essex.——At Oxford, the Rev. Nicholas *Pocock*, late Fellow of of Queen's college, to Edith, youngest dau. of the late Dr. Pritchard, formerly of Bristol.——At Broom park, Glasgow, Robert Annesley *Ogilvie*, esq. of Doughty st. London, to Robina, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Muter, D.D. of Broom park.——P. *Ainslie*, esq. to Sophia-Mary, younger dau. of Thomas La Coste, esq. of the Abbey mill, Surrey.——At Manchester, the Rev. F. Hayden *Cope*, Curate of St. James's, Birch, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late William Norris, esq. Bury, Lanc.

14. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Rev. Thomas G. *Carter*, of Wenden, Essex, to Louisa-Jones, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Sir G. J. Turner.

15. At Battersea, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George *Pollock*, G.C.B. to Henrietta, elder dau. of the late George Hyde Wollaston, esq. of Clapham common.——At Norham, Edwin *Gray*, esq. second son of the late Rev. Robert Gray, Rector of Sunderland, to Alice-Charlotte-Matilda, third dau. of the Rev. J. T. Huntley, Rector of Binbrook, Linc.——At Medmenham, Edward *Bode*, esq. to Maria, younger dau. of the Rev. Thomas Arthur Powys, A.M.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Edward, second son of the Rev. Alfred and Lady Emily *Lawrence*, to Augusta, only dau. of the late Col. P. M. Hay, Bengal Army.

17. At Botleys, the Rev. Frederick H. *Hotham*, Rector of Bushbury, Salop, second son of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Henry Hotham, K.C.B. to Eleanor, fourth dau. of Robert Gosling, esq. of Botleys park, Surrey.——At Paddington, the Hon. Hugh *Langford*, third son of the late Hercules Lord Langford, to Theresa-Caroline, dau. of the late John Bishop, of Sunbury house, Middlesex.——At Cuckfield, Sussex, Edward *Tatham*, esq. Commander of Her Majesty's ship Fury, to Catherine-Agren, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Brown, of Cheam.

20. At St. John's, Notting hill, Augustus *Mason*, esq. of Inverness road, to Mary-Anne-Stanley, only child of the late Lieut.-Col. Pearson, H.E.I.C.S.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Thomas Ewing *Winslow*, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Sarah, fifth dau. of the late Rev. Henry Walker, of Fitzroy sq. and Great Bromley hall, Essex.——At Wymeswold, Leic. the Rev. John *Martin*, of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, to Eliza, eldest dau. of J. Mott, esq. of Liverpool.——At Hertford, the Rev. J. W. *Sharpe*, Curate of Bennington, to Anna-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Pollard, Rector of Bennington, Herts ——At Jersey, Richard D. *Astley*, esq. 49th Regt. to Harriet-Anna-Usher, second dau. of Capt. Heastey, R.N. of St. Helier's, Jersey. ——At Crewkerne, Robert *Fowler*, esq. of Whitchurch, Dorset, to Mary-Anne-Phelps, youngest dau. of Rear-Adm. Symes, of Crewkerne.——At Westbury-on-Trym, R. *Beckles*, 3rd West India Regt. only son of Robt. Hunte, esq. of Barbados, and grandson of the late Hon. John Alleyne Beckles, President of the same island, to Helen, youngest dau. of the late John Rogers, esq.——At Headington, the Rev. Robert *Hake*, Chaplain of New college, Oxford, and of Warneford Asylum, to Octavia-Frances, youngest dau. of W. H. Butler, esq. one of the Magistrates and Aldermen of that city.——At Maldon, Essex, Fitzwilliam *Mansell*, esq. A.B., M.D. surgeon of Her Majesty's ship Excellent, to Elizabeth-Mary, eldest dau. of Benj. Baker, esq. M.D. of Maldon hall.

21. At St. George's Hanover sq. Fothergill *Rowlands*, esq. of Nantyglo, to Cecilia, relict of Dr. Riley, esq. and only dau. of Henry Daniel, esq. M.D. Clarges st.——At Dilhorn, Staff. John-William, eldest son of Robt. *Philips*, of Heybridge, to Adelaide-Louisa, dau. of Edw. Buller, esq. of Dilhorn hall.——At Henbury, Walter *Brown*, esq. M.D. of Keynsham, to Amelia-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of George Edwards, esq. of Henbury hill.

22. At St. Michael's, Chester sq. J. Burton St. Croix *Crosse*, esq. 31st Regt. son of the late Lieut.-Col. Joshua Crosse, K.F. of Ovals St. Crosse, Heref. to Emma, youngest dau. of William Snell, esq. of Eaton sq.——The Rev. Edward *Ridgway*, M.A. of Jesus college, Camb. to Blanche, second dau. of Sir Joseph Paxton, of Chatsworth.——At Bolton, Edward J. *Bolling*, esq. Darcey Lever Hall, Lancashire, only son of the late Wm. Bolling, esq. M.P. to Henrietta, second dau. of T. R. Bridson, esq. Bridge house, Bolton-le-Moors.——At Upton-on-Severn, the Rev. Thomas Wood *Hayward*, M.A. Trin. coll. Camb. to Emma-Mary, only child of Gabriel Goodman, esq.——At Matlock, John *Clowes*, esq. second son of Col. Clowes, of Broughton Old Hall, near Manchester, to Caroline-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Peter Arkwright, esq. of Willersley.

23. At All Saints' St John's wood, Marmaduke, son of the late Archibald *Constable*, of Edinburgh, to Anne-Mary, granddau. of the late William Bramah, of Lymington.

24. At St. Mary's Bryanstone sq. Harman Baillie *Hopper*, esq. Capt. Bengal Army, to Mary-Ellen-Davis, youngest dau. of Richard Heatley, esq. of Gloucester place.

27. At St. Peter's Eaton sq. the Hon. Richd. Cornwallis *Neville*, eldest son of Lord Braybrooke, to Lady Charlotte Sarah Graham Toler, fifth dau. of the late Earl of Norbury.——At Burnham, Bucks, William *De Winton*, esq. of the Priory, Brecon, to Hephzibah-Lancella-Frances, second dau. of the late Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England.——At Kilbrew, Robert Eglington *Seton*, esq. of the Manor house, Ratoath, late of the 93d Highlanders, and son of the late Col. Seton, C.B. to Jane-Rebecca, dau. of Henry Garnett, esq. of Green park, Meath.——At the Roman Catholic Church, Maynooth, Edward Talbot *O'Kelly*, esq. M.D. to Francis-Margaret, third dau. of Thomas Chamberlaine, esq. Crew hill house, co. Kildare.——At Aberdeen, R. J. Rutherford *Aytoun*, esq. of Ashintully, Perthshire, Lieut. in the Royal Regiment, to Catherine-Georgina, second dau. of Patrick Bannerman, esq.——At St. Leonard's, George *Beaufoy*, esq. of South Lambeth, to Anne, the fifth dau. of the late Mr. Thomas Harvey, of Ashburnham.——At St. George's Bloomsbury, James *Brebner*, esq. Advocate, Aberdeen, to Margaret, third dau. of the late Thomas Black, esq. Aberdeen.——The Rev. F. P. E. *Luscombe*, of Harlington, Beds, eldest son of Commissary-Gen. Luscombe, of Killester house, Dublin, to Ellen, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edward Day, Rector of Kirby Bedon.

28. At Hanwell, Thomas Harrington *Tuke*, M.D. of the Manor house, Chiswick, to Sophia-Jane, second dau. of John Conolly, M.D. of Hanwell.——At Pettistree, Suffolk, J. *Griffiths*, esq. R.N. to Charlotte-Ann, widow of the Rev. Harry Jordan Place, Rector of Marnhull, Dorset.——At St. Pancras, John B. *Shuttleworth*, esq. of Gower st. to Katharine-Martha, widow of T. A. Perry, esq. of Cheltenham.——At Branston, near Lincoln, Francis Brown *Douglas*, esq. Advocate, Edinburgh, to Marianne, second dau. of the late Hon. A. Leslie Melville, of Branston hall.

29. At Worksop, Sir Cornwallis *Ricketts*, Bart. of Beaumont Leys, Leic. to Lady Carolina Augusta Pelham Clinton, sister to the Duke of Newcastle.——At St. James's Westminster, the Rev. George John *Blomfield*, son of the Rev. James Blomfield, Rector of Orsett, Essex, to Isabella, third dau. of the Bishop of London.——At St. James's Westminster, John G. *Raymond*, of Shaftesbury, Dorset, to Anna-Maria S. Theobald, only dau. of the late John Theobald, esq. of Spratton hall, Northampt.——At Ovingham, Northumberland, Henry *Rogers*, esq. of Bombay, to Dinah-Elinor, eldest dau. of William Laws, esq. of Prudhoe castle.——At Mathon, Worc. the Rev. Archibald J. *Douglas*, Vicar, to Octavia-Mary, third dau. of the late William Vale, esq. R.N. of Hall Court.——At St. James, Spanish place, Peter Hubert *Dolphin*, esq. of Danesfort, Galway, to Antoinette MacEvoy, of York pl. second dau. of the late Peter MacEvoy, esq. of Wimbledon.——At St. Peter's Eaton square, Frederick John *Wilson*, esq. youngest son of George Wilson, esq. of Dallam Tower, Westm. to Louisa-Martha, only dau. of the late Rev. Henry Higginson, M.A. Minister of Poplar.——At Bristol, William A. H. *Henry*, esq. youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Alexander Henry, of the 58th Regt. to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Joshua Cope, esq. of Staffordsh.

31. At West Ham, Essex, the Rev. J. Lambert *Knowles*, M.A. to Mary-Penwarne, younger dau. of the late Thomas Townsend, esq. of Romford.

Feb. 2. At Cheltenham, the Rev. John *Home*, S.C.L. Incumbent of Dormestone, and Curate of Bradley, Worc. to Rosa-Marianne, only dau. of James Hall, esq. of Chandos villa, Cheltenham.

3. At Bath, John *Clavering*, esq. grandson of Sir T. J. Clavering, Bart. of Axwell park, and Greencroft, Durham, to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Innes, C.B. Bengal Army.——At Bourtie, Aberdeenshire, Henry Campbell *Raikes*, esq. Bengal Civil Service, youngest surviving son of the late George Raikes, esq. to Susan, second dau. of the Rev. James Bisset, D.D. Minister of Bourtie.——At St. Erth, Cornwall, Richard *Nicholls*, jun. esq. of Treglisson house, in Phillack, to Phillippa-Margaret, only child of the late John Ellis, esq. of Tregathas.——At Marlborough, Wilts, Thomas *Rushton*, esq. B A. Head Master of Maida hill Grammar School, to Annie, eldest dau. of John Westhall, esq.——The Rev. T. P. *Rogers*, Vicar of Bath Easton, Som. to Catherine-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Mackarness, esq. of Queen street, Westminster.——At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. Thomas *Barker*, M.A. Curate of Hounslow, to Myra-Augusta Henderson, niece of the late Edward Banks, esq. of Newcastle-on-Tyne.——At Lyme Regis, Edward *Walford*, esq. of Clifton, to Julia-Christina, fourth dau. of the late Adm. the Hon. Sir John Talbot, G.C.B. of Rhode hill, Devon.

4. At Tomgrany, Clare, John Wright, esq. only son of the late J. W. Wright, esq. of Cumberland terrace, Regent's park, to Matilda-Sophia, second dau. of the Rev. T. B. Brady, Rector of Tomgrany.

5. At Great Yarmouth, Capt. *Ommanney*, R.A. to Harriet-Ellen, youngest dau. of J. M. Lacon, esq. of Great Yarmouth.——At the British Embassy, Paris, George *Gollop*, esq. late Lieut. 2d Queen's Royals, eldest son of George Tilly Gollop, esq. of Strode house, Dors. to Jessie-Caroline, youngest dau. of the Rev. Hugh Welman Helyar, of Sutton Bingham, Som.——At St. Mary's Bryanstone square, W. Bevis *Neale*, esq. Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Alexandretta, to Sarah-Rachel, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Smith, esq. of Rotherhithe.——At Bishop Burton, near Beverley, William Henry *Parsey*, esq. M.D. of Hatton, near Warwick, to Julia, dau. of the Rev. W. Procter, Vicar of Bishop Burton.——At Torquay, John J. *Sullivan*, esq. of Glenwilliam castle, co. Limerick, to Isabel, youngest dau. of the late R. Harrison, esq. of Wyton hall, Yorkshire.——At Staplegrove, near Taunton, Alfred *Mathias*, esq. of Bridgenorth, Salop, son of the late Charles Mathias, esq. of Lamphey court, Pemb. to Louisa, dau. of the late Capt. Edward Bedwell Law.——At St. Paul's Covent garden, the Rev. Sydney *Clark*, M.A. to Ellen-Rosa, youngest dau. of Thomas Theobald, esq. of Sheffield house, Grays, Essex.——At Leamington, George-Henry, eldest son of George *L'Estrange*, esq. of Lisnamandra, Cavan, to Augusta-Caroline, second dau. of the Rev. Henry Des Voeux.——At Wandsworth. Arthur-Scott, youngest son of Henry *Hewgill*, esq. and grandson of the late Gen. Hewgill, to Anna-Maria-Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Hatch, of Walton-on-Thames.——At St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Thomas *Wood*, esq. of Craven st. Strand, to Emma-Martha, only surviving child of the late Rev. Nathaniel Geo. Woodrooffe, Vicar of Somerford Keynes, Wilts.

6. At Gibraltar, Charles Scrope *Hutchinson*, esq. M.D. of Dover, to Christiana, youngest dau. of William Rose, esq. of Gibraltar.

28. At Paris, in the French Protestant chapel of Panthemons, Mons. Etienne *Jaquet*, son of the Rev. Henri Jaquet, to Mademoiselle Coralie Alletz, only dau. and sole surviving child of the late Mons. Edouard Alletz, Consul-général at Barcelona, and granddau. of the late John Green, esq. of Hinckley, co. Leic.

OBITUARY.

Lord Dinorben.

Feb. 10. At Kinmel Park, near St. Asaph's, co. Denbigh, aged 84, the Right Hon. William Lewis Hughes, Baron Dinorben, of Kinmel Park, Major Commandant of the Royal Anglesey Militia, and Aide-de-camp to the Queen, F.S.A.

Lord Dinorben was born on the 10th Nov. 1787, and was the eldest son of the Rev. Edward Hughes, of Kinmel Park, by Mary, second daughter and coheir of the Rev. Robert Lewis, Chancellor of Bangor, niece and sole heir of William Lewis, esq. of Llystulas, co. Anglesey. He inherited a large property in the Western mine of the Paris mountain.

He was elected to Parliament for Wallingford in 1802, and became a strenuous supporter of Mr. Fox and the Whig party. The same borough returned him eight times; not always without opposition, for he stood contests in 1818, 1820, and 1826, but on each occasion was placed at the head of the poll. He was advanced to the peerage by patent dated Sept. 10, 1831.

Lord Dinorben was a personal friend of his late R.H. the Duke of Sussex, and was one of the executors of that prince.

He was seized with paralysis when at dinner on Sunday the 8th of February, and died on the following Tuesday, not having recovered his consciousness after the first attack.

He first married, March 8, 1804, Charlotte-Margaret, third daughter of Ralph William Grey, esq. of Backworth, co. Northumberland; she died on the 21st Jan. 1835, and his Lordship married secondly, Feb. 13, 1840, Gertrude, youngest daughter of the late Giles Blakeney Smyth, esq. of Ballinatray, co. Waterford, and sister to the Princess of Capua; who is left his widow. By his first marriage his Lordship had two sons and eight daughters; but only two daughters, both unmarried, survive, with one son, the youngest child. By his second wife he had two daughters, the younger of whom, born in 1845, is alone living. His Lordship's eldest daughter was the first wife of the present Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams Bulkeley, Bart. and died in 1829. His fourth daughter was married in 1835 to the present Lord Gardner, and died without issue in 1847.

William-Lewis now Lord Dinorben, born in 1821, is unfortunately incapacitated, by imbecility of mind, from the exercise of the privileges of his rank.

Marshal Marmont.

March 2. At Venice, aged 78, Auguste Frederique Louis Viesse de Marmont, Duc de Raguse, the last survivor of Napoleon's Marshals.

Marmont was born of noble parents at Chatillon-sur-Seine. This respectability of extraction was a rare quality among Napoleon's generals; and, perhaps, the natural result of an hereditary destination, rather than an instinctive addiction to the profession of arms, may be traced in that mediocrity of military talent which is all that scientific critics assign to Marmont. While the States-General were yet sitting at Versailles he was serving as a commissioned officer of infantry, but he quickly transferred himself to the ranks of the artillery, partly from the superior prospects of promotion in that department, and partly, as we may reasonably conclude, from a conviction of his own special aptitudes. It was indeed as an artillery officer that Marmont's excellences were best appreciated and his reputation achieved; and, although he never attained the peculiar distinctions of Drouot, yet he so far surpassed that renowned artillerist in general talent that he was eventually promoted to independent command. It was in his direction of the guns—so all-important a service in the eyes of Napoleon, that he attracted the notice of Bonaparte at Toulon; and when the cannons of the French army were so wonderfully transported across the precipices of the Alps, it was Marmont who bore the largest share of responsibility and credit. His success was recognised by the command of the artillery on the field of Marengo; and the inspectorship of all the *matériel* of the army, which subsequently devolved upon him, evinced a plain acknowledgment of his contributions towards that famous victory.

The young General of Division rose, like others, with his Imperial master. He fought through all the campaigns in which Austria, Prussia, and Russia were successively brought to terms between 1805 and 1807, and his duties were so prominent two years afterwards, in the great battle of Wagram, that he was made Duke of Ragusa and Marshal of France.

After these services he was summarily transferred to Spain. That country was the Emperor's greatest difficulty, and the stumbling-block rather than the touchstone of all his Marshals. One after another, all failed there alike, mainly, we may truly say, because they there encountered a British army under Wellington, but also,

in great measure, from the extraordinary perplexities of the situation. In the Peninsula there was no supreme authority. King Joseph was half a puppet and half an intriguer; that is to say, like others of Napoleon's family, he was more intent, when raised to a throne, on conciliating and preserving his own immediate subjects than on contributing to the grand system of his imperial chief. There was no power, therefore, which could compress half a dozen jealous marshals into a serviceable staff of commanders, working in concert, and obedient to a common impulse. Ney quarrelled with Soult, Soult with Jourdan, and all with Massena. Some retained republican, some royalist sentiments, all made light of Joseph, and one or two desired crowns for themselves. The only superior whom all would obey was absent; and when, therefore, they were successively despatched across the Pyrenees with independent commands, the best of them proved restive and the others inefficient.

When Marmont, under circumstances like these, was sent to replace Massena in the command of the army of Portugal, it could hardly have been expected that where the latter had failed the former could succeed. He lost one of the very few opportunities which Wellington ever permitted an enemy to find, and he was defeated in a great pitched battle after a false move. On the 26th of Sept. 1811, the French Marshal discovered himself in front of the British General at Fuente Guinaldo, with the whole of his army, while Wellington's force could scarcely show 15,000 combatants in line. As Marmont had 60,000 troops, including 12 battalions of the Imperial Guard, under his hand, with no fewer than 120 guns to support them, it is imposible to doubt the result of the engagement if the battle had been commenced; but, though Wellington was compelled to stand his ground, he was rapidly collecting his forces, and while Marmont was parading his army preparatory to an attack the next morning, the golden chance had slipped away. In the following year the two generals met to better purpose on the plains of Salamanca, and Marmont was so absolutely beaten that no disguise could be put upon the affair. In this battle he was very severely wounded in the arm, and it was at first thought requisite that it should be amputated; but, the operation having been deferred during several days of the retreat, this was afterwards found to be unnecessary.

Marmont next performed his part in the scenes which rapidly followed on the Russian reverses. He fought at Lutzen and Leipsic, and subsequently defended step by step the soil of France against the victorious invaders. When at length the remnant of the Grand Army was brought to bay in its own capital, Marmont was charged, in conjunction with Mortier, to protect the fortunes of Paris; but after an honourable display of courage and ability he was induced to assent to what has been variously termed an inevitable surrender or a premature capitulation. After this virtual adoption of the Legitimist cause, he adhered steadily to the Bourbons, and retired to Ghent with Louis XVIII. on the appearance of Napoleon from Elba.

At last, when the hour of another revolution arrived, he was charged in 1830 with the invidious command of the "Army of Paris," against its insurgent citizens, and, though the vigour of his measures was inadequate to ensure success, it was sufficient to discredit him for ever. From that time forth he remained a voluntary exile in the territories of his ancient enemies, and an Austrian city has supplied a final resting-place to the last Marshal of the French empire. It was Marmont's lot to be placed in situations where his inferiority of talent produced serious reverses, and where the discharge of his professional duty involved unusual odium. The loss of a battle might be forgiven, but to have surrendered Paris to the enemy and to have mowed down its inhabitants with grapeshot constituted two imputations which he could never obliterate, and two misfortunes from which he could never recover.—*The Times.*

MAJOR-GEN. SIR JAS. COCKBURN, BART.

Feb. 26. In Portman-square, aged 81, Major-General Sir James Cockburn, the 7th Bart. of Langton, co. Berwick (1627), G.C.H. one of the Commissioners of the Income Tax, and LL.D.

He was the eldest son of Sir James Cockburn, the 6th Baronet, M.P. for Peebles, by his second marriage with Miss Ayscough, daughter of the Very Rev. Francis Ayscough, D.D. Dean of Bristol, and niece to George Lord Lyttelton.

He succeeded his father in the Baronetcy July 26, 1804. In 1806 he became an Under-secretary of State for the department of the War and Colonies—a second Under-secretary being then first appointed for that department. In 1807 he was sent to Curaçoa as Governor and Commander-in-chief, and in 1811 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Bermuda Islands. He had attained the rank of Major in the 81st regiment, when in Feb. 1851 King George IV. by special favour promoted him, through the intermediate ranks, to that which he held at

the time of his death. He served the office of Sheriff of Carmarthenshire in 1847.

He married, Oct. 14, 1801, the Hon. Marianna Devereux, eldest daughter of George 13th Viscount Hereford; and by that lady, who died Dec. 9, 1847, he had issue an only daughter, married in 1834 to Lieut.-Colonel Sir James John Hamilton, Bart. formerly aide-de-camp to Sir James Kemp in Canada.

He is succeeded in the Baronetcy by his next brother, the Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, and late one of the Lords of the Admiralty, who married his cousin Miss Mary Cockburn, and has issue.

Sir W. M. Napier, Bart.

Feb. 4. At Milliken, Renfrewshire, in his 64th year, Sir William Milliken Napier, of Napier and Milliken, Bart. a deputy-lieutenant and convener of the county of Renfrew.

He was the son of Robert John Napier, esq. a Colonel in the army, by Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Campbell, esq. of Downie, Argyllshire. He was born at Milliken House, June 18, 1785, and his father died in 1808. On the 17th March, 1817, he was served heir-male general to Archibald third Baron Napier, who had obtained an extension of the remainder of his barony to his heirs female; but whose baronetcy, conferred in 1627, was assumed by this gentleman.

Sir William Napier married, in 1815, Elizabeth-Christian, fifth daughter of John Stirling, esq. of Kippendavie, co. Perth, and had issue four sons (of whom one is deceased) and two daughters. The present Baronet, Sir Robert-John-Milliken, was born in 1818, and is a Captain in the 74th Foot. He married, in 1850, the only daughter of John Ladesege Adlercron, esq. of Moyglare, co. Meath. John Stirling Napier, esq. the second son, married, in 1845, Janet, only child of Andrew Brown, esq. of Auchintorlie. Mary, the elder daughter, is married to Robert Speir, esq. of Burnbrae and Culdees castle, co. Perth. Anne-Campbell, the younger daughter, died unmarried in 1843.

Sir John C. Fairlie, Bart.

Feb. 28. At Fairlie House, Ayrshire, in his 73d year, Sir John Cunningham Fairlie, the 7th Bart. of Robertland in the same county (1630).

He was the third son of Sir William the fifth Baronet, by Anne daughter of Robert Colquhoun, esq. of the Island of St. Christopher. He was formerly an officer in the army, and succeeded to the title on the death of his brother Sir William Cunningham Fairlie, Feb. 1, 1837.

He married, Aug. 8, 1808, Janet-Lucretia, daughter of John Wallace, esq. of Kelly, co. Renfrew; and, having had no issue, is succeeded by his next brother, now Sir Charles Cunningham Fairlie, an officer in the service of the Hon. E. I. Company. He was born in 1780, and married in 1805 Frances, daughter of Sir John Call, Bart. and has issue.

Sir E. S. Thomas, Bart.

Feb. 6. At Cork, aged 42, Sir Edward Stephen Thomas, the seventh Bart. (1694), of Wenvoe castle, co. Glamorgan.

He was born on the 6th Feb. 1810, the only son by his first marriage of the Rev. Sir John Godfrey Thomas, Vicar of Wartling and Bodiam, Sussex, his mother being Frances, daughter of Stephen Ram, esq. of Ramsfort, co. Wexford, and Portswood Lodge, co. Southampton. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, May 7, 1841.

He entered the army as Ensign, Nov. 25, 1828; became Lieutenant, Oct. 28, 1831; Captain, May 1, 1835; and Major of the 69th Foot, May 22, 1846. He obtained all these commissions by purchase, and sold his majority in 1850.

Sir Edward Thomas was unmarried, and is succeeded in the title by his half-brother, now Sir Godfrey John Thomas, who was born in 1824.

Sir John Wyldbore Smith, Bart.

Feb. 29. In his 83d year, Sir John Wyldbore Smith, the second Bart. of Sydling St. Nicholas, co. Dorset (1774), a Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

He was born on the 19th May, 1770, the eldest son of Sir John Smith, the first Baronet, LL.D. F.R.S. and S.A., by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Robert Curtis, esq. of Wisthorpe, co. Lincoln. He succeeded his father Nov. 13, 1807.

He married, May 13, 1797, Elizabeth-Anne, second daughter and coheir of the Rev. James Marriott, D.C.L. of Horsmonden, Kent; and by that lady, who died in 1847, he had issue seven sons and two daughters: 1. Sir John James Smith, his successor; 2. the Rev. William Marriott Marriott, Rector of Horsmonden, Kent, who in 1811 took the name and arms of Marriott, by royal sign-manual, and married in 1825 Julia-Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Thomas Law Hodges, esq. M.P. for Kent, and secondly in 1844 Frances, 3d daughter of Robert Radclyffe, esq. of Foxdenton-hall, co. Lancaster; 3. Anne-Elizabeth, married in 1826, to the Rev. John Digby Wingfield, Prebendary of Kildare and Rector of Geashill, second son of William Wingfield, esq. Master in

Chancery, and nephew to Earl Digby; 4. George-Roxburgh, who died an infant; 5. the Rev. Henry Curtis Smith, who married in 1832 Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of the late Edward Green, esq. of Hinxton, co. Cambridge, and died in Dec. 1834; 6. Lydia-Bosworth; 7. the Rev. Reginald Southwell Smith, Rector of West Stafford, Dorsetshire; 8. Francis, who married in 1838 Mary Isabella, daughter of the late Capt. Bogue, R.H. Art. and has issue; and 9. Edward Heathcote, Captain in the 76th Regiment, who married in 1839 Christina, daughter of William Mackintosh, of Geddes, N.B. and has issue.

The present Baronet was born in 1800, and married in 1828, eldest daughter of John Frederick Pinney, esq. of Somerton House, Somerset.

Sir Wm. Jackson Homan, Bart.

March 2. At his seat, Dromoroe, Cappoquin, co. Waterford, aged 80, Sir William Jackson Homan, Knt. and Bart. of Dunlum, co. Westmeath.

He was the second son of the Rev. Philip Homan, by Mary-Anne, daughter of George Thomas, esq. of Rathfarnham, co. Dublin; and grandson of George Homan, esq. of Surrock, co. Westmeath, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of the Rev. William Jackson, D.D., of Maghul, co. Lancaster, and Rector of St. Mechan's, Dublin. The dignity of Baronet was conferred upon him Aug. 1, 1801; and it has now become extinct on his death.

He married June 13, 1797, Lady Charlotte Stuart, second daughter of John first Marquess of Bute; and by that lady, who died on the 5th Sept. 1847, he had issue one son, Philip Stuart George Homan, esq. who died unmarried.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lewis Grant.

Jan. 26. Aged 70, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lewis Grant, Knt. and K.C.H., Colonel of the 96th regiment.

He was the younger son of Duncan Grant, of Mulochaird in Strathspey, and afterwards of Lingreston in Morayshire, by a daughter of Robert Grant, esq. of Kylinore, co. Banff. His elder brother is Sir James Robert Grant, M.D., K.H. and C.B. who served as chief medical officer at Waterloo.

He entered the army in 1794 as an Ensign in the 95th regiment, from which he was promoted Lieutenant in the 97th, and his other commissions were dated as follows:—Captain in 1796, Major in 1802, Lieut.-Colonel in 1804, Colonel in 1813, Major-General in 1819, Lieut.-General in 1837, and General in Nov. 1851. Sir Lewis Grant was on board the Orion, 80, with Sir James Saumarez, in Lord Bridport's action with the French fleet, June 23, 1795. Subsequently he served under Sir Ralph Abercromby in the West Indies, and was actively employed during the capture of various islands. In June 1801 he was appointed Assistant Quarter and Barrack Master General in Tobago, and during the whole of the next year he held the same position in Dominica. In Sept. 1802 he succeeded to a majority in the 3d West India regiment, and in 1803 he returned to England. In May 1805 he returned to the West Indies as Lieut.-Colonel of the 70th Foot. In 1820 he was appointed governor of the Bahama Islands. He was in 1831 knighted, and was nominated a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. He was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 96th regiment, April 9, 1839.

The death of Sir Lewis Grant occurred suddenly, from disease of the heart, whilst he was riding in an omnibus in Regent-street, towards his residence in Harley-street, Cavendish-square. His body was conveyed to the Middlesex Hospital, where an inquest was held, which returned a verdict of Natural Death.

He married a lady of his own name, who is left his widow.

Admiral M'Kinley.

Jan. 17. At Anglesey, near Gosport, aged 85, Admiral George M'Kinley.

This officer was a native of Devonport, and son of a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, in which two of his brothers, Samuel and John, also held commissions. He entered the service in 1773; became a Lieutenant in 1782; Commander, 1798; Captain, 1801; Rear-Admiral, 1830; Vice-Admiral, 1841; and Admiral, June 1851. He was acting Lieutenant of the Barfleur in Rodney's action in 1782, and Lieutenant of the Alcide, in 1794, in the attacks (celebrated for their ill-success) on the tower of Mortella in Corsica. He commanded the Liberty gun-brig, and assisted at the capture of Etourdie 16, in the harbour of Herqui, in 1796, and commanded the fireship Otter at the Helder and at Copenhagen in 1801. He was Captain of the Lively and senior officer in the Tagus prior to the occupation of Lisbon by Junot in 1807, and was afterwards employed on the coasts of Spain and Portugal. Altogether he served for thirty-eight years on full pay. A full detail of his services is given in O'Byrne's Naval Biographical Dictionary.

With the exception of Commander Robinson, the senior of Greenwich Hospital, Admiral M'Kinley was the oldest commissioned officer in the navy. He enjoyed

the distinguished-service pension of 150*l.* per annum.

He married a sister of the late Vice-Adm. Aiskew Paffard Hollis, and had issue.

Vice-Adm. Sir. W. A. Montagu.

March 6. At Ryde, in his 67th year, Vice-Admiral Sir William Augustus Montagu, Knt., K.C.H. and C.B. a Deputy Lieutenant of Huntingdonshire.

This officer entered the navy in 1796 as first-class volunteer on board the Glatton 50, Capt. Henry Trollope; under whom he continued employed on the home station, in the Russell 74 (in which he was present in the victory at Camperdown), and Juste 80, until transferred about the close of 1800 to the Sirius 38, in which he witnessed the surrender of the French frigate La Dédaigneuse. He was for four years on board the Dasher in the East Indies; was made Lieutenant Nov. 14, 1804, Commander, Oct. 31, 1805; and on the 8th June, 1807, acting Captain of the Terpsichore frigate, which appointment was confirmed by the Admiralty on the 8th Dec. following.

In March, 1808, Capt. Montagu, whose ship mounted but 28 guns, and had only 180 men on board, fell in with, fought, and—with a loss to himself of 21 men killed and 22 wounded—fairly beat off the French frigate Sémillante of 40 guns and a crew of at least 300 men. Being soon after appointed to the Cornwallis 50, he assisted in the reduction of the island of Amboyna, and captured the Dutch frigates Mandarin and De Ruyter. In Nov. 1810 he was intrusted with the command of the naval brigade landed to assist at the reduction of the Isle of France, during which his exertions were warmly approved by Major-Gen. Abercromby, particularly on the defeat of the French troops before St. Louis.

On the 8th Sept. 1812 he was appointed to the Niobe 40, employed until June, 1814 on the Channel, American, and Lisbon stations. On the 29th Oct. 1819 he was appointed to the Phaeton 46, which he commanded at Halifax until put out of commission in Sept. 1822. And on the 25th July, 1834, he was appointed to the Malabar, employed in the Mediterranean until the close of 1837. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral Nov. 23, 1841, and that of Vice-Admiral in the year 1851. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath, Dec. 8, 1815; a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic order, Oct. 5, 1830; and a Knight Companion of the same order, (accompanied with knighthood in this country,) in Jan. 1832.

He married Aug. 26, 1823, Anne, third daughter of the late Sir George William Leeds, Bart. of Croxton Park, Cambridgeshire.

Capt. James Wilkinson, R.N., K.T.S.

Dec. 2. On his estate at Gurnard Farm, near Cowes, aged 66, Captain James Wilkinson, R.N., K.T.S.

He entered the royal navy in 1803 as first-class volunteer on board the Gorgon, commanded by Capt. William Wilkinson. He was present in 1810 at the capture and destruction of thirty-one vessels on the coast of Naples; and in 1813 at the capture of the island of Ponza. In the same year he went in the Euryalus 36 to the Chesapeake, and accompanied the expedition against the city of Alexandria on the river Potomac. He was made Lieutenant Oct. 26, 1814; served next in the Tees 26 and Liffey 50, and when First Lieutenant of the latter distinguished himself in the operations against the Burmese. He was made Commander Jan. 31, 1828.

During the war of succession in Portugal he entered into the service of Her Faithful Majesty, and under the assumed name of Commodore Reeves he was second in command at the capture of Don Miguel's fleet by Admiral Napier. For these services he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword, Oct. 30, 1837.

In the spring of the same year he had returned to the active service of his own sovereign, having been appointed to the Hazard 18, in which he was employed in the Mediterranean until 1840, when he became Post Captain. He served altogether twenty-one years on full pay; and had been seven times wounded, on four occasions severely. A full narrative of his services will be found in O'Byrne's Naval Biographical Dictionary.

Lieut.-Colonel Petit.

Feb. 13. At Lichfield, aged 45, Lieut.-Colonel Peter John Petit, C.B. the commanding officer of the 50th, Queen's Own, Regt.

He was the second son of the late Rev. John Hayes Petit, and the nephew of Louis Hayes Petit, esq. a memoir of whom appeared in our Obituary of Jan. 1850. His other uncle, Peter Hayes Petit, commanded the 35th Regt. in the Walcheren expedition, in which he received the wound which occasioned his death in 1809.

Lieut.-Colonel Petit entered the army as an Ensign in the 22nd Regiment on the 19th May, 1825, and served with it in the West Indies in 1826–27. He was promoted to a lieutenancy on the 12th Feb. 1828, when he exchanged into the 50th Regiment, in which he succeeded to a company by purchase on the 28th May, 1833,

He embarked for New South Wales in 1834, and continued to serve with his regiment in that colony until 1841, when he accompanied it to India. He was promoted to a Majority by purchase on the 30th Sept. 1842, and commanded his corps in the action of Punniar, on the 29th Dec. 1843, in which engagement he had a horse shot under him. For his services in this action he was promoted to a brevet Lieut.-Colonelcy on the 20th April, 1844, and received the bronze star of India. He subsequently served in the campaign of the Sutlej, in 1845–6, and was in command of his regiment in the actions of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, where he had two horses shot under him. He was also present in the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon, at the latter of which he succeeded to the command of the regiment after Lieut.-Colonel Ryan was wounded. In this action he was himself dangerously wounded by a ball through the neck, grazing the spine, from the effects of which he ever afterwards suffered.

The Companionship of the Bath, and a medal and three clasps, were conferred on him for his services on the Sutlej. He returned to England in March 1847, and was promoted to a Lieut.-Colonelcy by purchase on the 19th Sept. 1848, soon after his regiment returned to England. From that period he continued in command of it up to the time of his decease. He suffered a severe concussion in a railway accident in the Sutton tunnel on the Manchester and Chester Railway on the 30th April, 1851, which in the opinion of eminent medical men was the principal cause of his last illness, accelerated by the shock his system had sustained by the wound he received at Sobraon.

Lieut.-Colonel Petit, during his long service in the 50th Regiment, gained the respect, esteem, and sincere regard of all ranks, by whom he was beloved for his kindness and consideration, and admired for his gallantry and soldier-like qualities. His loss is deeply deplored by all who had the honour to have served under him, and his memory will ever be held dear by the regiment he commanded in four of the actions it now bears on its colours.

Sir Herbert Jenner Fust.

Feb. 20. Aged 75, the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, Knt. LL.D. Dean of the Arches, Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, President of the College of Advocates, a Privy Councillor, Master of Trinity hall, Cambridge, and a Bencher of Gray's Inn.

He was the second son of Robert Jenner, esq. proctor, of Doctors' Commons and Chislehurst, Kent, by Ann, eldest daughter of Peter Birt, esq. of Wenvoe Castle, co. Glamorgan.

He entered the university of Cambridge as a member of Trinity hall, and graduated LL.B. 1798, LL.D. 1803.

He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, Nov. 27, 1800; and was admitted an advocate in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts, and a Fellow of the college of Doctors of Law, July 8, 1803. On the 28th Feb. 1828 he was appointed King's Advocate General, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1832 he became Vicar-General to the Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1834 he resigned both those offices on being promoted, on the 21st Oct. to be Official Principal of the Arches, and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury; and thereupon he was sworn a Privy Councillor. On the 14th Jan. 1842, he assumed the additional name of Fust on succeeding to the estates of the late Sir John Fust, at and near Thornbury, in Gloucestershire. In Feb. 1843, he was elected Master of Trinity hall, Cambridge.

Sir Herbert Jenner Fust married in 1803 Miss Lascelles, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-General Lascelles, by whom he had issue. His son, Herbert Jenner, esq. M.A. became a barrister of Lincoln's Inn in 1831. Elizabeth-Lascelles, his eldest daughter, was married in 1824 to her cousin, Robert Francis Jenner, esq. of Wenvoe Castle, co. Glamorgan, and has issue.

Sir John Franks.

Jan. 11. At St. Bridget's, Clonkeagh, co. Dublin, in his 83rd year, Sir John Franks, Knt. late one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

He was born at Loher Cannon, near Tralee, co. Kerry, and was the second son of Thomas Franks, esq. by Catharine, dau. of the Rev. John Day, and sister to Robert Day, esq. one of the Justices of the King's Bench in Ireland, and M.P. for Ardfert.

Sir John Franks was called to the Irish bar in 1792. Although of a temperament too gentle and sensitive for the public bustle and collisions of forensic life, he had a strong liking for his profession, and in due time became known for his knowledge of it. Like others he regularly attended in the courts in Dublin and on the Munster circuit. In Dublin, where he was most valued for the soundness of his legal opinions, his chief occupation was that of a chamber counsel. For some years before he left the bar, his general business on his circuit was considerable. In 1823 he obtained a silk gown, and was nominated one of the prosecuting counsel for the Crown on his circuit. Early in

1825, the President of the Board of Control having requested the Attorney-General (Mr. Plunket) to select a member of the Irish bar to fill the then vacant office of a Judge of the Supreme Court in Calcutta, the offer of it was at once made by Mr. Plunket, in testimony of his regard and respect, to his friend John Franks; and, after a little hesitation in reference to his fitness for the climate of Calcutta, the offer was accepted. Before he departed for India, he, according to usage, was presented to the King, and received the honour of knighthood. He remained in India, in the discharge of his judicial functions, (with the exception of a visit to the Cape on account of his health,) until the latter end of the year 1834, when he was compelled by the effects of the climate upon his constitution to resign his office. In the following year he returned to Ireland, and from that time he permanently resided at Roebuck, in the vicinity of Dublin.

His early attachment to the profession of the law was cherished to the last. In all its great leading principles, in reference to public or private rights, and in the memories of the eminent men who have adorned it by their eloquence or wisdom, he retained all his original interest. From his entrance into life, his most earnest wish had been, not to be raised to high station, but to earn, as he moved along, the approbation and friendship of the men of his own profession; and this wish, which with such a man need never have been an anxious one, was amply fulfilled. Upon his appointment to the Indian Bench in 1825, he was presented with an address from all his brethren of the Munster Bar, breathing the most cordial sentiments of affection and respect; and before his final departure from the East, he was presented with similar testimonies to his ability and worth, one from the Advocate-General, on behalf of himself and the Gentlemen of the Calcutta Bar, and another from all the Solicitors practising in the Supreme Court.

As a companion, his conversation was always attractive. In addition to his stores of general knowledge, derived from books and from the experience of a long life, he brought a quality of his own which individualised his thoughts and diction—a peculiar aboriginal wit, quiet, keen, and natural to the occasion, and, best of all, never malignant; for it was his nature ever to take a friendly view of men and human affairs, to praise without stint when praise was deserved, and to blame with caution and regret. Many of his pointed sayings (supposed to be of unknown origin) are familiar to the public, and often quoted. Upon his entrance into life, he had been brought into acquaintanceship, soon ripening into intimacy, with many of the leading spirits of a period which was Ireland's heroic age of social talent. From 1792, the date of his call to the bar, and for years after, he could not only hear in public, but converse in private, with such men as Grattan, Yelverton, Curran, Langrishe, &c. and even already with two more recent and conspicuous accessions to the intellectual strength of the Irish metropolis, with whom the present generation is familiar—Plunket and Bushe. Sir John Franks was full of recollections of the men of this era—among them, the one he had most lived with, and whom he most fondly remembered, was Curran. Curran had early discovered his worth, and became attached to him by the ties of an enduring friendship; and it was at once curious and affecting to observe the accuracy of memory with which the survivor would recal, not merely the forensic exhibitions and remarkable sallies of his long-since departed friend, but every casual phrase or opinion, in any way peculiar, that may have dropped from Curran in familiar conversation—immaterial things, forgotten by the speaker as soon as uttered, were carefully remembered, as if they had been little keepsakes, to be preserved, not for their own value, but as memorials, however trivial, of the person to whom they had once belonged. The affection thus returned had been well earned. Curran had been undeviating in his attachment to his younger associate; and, as a final mark of his confidence and esteem, named him one of the executors in his will.

Sir John Franks married his first cousin, Jane, widow of George Sandes, esq. and daughter of John Marshal, esq. of Gurteenard, co. Cork, by Lucy Day, another of the daughters of the Rev. John Day, mentioned at the commencement of this memoir. They had no issue.

Sir A. M. Downie, M.D.

Feb. 3. At Frankfort on the Maine, aged 41, Sir Alexander Mackenzie Downie, M.D.

He was the youngest son of the late Rev. Alexander Downie, D.D. Minister of Lochalsh, Ross-shire, by the daughter of Charles Mackinnon, esq. chief of Mackinnon.

He was physician to her late R.H. the Princess Elizabeth, Landgravine of Hesse Homburg, for his attention to whom he received the honour of knighthood from the Queen in the year 1840. In the same year he was appointed Physician in Ordinary to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge,

and in 1846 Physician-Extraordinary in the household of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent. He was for many years physician to the British legation at Frankfort, which city he quitted in 1849, but had latterly returned. He was the author of a work on mineral waters.

He married, in 1840, a daughter of Charles Hare, esq. of Bristol, and niece to Sir John Hare.

BASIL MONTAGU, ESQ.

Nov. 27. At Boulogne, aged 81, Basil Montagu, esq. Queen's Counsel.

The biography of any private man may be deemed a mere gratification of idle curiosity, unless he has achieved, or endeavoured to achieve, something for the benefit of mankind; in that case his failure or his success equally deserve a record; for he may fail in a worthy object from the fact of his being in advance of his time and seeing further than others, and, should he succeed in surmounting the prejudices which oppose him, other labourers may be encouraged, "never despairing, and never pausing, to go right onward."

Perhaps few men have spent a life of more devotion to the public benefit than the subject of this notice.

Mr. Basil Montagu was born on the 24th of April, 1770. He was a natural son of John fourth Earl of Sandwich, First Lord of the Admiralty, and was brought up in his house. He received the rudiments of his education at the Charterhouse, went to Cambridge at the age of sixteen, and was early distinguished for his love of literature and his mathematical attainments, being 8th Wrangler in what university men call a "good year." He soon discovered that the stores of wisdom and eloquence contained in the huge folios of the libraries were little known to his fellow-students, and, with all the ardour natural to him, compiled "Selections from our most eminent Divines and Philosophers," a work which sold rapidly, and has since gone through seven editions.

Having been deprived by a suit in Chancery of the fortune left to him by his father, he decided upon the profession of the law. He was admitted at Gray's Inn, and set earnestly to work upon that branch of the law which, in a mercantile country, he foresaw would always secure a permanent income, without interfering with his strongest desire—the reform of the sanguinary code, and of the law relating to debtor and creditor, and prison discipline. In this decision he was much opposed by his more ambitious friends, who looked forward to his rising to great eminence, for he had many advantages both natural and accidental. He had a very handsome person, a voice seldom equalled for power and sweetness, great knowledge of the art of public speaking, and the patronage of George the Fourth, who, having known him in his youth at Hinchingbrook, was anxious in after-life to promote him; but he chose the humbler walk in his profession, which could never interfere with his favourite pursuits, or disturb the pleasure he enjoyed in the calmer regions of philosophy.

While at the university he found that the works of Bacon were so little appreciated, that a professor (himself a great inventor) had never read Bacon's Art of Invention, and Mr. Montagu from that time devoted part of every day to the plan which he afterwards carried into effect, of having the Latin works of Bacon translated, and publishing a complete edition of his works, which might make them more generally read. In these translations he was assisted by his friends Archdeacon Wrangham and Sir W. Page Wood. He also published the Life of Lord Bacon, in the hope of rescuing him in some measure from the odium which he thought undeserved.

Upon first settling in London as a barrister he formed a great intimacy with Wordsworth and Coleridge, and became so zealous a convert to their opinions, of the Godwin school, as to have serious thoughts of quitting the profession of a lawyer, which was denounced to him "as injurious to society in proportion to the power and attainments of the individual." Happily for Mr. Montagu he travelled for some years on the Norfolk circuit with Sir James Mackintosh, who soon convinced him that the doctrines of Godwin were neither new or true. In after-life his friends Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey, were gradually awakened to the mischievous effects of these opinions, with probably less patience towards those who had been equally misled. Mr. Montagu soon rose to great eminence in the walk he had chosen. His work on the Bankrupt laws went through many editions, and became the standard work for reference. His tract on "Set off" had been commended from the Bench by Sir Vicary Gibbs, a man somewhat sparing of commendation. Lord Erskine, during his short Chancellorship, had given him the appointment of a Commissioner of Bankruptcy; and his zeal and animation as a pleader secured him many briefs from solicitors. But Mr. Montagu's success at the bar, which was very rapid, was partly owing to his being retained in a cause of great importance not only to his client but also to the mercantile world. Mr. Leach was his leading counsel.

Lord Eldon decided against them, and Mr. Leach threw up his brief; but the young lawyer was not to be silenced. He said, "Though I am deserted by my leader, I earnestly entreat your Lordship to reconsider my argument, and before the Court meets again I trust that your Lordship will have a different view of the case." Mr. Leach, with a supercilious smile, left the Court, and the newspapers were full of sneers at the presumption and impudent pertinacity of the young lawyer. On the following Tuesday the Lord Chancellor, before the business of the Court came on, said, "Where is Mr. Montagu? I wish to say to him in full Court that I find, upon great consideration, that *he was quite right, and I and his leading counsel were quite wrong. I decide in favour of Brickwood, Mr. Montagu's client.*" At the rising of the Court his clerk had more briefs put into his bag than he could well carry.

Mr. Montagu's anxiety, to which we have already alluded, respecting the reform of the criminal laws, arose from the circumstance of his having, in the year 1801, carried a respite to Huntingdon, which he had obtained from the Duke of Portland, for two men who had been convicted of sheepstealing. They were to have been hanged in the morning, and by extraordinary exertions he arrived in time to prevent the execution. The town was full of eager spectators, already thronging the streets leading to the gallows; and, to his great horror, the sheriff told Mr. Montagu "that the people were so much dissatisfied and disappointed at losing the spectacle, that he advised him to leave the town privately or he would be ill-treated." From that moment he determined never to rest till he had seen these barbarous and demoralizing laws, for crimes without violence, put an end to; for at this time, to the disgrace of England, there were twenty young persons, both men and women, hanged one session for forging and uttering one-pound notes and picking pockets, while pockets were picked under the gallows, "and forgeries carried on in the very room where the corpse of a dead associate was lying, hanged that day for forgery." Such was the report of a police officer as to this cruel and inefficacious law. Mr. Montagu saw the remedy; he saw that a work on the philosophy of punishment, with the different opinions of moralists and divines who had fully and ably considered the subject, must awaken and carry conviction to the public mind. To effect this Mr. Montagu, at that time not able to meet the expense of publishing, applied to many booksellers, among the rest to one of the most kind and liberal men in the trade, Mr. Johnson, in St. Paul's-churchyard. His answer was the same as the others, "That it was hopeless, that the work would never circulate, that the punishment of death was a subject upon which there was not the least interest." Mr. Montagu was not discouraged; he proceeded with his collections, trusting to better times, and for seven years never remitted his labours, obtaining information from foreign countries, from the gaols of England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, and from the earliest newspapers in the British Museum. The prejudices of the times were such that to form any society in aid of his views seemed hopeless; but Mr. Montagu, while attending the Norfolk circuit, met with Frederick Smith, an excellent man, one of the Society of Friends, and so moved him that he prevailed upon William Allen, Richard Phillips, and Luke Howard, intelligent and benevolent men, all of the same persuasion, to meet at Mr. Montagu's chambers for the purpose of forming "a society for the diffusion of knowledge upon the punishment of death." They were afterwards joined by Messrs. Forsters and by Mr. Hoare, bankers, and by Lord Nugent (at that time Lord George Grenville). Mr. Montagu's work was printed, but all the members of the society declined to put their names to it, and the booksellers would not publish without a name. Mr. Montagu was strongly advised not to connect himself by placing his name on the title-page, as it would seriously injure him in his profession; but he said he was quite ready to stand or fall in company with such men as Sir Thomas More, Erasmus, Bacon, Blackstone, Bentham, Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, Franklin, and Howard, &c. The book had an immediate and extensive circulation — 1,000 copies were sold in a few weeks, and a second edition called for. Copies were sent to the Chief Justice (Lord Ellenborough), to Mr. Windham, and to Sir Samuel Romilly, and he agitated the subject in parliament. This work excited the ridicule of Mr. Windham in the Commons, and Lord Ellenborough in the House of Lords said, "That he had been visited by a book which, he was sorry to say, was written by a member of the profession, Mr. Basil Montagu,—a pernicious book, which went nigh to desecrate the venerable judges, and to overturn the law of the land." With such solemn nonsense were the Lords instructed, and convinced that it was good to hang ignorant children for picking pockets to the amount of one shilling, and such the censure passed upon his illustrious predecessors by the

Chief Justice of England. Mr. Montagu heard this with his usual tranquillity, and contented himself by publishing the debate with a suitable preface. Session after session the subject was agitated by Sir Samuel Romilly and by Sir W. Grant and Mr. Wilberforce. Sir Samuel spoke from Tables of the Statistics of Crime and Punishment, which were prepared by Mr. Montagu from the records of various countries during the space of ten years, contrasted with the sanguinary punishments of England; and upon one occasion Mr. Wilberforce said, "Though no gentleman acknowledges the source of his arguments for or against, I perceive we all speak from Mr. Montagu's book:" for with his usual wish for truth he insisted upon publishing the arguments *for* the punishment of death in the same work intended to promote its abolition, contrary to the opinion of the Society; but he referred to their title, "The Diffusion of Knowledge." Society must judge for itself. The result of the conflict is well known; vain are all the attempts to resist the progress of truth, *Temporis filia dicitur Veritas, non authoritatis.*

Mr. Montagu, who was said by Lord Brougham to be "always many years in advance of the time," published, nearly forty years since, "Enquiries as to the Effects of Fermented Liquors, by a Water Drinker." This work was translated into French and German, and produced much good. An abridgement, published by a humane individual and printed at Ipswich, made many humble and some illustrious converts. There was nothing assumed, nothing dogmatical, it was simply an "Enquiry," classed under the different queries: Do fermented liquors promote Health? or Strength? Personal beauty? Moral excellence? Intellectual excellence? And if not, an enquiry into the reasons for their use—Compliance with custom; Benefit to trade; Agreeable sensation, &c. And the evils, if any, moral and physical, from their abuse.

Pursuing the habit of his life, an endeavour to diffuse knowledge and awaken inquiry, he assisted, as far as he had the power, in the formation of several Mechanics' institutions, and lectured there often upon various popular fallacies; upon patriots and demagogues; upon false notions of happiness as dependent upon Power, Place, Riches, Retirement from employment; upon Ghosts, Laughter, Fiction, Imagination, Government, and the Works of Lord Bacon. Truths came recommended by his acknowledged goodness of heart, and were received as they were offered, with the same kindly feeling. Never any man was more free from ambition or envy, or more sincerely admired the merit that overshadowed his own. He was content when good was effected that others should be commended for what had cost him much personal exertion and much pecuniary sacrifice. In the decline of his life, an abused confidence, and an unwise trust in a speculative friend, involved Mr. Montagu in considerable difficulties, and he was afterwards deprived of the just reward of labour devoted to an accurate knowledge of a branch of the law in which no man pretended to equal him, by the construction of a Court of Review, to which he could not conscientiously lend any aid. This induced him to quit the profession entirely, and to accept the appointment of Accountant-General in Bankruptcy, which he held for ten years. While in that office, with the same anxiety for the public good, he demanded from the Governors of the Bank of England interest for the bankruptcy moneys in their hands, which, up to that time, had never been paid. His demand was for some time resisted, as a matter for which he could find no precedent, but he at last succeeded, and obtained that year nearly 20,000*l.* for the bankruptcy fund.

While holding the appointment of Commissioner of Bankrupts, and deriving a considerable income from that source, Mr. Montagu became so alive to the evils arising to the suitors from the frequent adjournments and consequent expense and delay, that he yearly published a detail of the injurious effects of that mode of dispensing justice; and his statements before a Committee of the House of Commons finally put an end to the Commissionerships. He also exposed in many publications the evils of the laws relating to insolvency, bankruptcy, and imprisonment for debt, under an idea that the reform of law was a debt that every lawyer owed to his profession.

Mr. Montagu published more than forty works, and has left nearly a hundred volumes of MSS. upon almost every subject connected with the intellectual and moral culture of mankind, a memoir of himself and his contemporaries, and a diary; and these compilations not effected "in the silence of academic groves," but in the distractions of a laborious profession, and the pressure of many vexations. When no longer able to attend to his public duties from increasing infirmities, he proceeded, at the age of 80, with a work he had long projected, "On the Conduct of the Understanding," of which he only lived to print a small part.

Mr. Montagu suffered much in his youth from domestic afflictions. At the age of

thirty-five he had been twice a widower. Both wives died in childbirth, leaving him four young children. In 1808 he married the widow of Thomas Skepper, esq. who survives him (the "Miss B. of York" to whom Robert Burns addresses one of his charming published letters). Of his eight children, two only are living—his second son, a Judge in the Colonies, and a daughter, married to a noble of Savoie (the grandson of that Comtesse de Viry eulogised by Gray and Horace Walpole). His beloved step-daughter, Miss Anne Skepper, is the wife of Mr. Procter (Barry Cornwall).

Mr. Montagu's prosperity was amply shared by his friends and the sons of his friends, and he was most bounteous in his charities. Though his habits were retired, he was not unsocial. He was tenderly attached to many members of his own profession. His house was always open to his friends from the country, Wordsworth, Dr. Parr, Archdeacon Wrangham, &c. &c. and in an evening to many celebrated and dear friends. Coleridge, Lamb, Hazlitt, Edward Irving, are no more; but there are many distinguished persons of both sexes, here and abroad, who still remember those assemblies with pleasure, and will not read this record without emotion.

George Dowdeswell, Esq.

Feb. 6. At Down House, Redmarley, Worcestershire, aged 86, George Dowdeswell, esq. formerly Secretary to the Government of India.

Mr. Dowdeswell was the third and youngest son of George Dowdeswell, M.D. of the city of Gloucester, by Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Buckle, esq. of Chaceley, co Worc. His father, who died at Bristol Hot Wells in 1776, was the only brother of the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, of Pull Court, co. Worc. M.P. for Worcestershire, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Rockingham administration of 1765, and father of the late John Edmund Dowdeswell, esq. of whom a memoir was given in our Magazine for December last.

Mr. George Dowdeswell was for many years in India; and, after filling various offices of trust, he rose to the station of Secretary to the Government. He subsequently became a member of the Supreme Council, of which he was eventually the senior member, and in that capacity he for some months administered the Government as Deputy Governor of Fort William, and Vice-President in Council, during the temporary absence of the Marquess Hastings.

Mr. Dowdeswell married Miss Mary Anne Rose Egerton, and had issue two sons, George-Francis and William-Tombelle.

William Hale, Esq.

Feb. 21. At King's Walden, Hertfordshire, in his 70th year, William Hale, esq.

He was born on the 5th June 1782, the eldest son of William Hale, esq. of the same place, by the Hon. Mary Grimston, daughter of James second Viscount Grimston, and aunt to the present Earl of Verulam.

He succeeded his father on the 22d April 1829, and served the office of High Sheriff of Hertfordshire in 183–.

Mr. Hale was twice married, first in Feb. 1815 to Elizabeth, only daughter of the Hon. William Leeson, of The Node, son of Joseph Earl of Miltown. This lady died in April 1822; and he married secondly, Dec. 28, 1824, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Joseph Sullivan, Bart. of Thames Ditton. By his first wife Mr. Hale had issue William, his son and heir, born in 1816; and one daughter, Emily-Mary-Brand, married in 1842 to the Hon. and Rev. Philip Yorke Savile, third son of the Earl of Mexborough. By his second marriage Mr. Hale had another son, Charles-Cholmley, born in 1830, and another daughter, Charlotte-Eliza.

Sheldon Cradock, Esq.

Feb. 19. At Hartforth, Yorkshire, in his 75th year, Sheldon Cradock, esq. M.A. late Colonel of the North York regiment of Militia.

Mr. Cradock was born on the 27th Sept. 1777, the elder son of Sheldon Cradock, esq. of Hartforth, by Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Wilkinson, esq. of Thorpe on Tees. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1799, M.A. 1809. He succeeded his father in 1814. His only brother, the Rev. Christopher Cradock, died unmarried in 1810.

Colonel Cradock was elected in Parliament for the borough of Camelford in June 1826, on the accession to the peerage of the Marquess of Hertford: and he was again returned for that borough in 1826, 1830, and 1831, remaining one of its members until its disfranchisement. He supported the Tory party in the house.

He has died unmarried, and is succeeded by a cousin in the representation of his ancient family.

Most Rev. Dr. Murray, R. C. Archbishop of Dublin.

Feb. 26. At his house in Mountjoy-square, Dublin, in his 84th year, the Most Rev. Daniel Murray, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin.

Dr. Murray (as appears from D'Alton's "Memoirs of the Archbishops of Dublin") was born on the 18th of April, 1768, at Sheep Walk, in the parish of Redcross, co. Wicklow. At the age of sixteen he was sent to Salamanca, where he was consecrated priest in the year 1790. On his return to Ireland he was appointed a curate in the parish of St. Paul, Dublin, whence he was shortly after changed to Arklow, in the immediate vicinity of his birthplace. Here he continued until the outrages of 1798 compelled him to seek refuge in Dublin, where he was ultimately established in the then obscure metropolitan parish of St. Mary.

In June 1809, at the suggestion of his venerable predecessor, the Most Rev. Dr. Troy, he was appointed Archbishop (*in partibus*) of Hierapolis, and coadjutor of Dublin, with right of succession to the latter on Dr. Troy's decease. In the year that followed his appointment, after a sojourn of several months in the French capital, with the object of soliciting restitution of the property belonging to the religious establishments of Irish Catholics in that country, he had the satisfaction to obtain an ordinance whereby, in consequence of the remonstrance of the prelates of Ireland, relative to the superintendence which they relied they had a right to exercise over that property, the Sieur Ferris was ordered to resign the functions of administrator-general of the Irish colleges in France, and to deliver up to his successor, then named, the moneys, deeds, moveables, and effects, belonging to those religious houses.

On the death of Dr. Troy in 1823 Dr. Murray succeeded to the archbishopric, and in 1825 was one of the prelates who drew up the pastoral instructions to the clergy and laity of Ireland, more especially exhorting the former to the fulfilment of all their obligations, the steadfast maintenance of an exemplary life, zeal in promoting the honour and love of God, vigilance in the moral instruction of children, the relief of the poor, the comforting the sick, and the amicable adjustment of quarrels and disputes. "Remember," concludes this document in words that fore-showed an accurate illustration of Dr. Murray's own life and character, "Remember that an ecclesiastic, whether officiating in the sanctuary or dwelling in the midst of the world, should appear and be a man of superior mind and exalted virtue, a man whose example can improve society, whose irreproachable manners can reflect honour on the Church, and add to the glory and splendour of religion—a man whose modesty should be apparent to all men as the Apostle recommends, and who should be clothed with justice." This outline of the qualifications and duties of a Christian divine has been filled out to its utmost capacity in the peaceful but active patriotism of this prelate's life. What he inculcated, himself effected—what he prescribed, he practised. Unshaken, unsullied by even the rude assaults of an Irish element, he ever stood forth a pillar of strength and ornament to the temple of his faith, yet of winning respect and admiration to those who dissented from his Church.

In April 1829 the great measure of Catholic Emancipation, which Dr. Murray's influence had always supported, received the royal assent, and, on its attainment, he studiously withdrew himself from the battles of political intercourse. On the appointment of the National Board of Education in 1831 he at once hailed it as a boon to Ireland, and was, in a discreet selection, joined in the commission with the Protestant Archbishop, Dr. Whately, the Duke of Leinster, the late provost of Trinity college, and three others. Its duties he continued to discharge to the time of his decease. On the later institution of the Queen's colleges, the principle of which was strongly theretofore sanctioned by the great Dr. Doyle, by Dr. Kelly of Tuam, and Dr. Magauran of Ardagh, three Roman Catholic prelates, as well as by the ever memorable tribune, O'Connell, Dr. Murray gave in his adhesion, and was primarily appointed one of the visitors of those establishments; but, on understanding that the Pope discountenanced them, he resigned the trust of their superintendence. To his honourable and loyal, pious and peaceful ministry a testimony has been recently recorded by one whose own character impresses it with authority of the highest moral influence. The Marquess of Lansdowne has mainly attributed to him the diffusion of that blessing long needed in Ireland—education, national, liberal, and unoffending. Nor has his co-commissioner, Dr. Whately, been less laudatory of the deceased.

On Monday, the 24th of February, two days before his death, Dr. Murray assisted in celebrating the office and high mass, over the coffin and for the repose of the soul of the late Richard Lalor Sheil (recently brought over from Italy); and, although he did not seem more than usually affected by the solemn scene, he was struck with paralysis the following morning (Shrove Tuesday), under which he sunk calmly, and to human eye unconsciously, until Thursday morning, when he died.

His body was embalmed, and on the 28th Feb. carried in a long and crowded

procession of priests, citizens, carriages, Christian schools and fraternities, to the Metropolitan R. C. church in Marlborough-street, to whose vaults it was committed on the 2nd of March.

THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

Feb. 26. At Sloperton Cottage, near Devizes, in his 73d year, Thomas Moore, esq. the author of Lalla Rookh.

Thomas Moore was born in Aungier-street, Dublin, on the 28th of May, 1779. His father was a Roman Catholic, and by business a grocer, but afterwards became a Quarter-Master in the army. It is not easy to decide when he first attempted verse. Upon looking back he could not discover when he was not a scribbler. In his thirteenth year he was already a contributor to The Anthologia, a Dublin magazine; in his fourteenth he addressed a sonnet to his schoolmaster, Mr. Samuel Whyte, which was also printed in the same repository.

The Act of Parliament having opened the University of Dublin to Roman Catholics in 1793, the young poet immediately availed himself of this opportunity. The year following his admission, while still a child, he wrote and published a paraphrase of Anacreon's fifth ode, and then proceeded to the translation of other odes by the same poet. In his nineteenth year he proceeded to London with the view of keeping his terms in the Middle Temple, and publishing by subscription his translation of Anacreon. The translation appeared in 1800, and, through the good offices of the Earl of Moira, was dedicated to the Prince of Wales. The reputation won by this production was advanced with some, and risked with others, by his next publication, entitled "The Poetical Works of the late Thomas Little," printed in 1802, with the Horatian motto, "Lusisse Pudet." It was well at first that poetry of such warmth should find shelter under a fictitious name. Moore grew, however, bolder with time; and to the second edition (printed in the same year) he has affixed his initials and a dedication to "Joseph Atkinson, esq." an early Dublin acquaintance, remembered by his defence of the libertine muse of his friend, which he was heard, with an Irish accent, to describe as "an infant sporting on the bosom of Venus." The Earl of Moira continued his friend, and in 1803 Moore was promoted to an official situation in Bermuda, whither he proceeded, and subsequently visited the United States. The effects of this voyage (altogether he was absent only fourteen months) were to subdue the admiration with which he had previously regarded "American institutions." It was followed by the publication, in 1806, of two volumes of Odes and Epistles, which were the occasion of a bitter criticism on their author's productions in the Edinburgh Review. In consequence of that article Jeffrey and Moore met as duellists at Chalk Farm, but no harm was done, and they subsequently became fast friends.

His next work was an English opera called "M.P. or the Blue Stocking," 1811, which was not successful, and which, with the exception of some of its songs, is omitted from his collected works.

About the same time he married Miss Bessy Dyke, an alliance which added materially to his happiness: and for some time after he resided in Bury-street, St. James's, and became a frequent guest at the tables of the Whig aristocracy, the friendship of Lords Lansdowne and Holland introducing him to many houses where his own talents were sure to confirm his welcome.

When the round of London life had lost something of its novelty, and the requirements of a family obliged him to have recourse to his pen, he removed to Mayfield Cottage, near Ashbourne, in Derbyshire, and there commenced wedding new words to the most exquisite of the Irish airs. At Ashbourne, under the name of Thomas Brown the younger, he also wrote his "Intercepted Letters; or, the Twopenny Post-bag,"—one of the airiest of his satires; and at the same place he wrote his "Sacred Songs," and commenced his Oriental romance called "Lalla Rookh."

His name was now at its height of reputation; and when it was known out of the circles of Holland House that the poet of the Irish Melodies, of Little's Poems, and of Tom Brown's Satires was at work on a poem, with its scenery in the East, large enough to fill a quarto volume, booksellers were found contending for the honour of its publication. Through the friendly offices of Mr. Perry the copyright was secured to Messrs. Longman's house for the sum of 3,000 guineas. The work was hailed with a burst of admiration. Eastern travellers and Oriental scholars have borne testimony to the singular accuracy of Moore's descriptions: and, translated into Persian, this poem has even become a favourite with the Orientals themselves. Of Lalla Rookh there have been twenty editions.

Moore now removed to the residence in which he died, a rural home beautifully situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the woods of his patron, Lord Lansdowne; but he had scarcely settled there when he received the painful news that his deputy at Bermuda had involved him

to the amount of some 6,000*l.*, that his creditors were impatient American merchants, and that he must be ready at once with a sum to stop proceedings against him. At this period he had the satisfaction of receiving many offers of pecuniary assistance; but, feeling confidence in his own genius, he looked mainly to the proceeds from his pen and his publishers.

His next publication was "The Fudge Family in Paris," published under the name of Thomas Brown the Younger, and one of the happiest of his productions in that vein of satire of which Anstey was the first to give us a favourable example. To these succeeded "Rhymes on the Road," and "The Loves of the Angels;" the former the result of his visit to Italy, and the latter having its foundation in the Eastern story of the angels Harut and Marut as given by Mariti. Both publications served rather to confirm than to increase the poet's reputation; and it was therefore time, he thought, that he should turn his attention, as Scott and Southey had done before him, from poetry to prose. With this view, he returned to his long-meditated "Life of Sheridan;" which, after a difficult dealing with Sheridan's creditors, who laid claim to his papers, and some coquetting among publishers, he at last issued, in a quarto volume, in 1825. The life was read with interest, but did not satisfy expectation. It reached a second edition, however, and was then printed in two octavo volumes.

"The Life of Sheridan" was followed in 1827 by "The Epicurean," a prose tale, dedicated to Lord John Russell, Moore's fellow-traveller in France and Italy. It was his first wish to have told the story in verse, and he had indeed made some progress with it as a poem; but he was induced to abandon this purpose, not liking, he tells us, the plan on which he had commenced his tale in verse. We may safely find a better reason, however, in the wish to which we have already referred, of trying to sustain in prose or exceed if possible the popularity which he had acquired for his Irish Melodies and his Lalla Rookh. The verse fragment of The Epicurean, entitled "Alciphron," has since been published, and is now properly included in Mr. Moore's Poetical Works.

In 1830 he produced "The Life of Lord Byron," in two volumes quarto—the first volume appearing in the January of that year, and the second in December. For this work, of the first edition of which 2,000 copies were printed, Moore received from Murray 2,000 guineas. It was read with avidity, but its price restricted its sale, nor is it understood to have paid its expenses until it was included in the monthly five-shilling volumes of Byron's Life and Works. Still in the prose vein—and courting the Muse only in political satires, at one period for the *Times* and at another for the *Morning Chronicle*—Mr. Moore's next works were, the "Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald," in 2 vols. 8vo. 1831, and the "History of Ireland," written for Lardner's Cyclopædia, as a companion publication to Sir Walter Scott's History of Scotland and Sir James Mackintosh's History of England.

When the Whigs returned to office in the spring of 1835, and Lord Melbourne and his party were conciliating the patronage which Sir Robert Peel had extended to literary men during his first short tenure of office, Mr. Moore received a pension of 300*l.* a year, the well-earned reward of much good service done to the Whig cause by a variety of satirical and humorous poems. The means thus added to his income, at a time when he was less fitted for exertion, and when others were rising with fresh novelties to attract attention away from him, rendered it less necessary that he should write for his livelihood; so that, with the single exception of writing short prefaces to the collected edition of his poetical works printed in 1841 and 1842, in ten monthly five-shilling volumes—his career as an author may be said to have terminated with his "History of Ireland." Disuse was afterwards strengthened by family afflictions; and it may be doubted if for the last six or eight years Moore had ever sought to woo the Muse with either pen or voice. He felt, no doubt, the additional force of a remark which he had made to Scott when he was still young—"Hardly a magazine is now published," said Moore, "that does not contain verses which some thirty years ago would have made a reputation." Yet he was still fond of writing, though not in verse, and his latest attempts at composition were portions of a long-meditated life of the Rev. Sydney Smith.

The "Irish Melodies" formed, as they are likely to continue, the principal ground of Moore's great popularity as a man and as a poet. Their pathos, tenderness, and vivacity recommended them to the English taste, whilst the force of national sentiment made the Irishman an enthusiast in their favour. Nor were his occasional verses on passing politics less successful. The great difficulty of not losing the graceful in pursuit of the sarcastic has been triumphed over by Moore with exquisite dexterity. He never missed his aim in these light and telling exercitations of his talents, and the Whig party had no more effective literary ally than in his Muse.

Nor could these brilliant verses have received such wide acceptance but for the fact of their author receiving his topics from first-hand sources. An old member of Brookes's, he was acquainted with the whole circle of the politicians of the Opposition. Thus, there were motive and reality in his political poetry rarely to be found in those who live isolated from the circles of power and fashion.

Moore had naturally an exquisite ear for music; he had at once an artistic and a scholarly sense of the delicate niceties of rhythm; he was familiar with the learning of many tongues, and he had only too facile a command of his art. Hence it is that he has so often repeated himself melodiously in manner, but monotonously in matter. He must have himself, like other artists, (as well musical as pictorial) had a sensuous pleasure in the exercise of his art,—and with his susceptible organization, it must be admitted that he too often satisfied himself with sounds without duly regarding the sense or the originality of his reflection. The same thoughts and images will be found constantly recurring throughout his works. The imagination (whatever the crowd of readers may have thought) was but limited,—and he was even less endowed with fancy than many might suppose who confound with the fanciful his happy union of sensibility and ingenuity. To create character or describe the dramatic was confessedly beyond his power; and the more his works are scrutinised, the more clearly will it be seen that the lyrical was his forte.

Of his Lalla Rookh the composition is splendid and harmonious, the matter often superficial and deficient in truth to nature. The melody of the versification is exquisite. There is a certain secret charm in his rhythm which every fine ear will detect, though it may defy the subtlety of criticism to describe it. The metaphysician in illustrating the effect of mere language on the mind can find numerous passages in Lalla Rookh. As a work of art, the whole poem is too oppressively sweet,—cloying with too many appeals to sensuous feeling, redolent of too much art. We must not forget, however, that it professes to be "an Eastern Romance." It can be thoroughly enjoyed only at the age of romantic feelings. It bears to true natural and reflective poetry the same relation that "The Mysteries of Udolpho" does to the fiction of Fielding or that of Scott.

The face of Moore will be conveyed to posterity by the pencils of Lawrence, Shee, Maclise, and Richmond. Lawrence alone—it was his last work—has caught the true Anacreontic look of the poet of high society;—the others, though truer than Lawrence to individual features, have somewhat vulgarised him. In his person he was very diminutive; his eyes were bright, and his lip expressive. His voice, somewhat rough in conversation, was all sweetness when he sang. In society, says Byron, "he is gentlemanly, gentle, and altogether more pleasing than any individual with whom I am acquainted."—"There is," says Sir Walter Scott (it is an entry in his Diary) "a manly frankness, with perfect ease and good breeding, about him which is delightful. Not the least touch of the poet or the pedant. His countenance is plain, but the expression so very animated, especially in speaking or singing, that it is far more interesting than the finest picture could have rendered it."

For the last three years his life had been a long disease, not attended with either bodily or mental suffering, but from a gradual softening of the brain, and a reduction of the mind to a state of childishness.

Mrs. Moore survives her husband, and has a pension of 100*l.* a year, granted her in 1850 "in consideration of the literary merits of her husband, and his infirm state of health." His four children have preceded him to the grave. His eldest son died in Algiers, in the French military service. His second son, John Russell Moore, the godson of the late premier, died while a pupil at the Charterhouse.

The remains of Moore were consigned to their last resting-place, in a vault on the north side of the churchyard of Bromham, a village lying half a mile to the left of the turnpike-road leading from Devizes to Chippenham, and four miles from the former place. The hearse, containing the body, was followed by one morning coach only, containing R. H. Brabant, esq. M.D., the Rev. H. Drury, G. C. Kenrick, esq. and the representative of H. F. Talbot, esq. personal friends of the deceased.

It is announced that the poet kept a journal with singular regularity during the greater part of his life, up to the commencement of his fatal illness. It occupies three volumes of closely written MS. and was always intended for publication. It will therefore, we are told, be prepared for the press by Mrs. Moore, who will probably associate with it other documents, as soon as circumstances shall enable her to undertake the labour.

REV. CHRISTOPHER ANDERSON.

Feb. 18. At Edinburgh, aged 70, the Rev. Christopher Anderson, author of "The Annals of the English Bible," &c.

Mr. Anderson was a native of Edinburgh, where his father was a wealthy

trader. He early displayed great intelligence and much versatility of taste, and eagerly availed himself of the advantages supplied by the famed educational institutions of his native city. He formed the resolution, at an early period, of devoting himself to missionary labour, chiefly influenced thereto, it is believed, by the impressions produced on him by the celebrated Andrew Fuller during a visit he made to Scotland on behalf of the newly formed Indian Missionary Society. The extent of this influence may be seen by the effects it produced on another young Scotsman, the celebrated Dr. Chalmers, then at Kilmany, as described in vol. i. of his Life. The first fruit of this was Mr. Anderson's removal to Bristol, where he became an inmate of the family of Dr. Ryland, then the President of the Baptist College, and a student under his care. His intention was to join the band of pioneer missionaries to the East, whose names have since become so famous—Carey, Marshman, and Ward. He was the personal friend of these distinguished men, and it was a source of deep disappointment to him when his medical advisers decided that his constitution totally unfitted him for the climate of India. He accordingly returned to Edinburgh, resolved to seek in his native land a field of missionary labour; and, being possessed by inheritance of a moderate independence, he was able to carry out his views both in his native city and elsewhere.

In 1808 Mr. Anderson became the pastor of a Baptist Church in Edinburgh, which he continued to preside over till within a few months of his death. He still, however, continued to interest himself in a wider field. He repeatedly visited many parts of the Highlands, and embodied the results of his labours in a Memorial on the subject, in which he urged the importance of instructing the Gaelic population through the medium of their own language. The fruit of this was the formation of "The Gaelic School Society," of which he was for many years secretary. In 1814 he made a tour through Ireland, and followed it up by publishing a Memorial on the state of that country, urging the adoption of many of the plans which his experience had shown to be so well suited to the kindred Celtic race of Scotland, and embodying views which have since been carried out by more than one religious and philanthropic society.

On the return of Dr. Marshman from India in 1816, he resided for upwards of a year with Mr. Anderson, and before again leaving Europe Mr. Anderson accompanied him to Copenhagen, and had an interview with the late King of Denmark, who cordially granted them a charter of incorporation for the college established by them at Serampore, at that time a Danish settlement.

The death of his wife and afterwards of his whole family successively at a comparatively early period, broke in upon Mr. Anderson's domestic happiness; while (as he repeatedly stated when, near the close of his life, he again suffered a deep bereavement in the death of a sister that had been the attached companion of his later years) this irreparable loss stimulated him to seek refuge from his sorrows, and his consequent solitude, in literary labours. In 1826 he published his work "On the Genius and Design of the Domestic Constitution," which went through more than one edition in this country, and obtained a very wide circulation in America. This was followed by his more elaborate work on the "Native Irish," in 1828, giving a history of Irish literature and of the various attempts made to instruct the people at different periods in their own tongue. It also includes much practical information on the state of Ireland and its means of education. But Mr. Anderson's great work, by which his name will be known hereafter, is "The Annals of the English Bible," published in 1845. This work embodies the labour and research of many years, and its value has already been proved by the high appreciation it has received.

From time to time Mr. Anderson employed a considerable portion of the summer in missionary tours, the last of which, undertaken in 1849, embraced a large portion of France, and was directed mainly to the circulation of the Scriptures. He was a man of fine personal appearance, and of grave and commanding presence. His influence was felt over a wide circle, and while in private he was peculiarly fascinating, and possessed of great conversational powers, his usual manner and mode of intercourse in public was more calculated to inspire awe. As a preacher he was held in great esteem, and was at one time widely popular. His manner was peculiar but exceedingly impressive, and his matter frequently embodied very weighty thoughts, which were all the more striking from being spoken with a calm and very distinct articulation, totally different from the wonted style of pulpit oratory, especially in Scotland. He was singularly free from anything of a bigoted or sectarian spirit, and, though holding his own peculiar views very decidedly, he was wont to say that "he would not cross the street to make a Baptist." His health had been impaired for some time, but he was still capable of considerable activity,

when attacked by a paralytic affection, which, after a renewed shock, terminated his life, "full of years," having reached the full limit of three score and ten.

William Thompson, Esq.

Feb. 17. In Jermyn-street, London, aged 46, William Thompson, esq. President of the Natural History Society of Belfast.

Mr. Thompson was a gentleman of independent means and of no profession. From his earliest youth he was warmly attached to scientific studies, and for the last fifteen years, or longer, his name has been constantly before the world of science in connexion with arduous researches on the natural history of Ireland. The very numerous memoirs published by him, chiefly in scientific periodicals, and latterly more especially in the "Annals of Natural History," extend in their subjects over all departments of zoology, and several are devoted to botanical investigations. At the meeting of the British Association at Cork he was appointed President of the Natural History Section, and conducted the proceedings of his department with a judgment and suavity that made them eminently successful. On that occasion he read an elaborate report on the Fauna of Ireland, since published in extenso in the Association Transactions; and it was his intention to have communicated a continuation of that report at the Belfast meeting in 1852. When Professor E. Forbes proceeded to the Ægean at the invitation of Captain Graves, Mr. Thompson, himself an intimate friend of the distinguished officer just named, accompanied him, and devoted the short time he was in the Archipelago to interesting zoological observations, since published, chiefly on the migration of birds. His love of ornithology was indeed intense, and the results of his labours in that department are narrated with full and charming details in the volumes that have been published of his great work on "The Natural History of Ireland." Of this "The Birds of Ireland" are alone published; but Mr. Thompson had made provision for the completion of the work, and the duty of superintending it devolves on two of his most intimate friends in Belfast.

His name is associated with many discoveries, and numerous species of new creatures have been named after him. His reputation stood equally high on the Continent and in America, and he had been elected an honorary member of several foreign societies. At the period of his death he was staying in London to assist in making arrangements for the approaching meeting of the British Association in Belfast, of which he had been appointed a Vice-President.

Entirely devoid of any envious feeling, loving to co-operate with others, and to assist in furthering their researches, truthful and energetic, he spared neither time, labour, nor pains, to help in every possible way all who were engaged in kindred pursuits. He numbered among his intimate friends and correspondents all (we may say almost without exception) the eminent naturalists of the day, and equally all those who might be little known but were of good promise. His love of the fine arts was only second to his love of science, and for many years he was one of the most active promoters of tasteful pursuits, and especially of painting, in Ireland. A striking likeness of him is preserved in the Ipswich Museum Gallery of Scientific Portraits.—*Literary Gazette.*

Samuel Prout, Esq. F.S.A.

Feb. 10. At De Crespigny terrace, Denmark hill, Camberwell, aged 68, Samuel Prout, esq. F.S.A. one of the oldest and most distinguished members of the senior Society of Painters in Water Colours.

Mr. Prout was long and popularly known by a class of art which he may be said to have originated, and to the influence of his example may be ascribed the distinctive character and the successes of our native school of painters of architectural subjects. He was born at Plymouth about the year 1784, and arrived in London in 1804 or 1805. His first patron was Mr. Palser, a printseller in the Westminster Bridge Road, who used to take his water-colour drawings at low prices, and had a ready sale for them. When Mr. Palser removed afterwards to the corner of Water Lane, Fleet Street, and Mr. Prout had arrived at distinction, the latter never omitted grateful mention of the advantages he had derived from the acquaintance and transactions of the earlier time; but his drawings of that date show few signs of that peculiar manner which he afterwards made his own; they consisted of rustic scenery, landscape, and occasionally some sea pieces. In 1816 Mr. Ackermann published a work in parts, called "Studies," after Mr. Prout's designs, executed in lithography, which was then a new art in England, although invented some years before. This was followed by a similar production, Progressive Fragments, in 1818; by Rudiments of Landscape, Views in the North and West of England, and others. About this period Mr. Prout's foreign tours commenced, and the Rhine, France, and Italy, Flanders and Germany—the two latter containing

twenty-four plates each, were the result of his labours, and may be considered the finest of his collective works. It was here that he gradually acquired that broad and conventional mode of representing distant architectural features, which, though bold, was felt to be true, and was at once so new and gratifying to the general eye, that his powers of production were often unequal to the demands made upon them by the publishers. This great success, however, was confined to this peculiar branch: his trees were never successful, and his most beautiful effects are generally produced by light thrown upon a tower or high building in the middle distance, contrasted with the sky beyond. The groups in front of these architectural designs were always bright and cleverly arranged, but a symptom of mannerism has been noticed in the frequent smallness of the heads of these figures.

Several engravings were also published after his works, in line—the City of Venice, a large mezzotinto of Chartres Cathedral, and coloured prints of the Hôtel de Ville, Louvaine, and views of Rouen and Ulm.

Some of Mr. Prout's large works have reached very high prices; but his advance, great as it was, might have been yet more extended, were it not for the severe and sometimes dangerous ailments under which he laboured at different periods of his life. In 1848 appeared his Light and Shade, published by Messrs. Ackermann, and afterwards by Nattali; and lately some drawing exercises, called Hints for Beginners, by the same publishers.

The annual Exhibitions of the Society to which he belonged have testified to the skill, and earnestness of eye, and mind, and hand which he exercised to the last. Notwithstanding his delicate health, his industry, in convalescent intervals, was persevering; and, though he suffered much from pain and weakness, he was ever cheerful, gentle, and considerate towards others. His portrait, accompanied by a memoir written by Mr. John Ruskin, will be found in the *Art Journal* for March 1849: the present memoir is derived partly from the *Athenæum* and partly from the *Literary Gazette*.

MR. W. WATTS.

Dec. 7. At Cobham, Surrey, aged 99, Mr. William Watts, formerly an eminent engraver.

Mr. Watts was born, so far as can be ascertained, in the year 1752; his baptismal register is dated in Feb. 1753. He had a distinct recollection of the news arriving of the battle of Quebec and the death of the illustrious Wolfe, and also of the accession of George III. His father was a master silk-weaver in the neighbourhood of Moorfields, and died in consequence of injuries received in the riots of 1768, in which young Allen and others were shot by the military. Both Allen and the elder Watts were innocent lookers-on; the latter saw Allen followed and shot in a shed, and made his own escape as well as he could.

Mr. Watts was educated for his profession under Paul Sandby and Thomas Rooker, and repeatedly mentioned the great kindness he received in the family of the latter artist, with whom he served his time. While with him he assisted with some of Woollett's plates; and at the same period Mr. Rooker commenced "The Copper-Plate Magazine," which had a large sale. After Rooker's death Mr. Watts continued it for some time, and as it contained in each number a view of some nobleman or gentleman's mansion, it brought him into communication with the upper classes, and first suggested a work which he soon after published by subscription under the title of "Views of Gentlemen's Seats;" it was begun on the 1st Jan. 1779, and proceeded through the consecutive years until finished in May, 1786. The original edition of this work is now scarce. Mr. Watts ultimately sold the plates to Mr. Boydell, who had them retouched to give them more tone, or colour, as he termed it, and by this much of the original delicacy of touch suffered. Mr. Watts was then residing in Kemp's Row, Chelsea; but, on completing this work, he parted with his house and furniture to a friend, and left for Naples. By the catalogue of his drawings, prints, and music, sold by auction at this time, he appears to have had a choice collection. Amongst these were six drawings by Both; eight by Guercino; twenty-four studies by Watteau, &c.; and amongst the prints sold were twenty-eight and thirty-five etchings by Watts; the proof-impressions of "The Copper-Plate Magazine," marked as the only set known; proof-plates of "Cook's Voyages," by Rooker and Watts, and two or three plates by Watts and Bartolozzi.

While residing in Kemp's Row he had evening concerts of a friendly kind, at which Dr. Callcott, Bartleman, and we believe the present veteran Horsley, assisted; he was also intimate with Bartolozzi, Middiman, Milton, and the other celebrated engravers of his day.

He arrived in Naples in Sept. 1786, and there became acquainted with Sir William Hamilton, then our resident Minister at that court, and the beautiful Lady Hamilton, and received much kindness from them both. He left Italy in the following

July, and arrived again in London in Sept. 1787. He lived for some time after this at Sunbury, near the Castle Inn; and in 1789 went to Carmarthen, and the following year to the Hot Wells at Bristol. In July, 1791, he went to the Belvidere, Bath, where he spent two years, and there brought out his twelve views of the city of Bath—beautiful specimens of line-engraving.

At this time he became interested and enthusiastic in the French Revolution, hailing it, in common with many others, as the dawn of liberty and happiness to mankind; and shortly after he went over to Paris, and invested a large share of his property in the French funds. In the issue he lost a large portion, and, for the time, all, when the property of British subjects was confiscated. At the Peace of 1815 about half was restored to him; but the rest was lost through the treachery of an agent, who sent him over forged vouchers for stock which was never purchased. He was for some time greatly dispirited by the loss of his property, which included the portion he had received from his father's estate. He now found himself obliged to return to his profession; and between 1801 and 1805 he published his last work, being sixty views in Turkey and Palestine, from drawings made by Luigi Mayer during the embassy of Sir Robert Ainslie to the Sublime Porte. After this he retired wholly from business; and, after living a few years at Mill Hill, purchased a small property at Cobham, in Surrey, in 1814, where he died on the 7th of December last, after a fortnight's illness from influenza.

Mr. Watts was always a man of temperate and regular habits, of a strictly honourable tone of mind, well read, and a good French and Italian scholar. His health continued so good, that up to the last six years of his life he was in the habit of cutting up wood in his barn for exercise. At this time he had an accidental fall, by which he injured his back, and the infirmities of age then began to accumulate, particularly in the loss of sight—his greatest privation, as this took away his favourite amusement of reading. He is buried in Cobham churchyard.—*Art Journal.*

JOHNSON JEX.

Jan. 5. At Letheringsett, Norfolk, aged 73, Johnson Jex, a celebrated mechanical genius.

He was the son of William Jex, a blacksmith, at Billingford, in the same county. In his boyhood he was sent to a day-school, but gave it very little attendance. He did not even learn to read or write at school, but taught himself afterwards. His mechanical talent manifested itself at a very early age. When he was about twelve or thirteen years old a watchmaker went to his mother's house to clean her watch. Jex was very attentive while he took it to pieces, cleaned the works, and put them together again. No sooner had he left than the boy determined to try whether he could not do the same. He at once went to work, and completed his task with perfect exactitude. When about thirteen years old he became acquainted with Mr. Mayes, a watchmaker at Foulsham, who took great pleasure in showing him anything connected with his business, and left him at his death a legacy of 50*l.* In early life Jex was by no means robust in health, and he afterwards declared his belief that working the bout-hammer, at the blacksmith's anvil, had been the means of strengthening his constitution and saving his life. His first watch was made after he had settled at Letheringsett, for his friend the Rev. T. Munnings, of Gorget, near Dereham. Every part of his watch, including the silver face, and every tool employed in its construction, were of Jex's own making. Subsequently, of one of the greatest efforts of inventive powers was the construction of a gold chronometer, with what is technically termed a "detached escapement" and compensating balance, which were made long before he ever saw or heard of the detached escapement, the principle of which has since been so successively applied by Arnold and Earnshaw. Jex turned the jewels himself, made the cases, the chain, and main-spring, and indeed every part of the watch, except the dial. The very instruments with which he executed this wonderful piece of mechanism were of his own workmanship. It is only by watchmakers themselves that this triumph of skill can be adequately appreciated. The watch is now in the possession of Mr. Blakeley, of Norwich.

Such was Jex's thirst for information, and such was his resolution to clear away every obstacle which impeded his progress, that, wishing to read some French works on Horology, he mastered, unassisted, the French language when about 60 years of age! He then read the books in question, but found that they contained nothing which was new to him, having become thoroughly acquainted with the subject by previous study of English authors.

Another of Jex's inventions was a lathe of extraordinary power and ingenuity, which remained in his possession until his death. By means of this lathe he was

enabled to cut the teeth of wheels mathematically correct into any number, even or odd, up to 2,000, by means of a dividing plate. He also constructed a lathe on a minute scale, for turning diamonds, which is very complicated in its structure. Jex was also an iron and brass-founder, a glass-blower, a maker of mathematical instruments, barometers, thermometers, gun-barrels, air-guns, &c. He understood electricity, galvanism, electro-magnetism, &c. and had a thorough knowledge of chemistry, so far as the metals are concerned. He studied astronomy, and could calculate the time by the fixed stars. He made telescopes and metallic reflectors, which are universally acknowledged to be extremely difficult of construction.

With these qualities and acquirements, he neglected some more useful and practical arts. He was naturally a timid man, and excessively afraid of contagion; yet he lived in a state of filth which was almost sufficient of itself to generate disease. He never allowed a woman to enter his house for the sake of cleaning it, and his rooms consequently contained the accumulated dust of years. Entirely destitute of the love of money, he sought out truth for its own sake, and with no view to any personal gain. He was kind in his manner to the poor, and rarely sent a mendicant away without relief.—*Norfolk News.*

Sir Charles F. Forbes, M.D.

March 22. In Argyll-street, aged 73, Sir Charles Fergusson Forbes, M.D., K.C.H., and K.C., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and of the Linnæan Society.

This distinguished officer joined the medical staff in Portugal in 1798, and the following year was appointed assistant-surgeon to the Royals. He accompanied the 2d battalion to the Helder, and went through the campaign in Holland, where he served under Sir Ralph Abercromby and the Duke of York. He accompanied the expedition to Ferrol in 1800, to Egypt in 1801, and subsequently he served at Malta and Gibraltar. In 1803 he served with the Royals in the West Indies, and was present at the capture of St. Lucia and Tobago. He accompanied the expedition to Portugal in 1808, and from 1809 until the end of the war in 1814 served in the Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington. He was a Knight of the Crescent, and having in 1842 obtained the royal licence, accepted the distinction of the Guelphic order from the late King of Hanover. He had received the war medal with five clasps for Egypt, Corunna, Busaco, Badajoz, and St. Sebastian.

M. Merle.

Feb. 27. Aged 67, M. Merle, the senior of the dramatic feuilletonists of the Paris press.

He came to Paris in 1803, and was employed until 1805 in the office of the Minister of the Interior. He then entered the army, which he quitted in 1808 to return to Paris, where he gave himself up entirely to literary pursuits, and particularly to the dramatic art. He was attached as theatrical critic to several journals, amongst which were the Mercure, Gazette de France, Quotidienne, and afterwards the Union, for which journal he wrote the theatrical feuilleton from 1823 to 1851, when ill health compelled him to relinquish his pen. From 1822 to 1826 he was the director of the Porte St. Martin Theatre, where he introduced several chefs-d'œuvre of the English theatre. In addition to the feuilletons, he wrote a great number of vaudevilles and melodramas which had great success, amongst others the Ci-devant Jeune Homme. M. Merle was a Legitimist, and under the Restoration he wrote several pieces in honour of the elder branch. He possessed a very independent spirit, and under the Empire he constantly refused to write in support of that government.

Some years since he married Madame Dorval, the actress, whom he has survived about two years.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 22. At Free Town, Sierra Leone, the Rev. *Thomas Eyre Poole*, Colonial Chaplain; late of Magdalene hall, Oxford, B.A. 1833, M.A. 1836.

Jan. 23. At St. Ives, Cornwall, aged 37, the Rev. *John Dunkin Adams*, Curate of Towednack. He was the second son of Edward Richards Adams, esq. of Beckenham; and a member of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1843.

Lately. At Southampton, aged 80, the Rev. *Arthur Atherley Hammond*, formerly of St. John's college, Oxford, B.A. 1793, M.A. 1796.

The Rev. *George Palmer*, Perpetual Curate of Bollington, Cheshire (1839).

Feb. 8. At Stapleford, Herts, aged 70, the Rev. *Charles Prowett*, thirty-two years Rector of Stapleford, and formerly of the Royal Navy, in which service he held, at the time of his quitting it, the post of Lieutenant on board the line-of-battle ship Ville de Paris. Mr. Prowett entered the navy in 1795, and two years afterwards was engaged on board H. M. S. Phœbe, under the command of Captain (afterwards Sir Robert) Barlow, in the capture of the French frigate Nereide; and subsequently, in 1801, in the same ship's action with the Africaine frigate, an action which had the same successful result, and procured for Mr. Prowett his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant. Not very long after he was employed in the command of the boats belonging to H.M.S. Caroline, Captain Hart, in the achievement of cutting out from a bay on the coast of Java the Dutch brig of war Cheribon of 14 guns, an exploit which called forth the especial commendation of the Commander-in-Chief in the Indian seas, Sir Edward Pellew, afterwards better known as Lord Exmouth. Having been ordained by his

uncle Bishop Bathurst, Mr. Prowett exchanged this stirring life for the quiet duties of a parish priest in a country village in the year 1812; to which occupation he continued zealously devoted till within a week of his death. He married in 1812 Cecilia, daughter of Sir Charles Wolseley, Bart.

Feb. 13. At his residence, Rosebrook, near Carrickfergus, aged 89, the Rev. *John Gwynn*, in the 68th year of his ministry, and 52nd of his incumbency as prebendary of Kilroot, &c.

At Caton, Lanc. aged 58, the Rev. *Edward Thurtell*, Perp. Curate of that chapelry.

Feb. 20. By his own hand, the Rev. *Donald A. Irvine*, Incumbent of the Episcopal chapel, Fasque, dioc. Brechin.

Feb. 21. At his father's, in Cheltenham, aged 38, the Rev. *Charles Wadham Diggle*, M.A. late Curate of Stokenham, Devon. He was of Wadham college, Oxford (as founder's kin), B.A. 1835, M.A. 1840. He married, Dec. 9, 1846, Georgiana-Augusta, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. Heathcote, of Shaw Hill, Wilts.

Feb. 22. At Oxford, aged 60, the Rev. *John Radcliffe*, Chaplain of Merton college, Vicar of Bramham, Yorkshire (1823), and Vicar of Radley, Berks. He was of St. Mary hall, Oxford, B.A. 1807, M.A. 1809, and was for some time Vice-Principal of that house, and in such high esteem with the members, that they petitioned the Chancellor to promote him to the post of Principal. He had long acted as Chaplain of the Oxford Infirmary, and took a very active part in the establishment of the Mendicity Society, the Savings Banks, and the Lunatic Asylum. He died suddenly of disease of the heart during the absence of his servant.

Feb. 23. The Rev. *William Hadfield*, Perp. Curate of Cleator, Cumberland. He was a son of the late John Hadfield, esq. of Middlewich; and was of Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1831.

At Cardiff, aged 32, the Rev. *Evan Jones*, formerly one of the editors of The Standard of Freedom, editor of The Principality, and of The Cymro; and latterly co-editor of the Diwygiwr, and editor of the Adolygydd, a quarterly magazine recently started in South Wales. Mr. Jones was an excellent Welsh scholar, and a bard of great celebrity.

At Southampton, aged 31, the Rev. *Henry Keary*, late Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, one of the Assistant Masters of Harrow School. He was the fourth surviving son of the Rev. William Keary, Rector of Nunnington, Yorkshire; and a son-in-law of Dr. Oke, of Southampton. He graduated B.A. 1844, M.A. 1847.

Feb. 24. At Tygwyn, near Ruthin, aged 40, the Rev. *James Jones*, M.A. Curate of Clocaenog, Denbighshire, son of the late Rev. James Jones, M.A. Vicar of Llanfair-dyffryn-Clwyd.

At Nurton House, Tintern, aged 60, the Rev. *Thomas Tireman*.

Feb. 25. At Gellydwyll, Carmarthenshire, aged 59, the Rev. *Augustus Brigstocke*, Vicar of Kenarth, Carmarthenshire. He was the third son of Wm. Owen Brigstocke, esq. of Blaenpant, co. Cardigan. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817, B.D. 1825, and was collated to his living by the Bishop of St. David's. He married Jane-Anne-Bridget, elder dau. of David Davies, esq. of Pentre, co. Pembroke, and had issue one son, William-Owen.

At Aberystwyth, aged 90, the Rev. *T. Richards*, of Carrog, formerly of Swindon, Gloucestershire. The deceased was the founder of the Aberystwyth National School.

Feb. 26. At Ferrybridge, Yorkshire, aged 72, the Rev. *William Richardson*, Vicar of Ferry Frystone (1804).

Feb. 27. At Week St. Mary, Cornwall, aged 67, the Rev. *Walter Gee*, Rector of that place (1821) and of West Buckland, Devon (1831); and an active county magistrate. He was first of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1806; was elected Fellow of Sidney Sussex college, where he became tutor, and proceeded B.A. 1809, B.D. 1816. He was presented to Week St. Mary by that society. In 1842 he was appointed by the Bishop of Exeter to the Archdeaconry of East Cornwall, which he had only recently resigned. About ten days before his death, he received a punctured wound in the arm from the claw of a favourite cat. Mortification ensued, and terminated his useful career.

At Dublin, the Rev. *William Henry Krause*, Incumbent of Bethesda, Dublin. He was a native of St. Croix, in the West Indies; he was a soldier in early life, and fought at Waterloo, but subsequently entered the church, and having been for some time engaged as Curate in the county Cavan, was selected to fill the pulpit of Mathias.

At Saltfleetby All Saints, Linc. aged 94, the Rev. *Richard Kilvington*, Curate.

Feb. 28. At Southwell, Notts. aged 78, the Rev. *Sherard Becher*, Vicar of East Markham and Rector of West Drayton, Notts. and one of the Senior Fellows of St. John's college, Cambridge. He was born at Southwell, the elder son of the Rev. William Becher, M.A. Prebendary and Vicar-general of the collegiate church (who died in 1817), by Elizabeth-Lucas, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Drake, Vicar of Burley-on-the-Hill, co. Rutland. He derived his christian name of Sherard from the Hon. and Rev. Philip Sherard, another of the Prebendaries of Southwell, and afterwards Earl of Harborough, who was an intimate friend of his father. He was educated at Southwell grammar-school, and at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1795, M.A. 1798, and B.D. 1808. He was presented to the united benefices of East Markham and West Drayton by the Duke of Newcastle in 1811; and from attachment to that neighbourhood had always declined any other preferment from his college. With considerable attainments he united great simplicity of manners and a constant cheerfulness and amiability of temper. His body was interred at Southwell, where his younger brother, Mr. Cranfield Becher, is still living, unmarried.

At his rectory, aged 76, the Rev. *John Bell*, M.A. Rector of Knightwick cum Doddenham, Worc. (1813). He was of Queen's coll. Oxford, B.A. 1798, M.A. 1801; and was formerly Master of the Grammar School in the Close of Salisbury.

At Bampton, Westmerland, aged 64, the Rev. *Thomas Stanley Bowstead*, Rector of Tarvin, Chesh. and a Canon of Lichfield: to both which preferments he was presented in 1842. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1813. M.A. 1816. He was a relative of the late Bishop of Lichfield, whom he attended as Chaplain, and who collated him to the prebend of Bobenhall, on the death of his Lordship's venerable uncle and preceptor the Rev. John Bowstead, Rector of Musgrave, in Westmerland. His death was caused by lockjaw, resulting from a lacerated wound in the elbow, received in falling down stairs.

March 2. At Orcheston St. Mary, co. Wilts, aged 59, the Rev. *Edward Tomson Bidwell*, M.A. Rector of that parish. He was a native of Thetford, Norfolk, the son of an opulent brewer of that place. He entered at Jesus college, Cambridge, in 1811, and in the following year migrated to Clare hall, and graduated B.A. 1815, as 17th Wrangler, and M.A. 1818. He was elected a Fellow of that Society, and in 1827 presented by them to the rectory of Orcheston St. Mary. He erected, at his own expense, a new parsonage-house, and repaired and restored the parish church. He was a man of a generous and hospitable disposition, and much esteemed by his intimate friends, who knew and appreciated his great kindness of heart. He was twice married, and by his second wife leaves a young family.

March 3. At Stowhill, Newport, co. Monmouth, aged 49, the Rev. *James Yorath*, Incumbent of Nash, near Goldcliff, and Chaplain to the Newport Union.

March 5. At Tyneham, Dorsetshire, in his 95th year, the Rev. *William Bond*, Rector of Steeple with Tyneham, and a Canon of Bristol. He was an uncle of the present William Bond, esq. of

Grange, formerly M.P. for Corfe Castle; and a younger brother of the Right Hon. Nathaniel Bond, of Holme, Judge Advocate-General, and M.P. for Corfe Castle; and was the fourth and youngest son of John Bond, esq. of Grange, also M.P. for Corfe Castle, by Mary, daughter and coheir of Edmund Dummer, esq. of Swathling, Hants. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, B.A. 1779, M.A. 1783. He married Jane, only daughter of Henry Biggs, esq. of Stockton House, Wilts, and had issue four sons and two daughters. The former are, 1. William Bond, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law; 2. the Rev. John Bond, Vicar of Bath Weston; 3. the Rev. Henry Bond, Vicar of South Petherton, Somerset; and 4. Thomas.

March 6. At Colchester, aged 70, the Rev. *George Parry Marriott*, Prebendary of York (1830), Rector of Hazeleigh, Essex (1804), and Vicar of Eynsford, Kent (1807). He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1800, M.A. 1808; and was Chaplain to his late R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. His eldest son, the Rev. G. W. Marriott, M.A. was married in 1839 to Maria, eldest daughter of the late G. R. Marriott, esq. of Gray's Inn.

In Park-lane, Piccadilly, aged 70, the Rev. *Robert Williams*, M.A. Rector of Aber, Carnarvonshire (1829), and of Llandow, Glamorgansh. (1807). He was of Jesus college, Oxford, B.A. 1801, M.A. 1818.

At Trescoe, Scilly Isles, aged 46, the Rev. *Mark Anthony Hartwell*, Curate of Trescoe, Bryhar, and Sampson's; eldest son of Mr. Aaron Hartwell, of Kingsdown, Bristol. He was of Magdalene hall, Oxford, B.A. 1832.

March 7. At Lowick, Northamptonshire, aged 26, the Rev. *Henry Frederick Stoddart*, B.A. of Sidney college, Cambridge, and Curate of Islip; the second and only surviving son of the Rev. John Stoddart, D.D. Rector of Lowick and Islip.

March 8. At Nottingham, aged 30, the Rev. *Thomas Collisson*, B.A. Curate of Christ church, Radford.

March 9. At his rectory, aged 50, the Rev. *Phelips Hanham*, M.A. Rector of Hinton Martel, co. Dorset. He was the fourth son of the late Rev. Sir James Hanham, Bart. of Deans Court, in the same county, by his first wife Anne, daughter of Lieut. Edward Pyke, R.N.; and grandson of Sir James the 6th Baronet, by Jane, niece and sole heir of William Phelips, esq. of Corfe Mullen. He was of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1829, and was lately the senior priest of Wimborne minster.

At Kempsey, Worc. aged 70, the Rev. *Matthew Lunn*, Vicar of that parish (1816), late of Magdalene hall, Oxford, B.A. 1807, M.A. 1810.

At Pontac, Jersey, aged 52, the Rev. *William Thomson*, Rector of Ockham, Surrey.

At Odiham, Hants, aged 56, the Rev. *William Joseph Walker*, late of Southrop, Glouc. He was of Brazenose coll. Oxford, B.A. 1817, M.A. 1822.

March 16. At Ashby-de-la-Zouche, the Rev. *Richard Hewitt*, D.D. Rector of Westhorpe, Suffolk (1819). He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1796, M.A. 1799, B. and D.D. 1824.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Feb. 15, 1851. Murdered by a party of Indians in North America, together with the Russian governor of Darabin and many others, Lieut. Barnard, R.N. of H.M. ship Enterprise. He received his commission at an early age as a reward for saving lives on the west coast of Africa, and was a volunteer in the searching expedition under Sir J. Ross.

May 18. At Calcutta, Major Richard Hickley Richardson, 7th Madras Light Cavalry.

Sept. .. At the Canterbury Settlement, New Zealand, Marianne, wife of the Rev. Octavius Mathias, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Taylor, Rector of Haynford, Norfolk.

Sept. 15. At Adelaide, S. Australia, aged 33, Ponsonby Moore, esq. barrister-at-law, eldest son of the Rev. Charles Moore, Incumbent of Monasterevin, Kildare, and grandson to the Hon. Ponsonby Moore, brother to the first Marquess of Drogheda.

Nov. 6. At Adelaide, aged 38, Frederick, youngest son of the late Thomas Britten, esq. of Forest-hill, Kent.

Dec. 1. At Dublin, brevet Lieut.-Col. Samuel Edward Goodman, aged 44, eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Stephen Arthur Goodman, C.B. and K.H., Major 27th Regt.

Dec. 8. In Ely-place, aged 62, Samuel Sharp, esq. solicitor.

Dec. 18. In the East Indies, aged 16, William Fazakerley, Midshipman of H.M.S. Fox, son of J. N. Fazakerley, esq. Burwood, Surrey.

Dec. 21. At Glasgow, Alexander M'Arthur, esq. of Ardmenach, writer, Inverary.

Dec. 26. In action at Lagos, on the coast of Africa, aged 20, Frederick R. Fletcher, Midshipman of H.M.S. Penelope, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Fletcher, Vicar of Quetihock, Cornwall.

At Glasgow, Mr. Thomas Hunter, manager of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank in that city.

Dec. 27. At Portobello, Mrs. Sarah Campbell, widow of Walter Campbell, esq. of Carradale.

At Bogend, co. Berwick, aged 35, George Hood, esq. M.D. of Dunse.

Dec. 30. On board H.M.S. Sampson, from a wound received in the attack on Lagos, Thomas F. Richards, Midshipman, third son of the late James Richards, esq. and brother to Mrs. Goodman, wife of Mr. G. R. Goodman, solicitor, Brighton.

Jan. 1. Aged 45, Bartholomew M'Naghten, esq. of Ballybogie, a Magistrate and Grand Juror of Antrim county. He was the eldest male representative of Shane Dhu, younger son of Alex. M'Naghten of that ilk, by his wife Anne, dau. of Murdoch M'Lean of Lochbuy, and his wife sister of Sandal M'Sorley Buidhe, first Earl of Antrim. The present Sir Edmund M'Naghten, Bart. M.P. for Antrim, and the late unfortunate Sir Wm. Hay M'Naghten, Bart. slain at Cabool, were the issue of a younger son of this branch established in Antrim by Shane Dhu. The deceased was heir to his uncle the late Captain M'Naghten, and as heir of the M'Naghtens of Benvarden possessed the most considerable hereditary estate of any of that family. He married his relative Miss Catharine M'Naghten.

Jan. 2. At Henley-in-Arden, aged 73, Charles Wake, M.D.

Jan. 3. By the wreck and burning of the Amazon Royal West India Mail steam-ship, aged 37, James W. Fullerton, esq. its surgeon.

Jan. 6. At Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, Emily-Elizabeth, wife of J. M. Elwes, esq. of Bossington, Hants.

Jan. 7. At Huntingdon, at an advanced age, Captain S. W. Greene, formerly Paymaster in the Huntingdon Militia.

Jan. 8. At Cuttack, Hindoostan, the Rev. Charles Lacey, General Baptist missionary. For 29 years he devoted his best energies to the conversion of the heathen.

Jan. 9. At Thrapston, aged 74, Henry Thompson, esq.

Jan. 11. At Jhelum, Lieut.-Col. John Gavin Drummond, C.B. Quartermaster-Gen. of the Bengal Army. He entered the army as Ensign in 1808, became Lieut. 1812, Captain 1825, Major 1837, and Lieut.-Colonel 1843. He served during the Nepaul campaign, 1814-15, the Burmese war 1824 and 1825, as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, was present at the action of Maharajpore in 1843, throughout the latter part of the Sutlej campaign, including the battle of Sobraon, and at the siege and surrender of Mooltan, and action of Goojerat. For these services he had received three medals, the bronze star, and the companionship of the Bath. To unwearied industry, and great experi-

ence in the duties of his department, Col. Drummond united a kindliness of disposition, a simplicity of character, and a warmth of hospitality that endeared him to as extensive a circle of friends as any man in India ever possessed.

Jan. 13. At Weston Favell, aged 81, Ann, widow of the Rev. R. H. Knight, Rector of Weston Favell.

Jan. 15. At Kensington, aged 68, Maria, relict of Edward William Thomson, esq.

Jan. 18. At Rampore, E. I., Lucy-Julia, wife of Capt. J. G. Gaitskell, 26th N. L. Inf.

Jan. 20. At Dalston-terrace, aged 54, James Andrew Welch, esq. surgeon.

Jan. 21. In Russell-sq. in his 74th year, George Heath, esq. of Kitlands, Surrey, serjeant-at-law. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1807; and to the degree of serjeant in 1830. He was deputy judge of the County Court of Middlesex, under Serjeant Dubois, until the abolition of that court. His son is now judge of the Bloomsbury County Court.

Jan. 22. At Epperstone, Notts. Lieut.-Col. John Hewes, Royal Marines, on the retired full pay list. He was appointed Second Lieut. 1803, First Lieut. 1805, Capt. 1826, brevet Major 1841, Lieut.-Col. 1842. He served at the blockading of Brest and the Texel; in action with a large French frigate, off Cape Tiberon; on the coast of Spain and Sardinia; often landed in Corsica, and on one occasion cut out La Paix 4 guns, from the port of Geraglio; at the attack of Massenage; at Leghorn; and the capture of Genoa. He retired on full-pay 17th Dec. 1846.

Jan. 24. At Bath, aged 70, Col. James Johnstone Cochrane, late of the Scots Fusileer Guards. He entered the army in Dec. 1799, and accompanied the Guards to Egypt in 1801. Afterwards he served in the Peninsula. Col. Cochrane had received the silver war medal with three clasps, for Egypt, Fuentes d'Onor, and Ciudad Rodrigo.

Jan. 25. At Lower Norwood, aged 35, Edward Eden, esq. surgeon-dentist, of Threadneedle-st.

At Occaguan, in America, aged 44, Henry Holland, youngest son of the Rev. Richard Holland, Vicar of Spreyton, leaving a widow and seven children.

Jan. 27. At Montreal, Col. George Graydon, K.H. Royal Engineers, after a service of nearly 50 years. He was at the capture of Martinique in 1809, and of Guadaloupe in 1810.

Jan. 28. At Newcastle, co. Mayo, Capt. Andrew C. O'Malley, last surviving brother of the late Major-Gen. George O'Malley, and of Major Owen O'Malley.

Lately. In Wales, brevet Major Thomas Lewis Laurence, of the Royal Marine Artillery, who retired on the 30th of April, 1834.

In his 22nd year, the Rt. Hon. James-Alexander Lord Loughborough, son and heir apparent of the Earl of Rosslyn. He was born at Apsley hall, Notts, May 10, 1830, and was appointed Lieut. 2nd Life Guards 1850. He was travelling in America, and died suddenly in a schooner, on his passage from Havannah to New Orleans.

Feb. 2. At Dover, aged 76, Sarah, wife of Capt. Sir John Hamilton, H.M. packet service. She was the dau. of Michael Hedgecock, esq. and married in 1788.

At Madeira, Nisida, only dau. of J. Mitchell, esq.

Feb. 3. At Dublin, aged 71, John, second son of the late John Kennedy, esq. of Cultra, co. Down, and late of Windsor.

Feb. 6. At Woburn-place, Mr. Thomas Holcroft, son of the well-known writer and political character of that name, whose widow (dau. of the celebrated Mercier of Paris) subsequently married Kenny, the dramatist, and still survives. Mr. Holcroft was for the last thirty years actively engaged in London journalism, and was for some years the Paris correspondent for the Morning Herald,—a post held by his father in 1783, when he furnished the first account of Mongolfier's ascent in a balloon. The deceased was formerly secretary to the Asiatic Society, and recently editor of an East Indian paper to one of the presidencies, and had but just returned to London.

Feb. 8. At North Shields, aged 68, Sir William Henry Elwes, styling himself a Baronet, and said to be the only surviving son of the late Col. Henry Elwes. He died in indigent circumstances.

At Gallowhill house, near Morpeth, in his 56th year, John Manners Fenwicke, esq. of Longframlington, eldest son of James Fenwicke, esq. of Longwhitton house, co. Northumberland, by Jane, only child and heiress of John Manners, esq. of Longframlington, the last of that branch of the house of Etal, now represented by the Duke of Rutland. Mr. Fenwicke was born May 16, 1796, and leaves a widow without issue. He is succeeded as representative of this branch of the ancient house of Fenwicke of Fenwicke Castle, Northumberland, by his next surviving brother, James Thomas Fenwicke, M.D. of Ripon.

At St. Servan, in France, Louisa-Catharine, wife of Henry Grimes, esq.

Feb. 9. At Dublin, William Thomas Barlow, esq. brother of the late Dr. Barlow of Bath.

At Godmanchester, aged 68, Ann, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Bayliffe, Vicar of Rotherham, Yorkshire.

At Broomfield, near Whitby, aged 76, Anna, widow of Edmund Stevenson, esq.

At Bath, aged 54, Major George Thomas Parke, formerly of the 61st Regt. and latterly of the Ceylon Rifles. He entered the service 1814, became Lieut. 1823, Captain 1826, and Major 1841.

Aged 78, Hibernicus Scott, of Coolmain, esq. co. of Cork.

At the Church House, Brede, Sussex, aged 88, David Smith, esq.

At Lisbon, John de Oliveira, Count de Tojal, for many years Minister of Finances, and late Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Feb. 11. At Bath, Henry Somers, esq.

At Roebuck, near Dublin, aged 69, Richard Watkins, esq.

Feb. 12. Near Hardwick Bridge, killed by a railway train passing over his body, Mr. Matthew Dawber, a gentleman of independent property, who was considered a confirmed hypochondriac. He had escaped from the person who had the care of him. Verdict, Unsound mind.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 67, George Thos. Dunn, esq. alderman and magistrate of that borough and also magistrate for the county. Mr. Dunn during the last twenty years was one of the most active and conspicuous public men in the north of England, his services being chiefly connected with the corporation of Newcastle and the medical charities of that town.

At Edinburgh, Thomas Hogg, esq. formerly surgeon of the 76th Regt.

At Dover, aged 60, James Stacpoole, esq.

Feb. 13. At Burghfield, Berks, Anne-Alicia, wife of the Rev. Henry Curtis Cherrie, M.A.; and on the 16th, Cameron-Bland, her youngest son.

At Bath, aged 77, Thos. Hunt, esq.

At Hoxton, Kate, relict of Augustus Loinsworth, esq. M.D., and daughter of the late Dr. Webster, of Demerara.

At Little Baddow, Essex, aged 78, the Rev. Stephen Morell, for fifty-three years pastor of the Independent church.

At Farnham Royal, Bucks, Meliora-Rebecca, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Newell, of Ickford, Bucks.

At Ryde, I. W., Mary-Anne, widow of the Rev. John Orde, Rector of Wensley, Yorkshire, and Winslade, Hants.

At Godmanchester, aged 87, Susan, widow of Bryan Thorley, gent.

Feb. 14. aged 64, in Great Portland-st. Anthony Aylward, esq.

At Thetford, Norfolk, Georgina-Elizabeth, wife of Shelford Clarke Bidwell, esq. and eldest dau. of the Rev. George Bidwell, Rector of Stanton, Suff.

At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Colonel James Laing, h.p. 61st Regt. He entered the army in 1796, as En-

sign, became Lieutenant in the same year, Captain in 1805, Major in 1814, and a Lieut.-Colonel in 1830. He served with the 61st in the Peninsula, and had received the war medal with one clasp, for the battle of Talavera, in which he was wounded. Since 1814 he had been on half-pay.

Aged 34, J. Perry Lawrence, esq. solicitor, of Cambridge, clerk to the magistrates of the Bottisham division. He has left a young widow and five children,

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 80, John Reeve, esq. surviving his wife only eleven days.

At Paris, aged 59, Sigismund Trafford, esq. of Wroxham Hall, Norfolk.

At Alphington, aged 70, Ebenezer Wilcocks, esq.

Feb. 15. At the Oaklands, near Derby, aged 77, Mr. Breary, sen. upwards of 40 years an eminent auctioneer and valuer.

Aged 38, Mr. Alexander Buchanan, of Govan, well known for his lyrics, which from time to time appeared in the Glasgow journals.

At Halsteads, near Ingleton, Yorkshire, aged 68, Bell, youngest dau. of the late Felix Doran, esq. of Liverpool.

Aged 80, Mr. Samuel Hart, builder, of Chelmsford.

W. H. Hobbs, esq. late of the Queen's Remembrancer's Office, Court of Exchequer.

At St. Mary Church, Dolly-Kestell, relict of W. Cholwich Lear, formerly of Sandwell.

At Plymouth, aged 76, Rear-Admiral James Robert Philips, on the reserved half-pay list. He was a native of Scarborough, and the son of Mr. Alexander Philips, Master R.N. He entered the navy in 1785, and during his career served about seventeen years. He served in the Beaulieu 40 at the capture of St. Lucia, and was in the battle of Camperdown. He was First Lieutenant of and commanded the Centurion 50, when, with the Russel 74, they beat off Linois's squadron, consisting of an 80 and two 40-gun ships. His last service was in command of the Bonetta 14, at Copenhagen, when he received his post rank.

At Ventnor, I.W., John Conyers, fourth and last surviving son of Lionel Read Place, esq. of Elstead Lodge, Godalming.

At Great Braningham, Beds. aged 82, Thomas Smith, esq.

At Alverstoke, Hants, aged 70, Eliza, relict of Lieut. Walter Peter Wade, R.N.

At Barnes, at the residence of her father, Adeline, sixth dau. of Timothy Wiggin, esq. late of Harley-st. and the United States of America.

At Crediton, aged 78, Frances, relict of John Yolland, esq. and youngest child of the late Rev. John Bond, Rector of East Anstey and Kennerly.

Feb. 16. At Northover, near Glastonbury, accidentally drowned in the river Brue, Thomas Bath, esq. He had several times served the office of Mayor of Glastonbury.

In Wilton-crescent, aged 3, Frederick-Rowley, second son of Capt. Hugh Berners, R.N.

At Charmouth, aged 73, John Bullen, esq. owner of the extensive manor of Marshwood, Whitchurch Canonicorum.

In Cambridge-terr. aged 29, Hugh John Montgomery Campbell, late Capt. 19th Regt.

At York-pl. Baker-st. Margaret, relict of G. R. Daniel, esq. Q.C.

At Oystermouth, Glam., Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Grumly, esq. of the firm of Daniel Ross and Co. of the island of Tortola.

At Tickhill, aged 83, Alice, relict of the Rev. T. H. Marshall, M.A. Vicar of Pontefract.

In the Broadway, Westminster, Charles B. Painter, esq. surgeon.

Aged 86, Richard Raimes Savage, esq. of Weldrake.

In De Beauvoir-square, aged 48, Charles Sheffield, esq.

At St. John's-Wood-road, Emma, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Tringham, esq.

At Weston-super-Mare, Hester, relict of the Rev. Dr. Wise, Rector of Hogworthingham, Linc.

At Margate, aged 64, Mary, relict of John Wood, esq. of Stonar, near Sandwich.

Feb. 17. At Woolton Hall, Elizabeth, relict of Joseph Ashton, esq.

At Weymouth, aged 76, James Bower, esq. of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.

In Welbeck-street, aged 74, Mary-Anne, widow of the late Henry Collingwood, esq. of Lilburn Tower, and Cornhill House, Northumberland.

At Bayswater, aged 65, Catherine, relict of William Cooper, esq. of Chelsea.

At Cirencester, aged 62, George Cannell Davy, only surviving son of Rev. John Davy, formerly Vicar of Pytchley, leaving a widow and large family.

Aged 73, John Geldard, esq. of Cappleside, near Settle.

At Forcett, near Richmond, aged 82, Margaret, wife of the Rev. William Heslop, Incumbent of that place.

At the Nursery House, Ball's Pond-road, aged 81, Tobias Michell, esq.

At Ashburton, aged 82, Jeffery Michelmore, esq.

In Eccleston-st. aged 50, James William Morgan, esq. Capt. R.N. He entered the service in 1814 on board the Leyden 74; and as midshipman was employed on various stations between that time and 1821, when he passed his examination, and from 1822 to 1833 he served as mate of the Windsor Castle 74. In 1833 he was made Lieut. in which capacity he served in the Tartar 42, Ganges 84, Druid 46, Madagascar 46, Harrier 18, Dublin 50, and Curacoa 24. He was made Commander 1841, was employed on home service as second Captain of the Camperdown 104, Queen 110, and Trafalgar 120, and was posted in 1846. He married in 1838 Caroline-Dorothea, eldest dau. of Rear-Admiral Thomas Brown.

At St. Margaret's, Rochester, aged 88, William Nicholson, esq.

At her nephew's, Pentonville, aged 86, Sophia, daughter of the late Rev. William Sellon.

Feb. 18. At Avisford, aged 6, John-George-Beresford, second son of Sir John W. H. Hanson, Bart.

At Bruges, aged 34, Henry Rowland Berkeley, esq. He was the son of Henry Conyers Berkeley, esq. who died at Dusseldorf, May 6, 1846, and grandson of the Rev. Dr. Rowland Berkeley, formerly Rector of Writtle, Essex.

At the Assembly Rooms, Dawlish, aged 27, John Botchley, esq. of Worcester.

At Longstone Hall, Derbyshire, aged 62, Katherine, eldest dau. of the late Major Carleile.

At Kingsdown, Bristol, aged 88, Timothy Cassin, esq.

At Ripon, aged 67, Susannah, last surviving dau. of the late William Colbeck, esq.

At Totnes, Lætitia-Dorothea, relict of F. B. Cuming, esq.

At Plas Dean, Denbighshire, aged 74, John Denton, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Jan. 24, 1812.

At Totnes, aged 45, Jane, wife of J. Hains, M.D.

Aged 66, Lieut. William Anning Hungate, R.N. He entered the service in 1803, on board the Pique 36; was present at the evacuation of St. Domingo in that year and at the attack on Curaçoa in 1804. In 1806 he was wounded in the knee, when boarding the French corvettes Phaeton and Voltigeur. He afterwards served in the Elizabeth and Minden 74's, but since receiving his commission in 1815 had been on half-pay. He claimed to be descended from and to be entitled to the estates and baronetcy of the Hungate family, in the county of York. In 1831 and 1832 actions of ejectment were tried at the Yorkshire Assizes, in which he sought to obtain possession of extensive estates at Sherburne, Saxton, &c. now and for upwards of a century in the possession of the Gascoigne family, to whom they came by the marriage of Sir Edward

Gascoigne, Bart. in 1726, to Mary daughter of Sir Francis Hungate, the last Baronet. The deceased claimed to be directly descended from the brother of Sir Francis Hungate; but on both occasions he failed in satisfying the jury as to the validity of his claim to the property; he however assumed the title of Sir Wm. A. Hungate, Bart. and was presented to King William IV. under that title by the Earl of Denbigh, April 27, 1831. He married in 1818 Jane, dau. of the late Lieut. Wm. Avery, R.N.; and by that lady, who died in 1845, he had issue six sons and four daughters.

At Downham Grove, Wymondham, Norf. aged 67, Mary-Ann, wife of James Neave, esq.

At Walworth, aged 91, Mary, widow of Mr. Lestock Peacock.

At Lewisham, aged 20, Honeyman-Charles-Mackay, youngest son of Capt. M. T. Popplewell, R.N.

At Newhaven, Ann, relict of T. B. Stone, esq. and mother of Mrs. Bignell, of Barnstaple.

Feb. 19. Suddenly, aged 75, Robert Pearson Boys, esq. late Major in the Royal Marines. The jury returned a verdict, "That deceased had come to his death by taking an excessive quantity of a certain medicine called 'Black Drop,' but in what state of mind he was in at the time there was no evidence to show." He had collected by his own hand a very extensive collection of fossils and natural curiosities.

At Bath, aged 79, Anna-Maria, relict of Thomas Camplin, esq. of Bristol and grand-dau. of the late Sir Edward Baynton, Bart. of Spye Park, Wilts.

At Hogshill, Staff. aged 74, John Flavell, esq.

At Devonport, Henry Gill, esq.

At Brighton, aged 46, Frances, widow of the Rev. Peter Hordern, M.A. Incumbent of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Lanc.

At Glynfield House, Willesden, Middlesex, aged 50, Edward Prosser, esq. late of Lawrence-lane, Cheapside.

At Torquay, aged 27, Mary, wife of Thomas Neale Rippingall, esq. and third dau. of C. A. Young, esq. of Clapham-common, Surrey.

In Guernsey, Georgiana S. E. Vigoureux, eldest dau. of the late Lewis Vigoureux, esq. of Chiswick, and niece of the late Sir Mordaunt Martin, Bart. of Burnham Hall, Norfolk.

At Pau, Henrietta-Maria, wife of Henry B. G. Whitgreave, esq. of Moseley Court, Staffordshire.

Feb. 20. At Kingston Cross, Portsea, aged 67, Elizabeth, relict of Capt. Robert Balfour, R.N.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Barrow, of Ringwood Hall, Derbyshire.

In Jersey, aged 84, Mrs. Catherine Dunlevie. Verdict, that the deceased came by her death by her own hands, while in a fit of temporary insanity. She was the widow of the Rev. Stephen Dunlevie, Rector of two parishes in co. Cork.

At the residence of her sister Mrs. Macaulay, Leicester, aged 91, Mary, relict of the Rev. George Iliffe Foster, Vicar of Newtown Linford, and Bredon, and eldest dau. of John Heyrick, esq. and sister of William Heyrick, esq. successively town-clerks of Leicester from 1764 to 1813.

In Upper Woburn-pl. aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of George Palmer, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, Frances-Maria, wife of Sir Charles H. Rich, Bart. She was the youngest daughter of Sir John Lethbridge, Bart. by Dorothea, eldest dau. of William Buckler, of Boreham, co. Wilts; was married in 1806, and has left a numerous family.

At Kingston, Surrey, aged 60, Mr. John Thomas, for many years clerk to Mr. Justice Maule.

At Malaga, aged 60, the Hon. Frances-Henrietta, wife of Sir John Warrender, Bart. of Lochend, N.B. She was the second surviving dau. of Richard first Lord Alvanley, by Anne-Dorothea, eldest dau. of Richard Wilbraham-Bootle, esq. and sister to Lord Skelmersdale. She became the second wife of Sir John Warrender in 1831.

Feb. 21. At Notting-hill, aged 76, Elizabeth, widow of John Bynon, esq. of the Admiralty.

At Froddington House, near Portsmouth, aged 77, Edward Casher, esq. alderman and magistrate of Portsmouth.

At Eastdon, near Dawlish, aged 92, Richard Eales, esq. clerk of the peace for Devonshire. He was appointed deputy in 1784, and clerk in 1789, and had survived every magistrate of the county who was on the bench at the date of his appointment. He was the father of Charles Eales, esq. of Exeter.

At Oadby, Leic. aged 49, Charles Jackson, esq.

At Hampstead, aged 70, Grizell, widow of David Powell, esq. of Loughton, Essex.

At the residence of Sir D. MacDougall, Eaton-sq. London, aged 13, Louisa-Nicholson, eldest child of J. R. Shaw, esq. of Arrowe-park, Cheshire.

In London, Lieut.-Col. John Smith, of Ellingham hall, Norfolk, late of the 2d Madras Light Cavalry. He was an active magistrate, and a generous supporter of the trade of Bungay. His only son is a scholar at Rugby.

At Portobello, Capt. George Stirling, of Glorat, N.B. formerly of the 9th Foot.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Strachan, widow of Lieut. J. W. Strachan, 73d Regt. who was killed at Waterloo.

Feb. 22. At Concarneau, France, aged 55, John Mapes Ensor, esq. of Rollesby Hall, Norfolk, British Consul for the Department of Morbihan. He was the eldest son of John Ensor, esq. of Rollesby Hall, Norfolk, by his first wife Amphillis, eldest dau. of Edmund Mapes, esq. of Rollesby. He married Miss Mary Anne Webb, of Sussex, and had issue two sons and one dau.

At Pau, Francesca Maria Carolina, wife of the Rev. T. P. Ferguson, of Silsoe, Beds.

At Launceston, aged 80, Mrs. Gibbons, mother of the Rev. T. Gibbons.

Aged 85, William Goodchild, esq. of St. Helen's, Ipswich.

In Portland-place, Clapham-road, aged 93, Mrs. Alice Hopkins, widow of Richard Berrage, esq. of the Excise, and relict of John Hopkins, esq.

At Cheltenham, Eliza-Ann, second dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Duncan M'Pherson, H.E.I.C.S.

Suddenly, Samuel Paterson, esq. provost of Greenock.

At Genoa, Sarah, widow of the Rev. John Temple, Vicar of Cullompton, Devon.

At the beneficent asylum founded by John Huggens, esq. Northfleet, Kent, aged 72, Colonel John Montmorency Tucker, late of H.M. 27th Enniskillens, having signalised himself in all the Peninsular wars, and also at Waterloo, where he was seriously wounded. He was the author of biographies of Wellington and Nelson; Tales of the Camp and Cabinet; &c.

At Hastings, aged 77, James Wall, esq. of Ashford, Kent.

Feb. 23. In Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 70, Thomas Acocks, esq.

Aged 56, Abram Barber, esq. of Cheapside and Cornhill.

At Hull, aged 85, Miss Bedingfeld, aunt of Charles Waterton, esq. the celebrated naturalist.

At Kennington, aged 61, Francis J. S. Bishop, esq. Deputy Purveyor to the Forces.

At Connaught-terr. Thomas Brook, esq. late of Eden-pl. Ackworth, Yorksh. and second son of the late James Brook, esq. of Thornton Lodge, near Huddersfield.

Aged 51, Rachel, wife of G. Butler, esq. of Bowling-green House, Faringdon.

At Castle Freke, co. Cork, aged 85, the Right Hon. Catharine-Charlotte dowager Lady Carbery. She was the third daughter of Arthur-Saunders 2d Earl of Arran, by the Hon. Catherine Annesley, daughter of William Viscount Glenawley. She was married in 1783 to John Evans, esq. who in 1807 succeeded his cousin as 6th Lord Carbery, and died without issue in 1845. By her ladyship's death considerable estates, in which she held a life interest, devolve to her late husband's nephew the present Lord Carbery.

At the residence of his uncle T. Binford, esq. of

Yeovil, aged 33, Mr. Thomas Binford Eyre, surgeon.

At Norwood, aged 60, Mr. Edward Farn, late of the firm of Brooksbank and Farn, solicitors, Gray's-inn-sq.

At Paris, aged 74, John Gunston, esq. formerly of Upper Thames-st.

At Brighton, aged 39, Eliza, wife of Charles King, esq. of Twickenham.

At Cecil house, Brighton, aged 68, John White, esq. of Montagu-sq. London.

Feb. 24. In Hanover-st. aged 74, Ambrose Born, esq.

At Amersham, aged 14, John-Howe, youngest son of Mr. Alderman Challis.

At Manchester, suddenly, Mrs. Cumming, widow of Mr. Cumming, surgeon, of Buxton, who was drowned in the river Derwent, at Matlock, about a month before.

At the Charterhouse, Sara-Agnes, wife of the Rev. C. R. Dicken, and dau. of the late W. Housman, esq. of Lunebank, near Lancaster.

In Upper Belgrave-place, aged 77, Mrs. Emes, widow of James Emes, esq. of Crediton.

At Beyton, aged 63, Mr. Abraham Gall, late chemist, of Bury St. Edmund's, where he twice filled the chief magistracy, the last time in the year when the municipal reform act superseded the old corporation of the borough.

Aged 21, Gilbert-Talbot, youngest son of the late John Goodered, esq. of Fulham.

At Crickhowell, aged 85, John Hotchkis, esq.

At Bruce-grove, Tottenham, aged 82, Maria-Bella, wife of Luke Howard, esq. of that place, and of Ackworth Villa, Yorkshire.

At Dunaunie, near Petersfield, Sarah-Matilda, second dau. of the late Dr. Parry, of Bath, and sister of Capt. Sir W. E. Parry, R.N.

Sarah, wife of Christopher J. Waddell, esq. of Grandpont house, Oxford.

Aged 20, Fanny-Julia, eldest dau. of Septimus Wray, esq. M.D. of Brixton.

Feb. 25. In Wellington-square, Eleanor, relict of Robert J. Barton, esq. late of the Hon. E.I.C.S.

At Ealing, aged 49, Eliza, wife of Joseph Charlier, esq. of Bayswater-terrace.

At Birkenhead, Catharine, relict of William Dutton, esq. of Halewood house, Lanc.

In Albion-st. Hyde-park, Maria, only dau. of the late Patrick Fagan, esq. of the North Abbey, Cork, chief of the ancient family of Fagan, of Feltrim.

At Great Malvern, aged 51, Margaretta-Jane, wife of Capt. Rose Henry Fuller, R.N. She was the sister of Sir Robert Sheffield, Bart. of Normanby, co. Lincoln; was married in 1831, and has left issue.

At Bythorn, aged 66, John George, esq.

At Canterbury, aged 74, Thomas Glover, esq.

At Stockwell, Fred. Goode, esq. of Surrey-st.

At Hythe, aged 57, Col. George Dry Hall, late of the Royal Staff Corps. He served at Waterloo; and was placed on half-pay in 1839.

Aged 28, Frederic-Lewis, eldest son of James Hertslet, esq. of Michael's-grove, Brompton.

At Letherhead, Surrey, aged 67, Elizabeth Sophia Lewis, only surviving dau. of the late Col. George Lewis, R.A.

At Brighton, aged 47, Penelope-Sophia, dau. of the late Charles Smyth, esq.

At Old Romney, aged 93, Mr. John Wimble, 68 years parish clerk.

Feb. 26. At Chelsea, aged 42, Mr. Thomas Dalton, only son of the late John J. Dalton, esq. Commissary of Horse, and grandson of the late Rev. Peter Beavis, Rector of Warkleigh and Salterleigh, and Vicar of Chittlehampton, Devon.

At Rochester, aged 78, Mary-Ann, widow of David Hermitage Day, esq.

At Darnhall, Peebleshire, Ada-Oliphant, and on 2d inst. Alice, only daughters of Lord Elibank.

At Bath, aged 85, Mrs. Sarah Hannaford, mother-in-law of the late Rev. Thomas Roberts, of Bristol.

In London, aged 74, G. Horniblow, esq. for many years a respectable medical practitioner at Charlbury.

Aged 79, David Arbarbanel Lindo, esq. of Mansell-st. Goodman's-fields.

At Llangodack, Carmarthensh. aged 68, Anna-Maria, wife of John William Lloyd, esq. of Danyr Altt, and late of South Park, Kent.

Sudenly, in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, aged 18, George-Henry, son of Robert Paris, esq. of Sopley, Hants.

In Eaton-sq. Louisa-Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Scott, esq. of Colney, Norfolk.

At Galton, near Dorchester, aged 83, James Sherren, esq.

Aged 65, Mary, wife of James De Carle Sowerby, of the Botanic-gardens, Regent's-park.

At Margate, aged 49, John Henry Stride, esq.

Died by his own hand, Mr. Wakeling, coal-merchant, of Stafford-place, Pimlico.

At Saintbridge House, Upton St. Leonard's, Glouc. aged 82, Benjamin Williams, esq. late of Bowdon Lodge, Cheshire.

Feb. 27. At Reading, aged 61, James Boorne, esq.

At Lewisham, aged 79, Miss Frances Caldecott.

In Upper Bedford-pl. aged 64, Henry Davis, esq.

At Portobello, near Edinburgh, aged 70, Lady Charlotte Erskine, dau. of John Francis, twelfth Earl of Marr.

At Carlton Husthwaite, near Thirsk, aged 77, Arabella, last surviving dau. of John Foljambe, esq. of Rotherham.

At Bath, aged 78, Robert Fry, esq.

At Corston, aged 72, Giles Hall, esq.

At the residence of the Rev. S. Percy, Guildford, aged 79, Mrs. Sarah Hawes.

At Torquay, Thomas Manby Johnson, esq. of Sheffield, senior member of the firm of Johnson, Cammell, and Co. Cyclops Works.

At Liverpool, aged 64, George Kendall, esq.

Aged 52, Jane, wife of the Rev. Thomas Mays, Wigston Magna, Leic.

At Fant House, aged 36, Margaret, third dau. of the late Horatio Pope, esq.

In Tavistock-st. aged 43, William Reynolds, esq.

At Brighton, aged 71, William Augustus Standert, esq.

At Southsea, Hants, aged 43, Jane, wife of Capt. Urquhart, 59th Regt.

At Girdler's-hall, aged 54, William Walton, esq.

In Princess-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 55, Anne, eldest dau. of the late John West, esq. of Jamaica.

At the Vicarage, Chipping Norton, aged 25, Ellen-Ann, wife of the Rev. Alexander Whishaw.

In Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. Ellen-Ann, wife of Henry White, esq.

Feb. 28. At Dursley, Glouc. Berkeley Wathen Bloxsome, esq. brewer, and manager of the National Provincial Bank. He was shot when drawing the charge from his gun. He was son of Mr. Bloxsome, clerk of the peace for the county, and has left a widow and family.

At Headington, aged 46, Basil Melville Farrell, esq.

At West Bank, Lanc. aged 77, Wm. Hurst, esq.

Aged 36, Elizabeth, wife of W. T. Imeson, B.A. Virginia Lodge, Westow-hill, Surrey.

At Southwell, Notts. aged 37, Marmaduke, second son of Robert Kelham Kelham, of Bleasby Hall, esq.

At the Mount, Torquay, Joshua Lupton, esq. of Bradford, Yorkshire.

Aged 76, Catherine-Elizabeth, relict of Thos. Midgley, esq. of Middleham, and formerly of Cookridge, near Leeds.

At Scarbro', aged 66, James Midgeley, esq. one of the Society of Friends.

At Stoke, near Devonport, aged 80, Catherine, relict of Charles Natt, esq. of Exeter.

In Portland-pl. aged 76, Rd. Oliverson, esq.

At Norwich, aged 68, Katherine-Mary, eldest

dau. of the late Henry Partridge, esq. of the Inner Temple, and of Cromer, Norfolk.

At Lee, near Blackheath, at the residence of her father Joseph Sladen, esq. Frances-Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Robertson, D.C.L. of Doctors' Commons.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, aged 25, Mary-Esther, only dau. of Robert Simpson, esq. of North-terr.

At Brighton, aged 69, Catharine, widow of Thomas Storar, esq. of East Dulwich.

Aged 58, Mr. Spencer Suthers, cotton-spinner and manufacturer of Oldham. He committed suicide by leaping down a coalpit. He had been a great sufferer from rheumatism; but is believed to have been in prosperous circumstances. He leaves a widow, son, and two daughters.

Aged 71, Henry Ward, esq. of Oxford.

Feb. 29. At Longfleet, Poole, aged 42, George Balstone, esq.

Aged 85, Joseph Bassford, esq. late of Newtown Unthank.

Aged 60, Robert Riddell Bayley, esq. of Basinghall-st. and Frimley, Surrey.

In Harley-st. Dorcas, widow of Sir Josias Champagné, G.C.H.

Aged 77, Catherine, relict of John Fentiman, esq. of Claylands, Kennington.

In Highbury-pl. Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Humphry, esq. of Sudbury, Suffolk.

At the residence of his brother, John Ireland, esq. surgeon, Finsbury, aged 62, Capt. Edward Ireland, formerly of the E.I.Co's. naval service.

At the workhouse, Chorley, aged 78, Mr. Roger Leigh, one of the pretenders to the Stoneleigh Abbey estate.

In Bentinck-street, aged 60, Emma-Brooke, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Oliver, esq. of Devonshire-pl.

Lately. At his estate in the Steyermark, Herr Döbler, the renowned professor of legerdemain, who visited England some years since.

Capt. James M'Farland, R.N. on the retired list of 1840. He had served afloat 28 years from his first entry into the navy in 1781. He was Acting Lieutenant of the Queen Charlotte on the glorious First of June, and was promoted for that service June 23, 1794, and was also in that ship in Lord Bridport's action Sept. 12, 1800. When senior of the Lancaster he sustained a compound fracture of the right arm, and was officially recommended for his conduct at the cutting out by the boats of that vessel and the Adamant 50, of a ship lying under the fire of two heavy batteries at Port Louis, Isle of France. He was promoted to the rank of Commander after commanding the Penguin sloop, at the Cape, June 1803, and was subsequently for above ten years employed on the Fencible service.

In Paris, M. Lucas de Montigny, the adopted son of Mirabeau. At his death that extraordinary man left all his papers and correspondence to M. Lucas, who, some years ago, compiled from them eight volumes of Mémoires Biographiques.

At Elgin, Lieut.-Col. Robert Spark, 93d Highlanders. He entered the army in 1807, became a Lieutenant in that year; Capt. Feb. 1820; Major Dec. 1835; Lieut.-Col. Nov. 1851. He served in the American war in 1814 and 1815, and was wounded at New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815.

At Andover, Massachusets, aged 71, Professor Moses Stuart, whose Canon of Scripture, and Exegetical Commentaries on the Epistles to the Romans and the Hebrews, and more recently his work on the Apocalypse, have become well known in Europe.

March 1. At Upper Holloway, Sarah, relict of William Adams, R.N. formerly of Wisbech.

At Ludlow, aged 79, Penelope-Antrobus, relict of Thomas Brettell, esq. of the Tiled House, King Swinford, Staffordshire.

At Randalstown, Capt. Carrothers, Adj. of the Antrim Militia (or the Queen's Royal Rifles). He served with the 28th Foot throughout the Peninsular campaigns, and received the war medal with ten clasps. He was also present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and had the honour of obtaining the medal for the latter glorious victory.

At Turnham-green, aged 86, Mrs. Elizabeth Edgell.

At the house of her father-in-law, Muswell-hill, aged 36, Harriet, relict of Richard Marshall, jun. esq. formerly of Stationers' Hall-court.

At Aylesford, Kent, aged 63, Mary-Knott, wife of Thomas Robson, esq.

At Torquay, aged 26, Louisa-Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Albany Savile, esq. of Oaklands, Devon.

Caroline, wife of Frederick Williams, esq. of Chancery-lane, and Blenheim-road, fourth dau. of the late William Hensman, esq. of Kimbolton.

March 2. At Comberton Hall, near Kidderminster, aged 46, Samuel Barnett, esq.

At Birkenhead, aged 77, George Bedford, esq. formerly of Bedford-row.

At Cagliari, in the island of Sardinia, aged 32, Penelope-Eleanor, wife of E. C. Boville, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Thomas Thompson, esq. of Bishopwearmouth.

At Devonport, aged 93, Mrs. Allan Bradley.

At Birkenhead, aged 63, Robert Lindow Carr, esq. late of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1811, M.A. 1816; barrister of the Middle Temple, 1815.

At Reculver, aged 68, Edward Charles, esq.

Aged 72, William Freeland, esq. of Fishbourne, Sussex.

At Maidstone, aged 61, Rachel-Maria, wife of Capt. James Gabriel Gordon, R.N.

Aged 45, Agneta, wife of Francis Agnotus Gould, esq. of Hormeadbury, Herts, and youngest dau. of the late William Henry Beauchamp, esq. of Forthampton, Gloucestershire.

At Ramley, near Lymington, aged 84, James Hunt, esq.

At Wroxall Cross, I.W. aged 64, Osmond Johnson, esq.

At the house of his mother, Cheltenham, aged 38, Reginald Wilton Macdonald, esq. late 17th Lancers, Queen's Foreign Service Messenger, son of the late Lieut.-Col. John Macdonald, of Summerlands, Exeter, grandson of Flora Macdonald.

At Tonbridge-wells, aged 42, William Offley, esq.

At Wetherby, aged 31, William, youngest son of the late Gregory Rhodes, esq.

At Bath, aged 70, Susan, relict of Thos. Wright, esq. of Shooters'-hill, formerly of West Smithfield.

March 3. In Bedford-road, Clapham, aged 76, John Brown, esq. late Collector of Excise.

At Wilby, aged 53, James-Lincoln, son of Isaac Cunningham, esq. late of Yoxford.

Aged 71, Mary, widow of James Gooden, esq. of Tavistock-sq.

At Upper Holloway, Elizabeth, relict of Charles Lloyd, esq.

Aged 77, the Most Hon. Elizabeth-Rebecca, dowager Marchioness of Thomond. She was the only dau. and heir of Thomas Trotter, esq. of Duleek, co. Meath; was married in 1799 to William O'Bryen, esq. who succeeded his uncle as second Marquess of Thomond in 1808, and died in 1846, having had issue four daughters, who survive their mother: Lady Susan-Maria, wife of Captain the Hon. George Fred. Hotham, R.N.; Lady Sarah, wife of Major Wm. Stanhope Taylor; Mary Viscountess Berehaven; and Lady Elizabeth, wife of Geo. Stukeley Bucke, esq.

In Earl's Court, Old Brompton, Frederick-Ward, elder son of Frederick Schultz, esq.

At Bexley Heath, Kent, aged 56, Andrew Biggs Wright, many years connected with the London press.

March 4. At St. Leonard's, James, youngest son of the late Edward Boyd, esq. of Merton Hall, Wigtonshire.

At his residence, Selsfield Lodge, Westhoathly, Sussex, aged 65, Henry By, esq.

Aged 76, Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Robert Cockerill, of Twickenham, formerly of the 67th Regt.

At Fountain Hall, near Aberdeen, aged 84, Elizabeth, widow of Patrick Copland, LL.D. Profes-

sor of Natural Philosophy, Marischal College, and University of Aberdeen.

At Brighton, aged six years, Lancelot-James, son of Lieut.-Col. Eyre.

In Woburn-sq. aged 8, Reginald, third son and fifth child of William Hosking, esq. Professor, of King's college, London.

March 5. At the house of his son-in-law, R. M. Martin, Kensington, aged 89, George Barron, esq. late of H. M. Ordnance Department.

Aged 62, Catherine, only surviving dau. of the late Andrew Birrell, esq.

At Hadlow, Kent, aged 77, Fred. Bowman, esq.

At Dublin, Louisa, wife of Kenneth Cameron, esq. Assistant Commissary General.

Aged 26, Clara-Chilton, sixth dau. of the Rev. R. P. Crane, Vicar of Heybridge and Tolleshunt Major, Essex.

At Brighton, aged 73, Charles Clement Deacon, esq.

At Exmouth, aged 68, Miss Charlotte Dashwood, youngest dau. of the late Charles Vere Bertie Dashwood, esq. of Stanford Hall, Notts.

At Stratford-on-Avon, Edmund-Burton-Charles, eldest son of Charles Lemon Greaves, esq. lord of the manor of Ilmington.

At Durington, Elizabeth, only dau. of the late George Moore, esq.

At Bayswater, Caroline, wife of Captain Henry G. Chicheley Plowden, 9th Bengal Light Cavalry.

Aged 70, Agnes, widow of Thomas Prowse, Commander R.N.

At Clifton, near York, aged 86, Mary, widow of Rear-Adm. Hugh Robinson.

At Adlingfleet Vicarage, aged 6 months, Isabel-Henrietta, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. F. Sugden.

At Coventry, aged 64, Sarah, relict of Charles Thornhill, gent. of Darlaston, in co. Stafford, mother of the Rev. C. Thornhill, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Coventry.

Aged 88, Mrs. Jane Western, eldest dau. of Thomas Western, esq. formerly of Abington Hall, Cambridge.

March 6. At Bromley, co. Wicklow, the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Daly, at a very advanced age. Her ladyship's grandson, Lord Dunsandle and Clonconnel, inherits an accession of 5,000*l.* per annum.

At Reading, Anne Rumsey, last surviving dau. of the late James Rumsey, M.D. of Amersham.

Aged 76, William Robert Simpson, esq. solicitor, of Red Lion-st. Clerkenwell.

At Knaresborough, aged 40, John Walton, esq. partner in the firm of Walton and Co. and youngest son of the late Christopher Walton, esq.

March 7. At Southampton, Miss Augusta Bowles; and four days after her eldest sister, Miss Harriet Bowles.

At Reading, aged 78, John Adee Curtis, esq. of Dorking.

At Paris, aged 73, Lady Jane Dalrymple Hamilton. She was the eldest daughter of the celebrated Admiral Lord Duncan, and sister of the Earl of Camperdown. In her youth she was reckoned one of the most beautiful women of her day, and attracted much admiration when, resting on the arm of her stately and gallant father, she appeared in the royal procession which went to St. Paul's after the battle of Camperdown to give thanks for the great naval victories. She afterwards married Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, of Bargeny and North Berwick, in Scotland. Their only child, and the heiress of the Great Bargeny estates, was married to the Duc de Coigny; and their eldest daughter and heiress is married to Mr. Dalrymple, the Lord-Lieutenant of Wigtonshire, and heir presumptive of the Earl of Stair, who also married the sister of Lady Jane Dalrymple Hamilton.

Aged 84, Catherine, relict of John Hartshorne, esq. surgeon, of East Retford, Notts.

At Torquay, aged 79, Maria Horne, dau. of the Right Rev. George Horne, late Bishop of Norwich.

In Eaton-pl. aged 26, Lady Margaret Henrietta Maria Milbanke, wife of Henry John Milbanke, esq. (nephew to the Duke of Cleveland), and sister to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. She was the only daughter of the late George-Harry Lord Grey of Groby, by Lady Katharine Charteris, 4th dau. of the Earl of Wemyss and March. She was raised to the rank of an Earl's daughter May 23, 1845, and married Oct. 5, 1846, to Henry John Milbanke, esq. by whom she has left an infant family. Her body was conveyed for interment to the family vault at Thorpe Penn, Yorkshire.

J. P. Molloy, esq. late of Jessore, Bengal.

In Gower-st. at the house of her eldest son, aged 84, Sarah, relict of John Shuttleworth, esq.

Aged 80, Lucy, widow of John Parnam Stone, esq. of Quorndon.

March 8. At Hampton Court Palace, aged 15, Julia-Cecile, third dau. of Lord Henry Gordon. She was unfortunately burnt to death by her night-clothes catching fire.

At Midhurst, Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Cecil Greene, Rector of Fishbourne, Sussex.

At Branxholme Park, Roxburghshire, Sarah, wife of William Grieve, esq. widow of John Clarke, esq. of Barnby Moor, and dau. of James Wagstaff, esq. of Bilby.

At Roehampton, aged 41, Carolina-Maria, wife of Baron Hambro.

In Cambridge-st. Hyde park-sq. aged 32, Henry Minasi, jun, esq. eldest son of Henry S. Minasi, esq. his Sicilian Majesty's Consul-General.

At Plymouth, aged 45, Elizabeth, dau. of the late P. Ongier, esq.

At Stonehouse, Capt. Thomas Stevens, R.M.

March 9. At Paris, aged 64, Joseph Pole Carew, esq. eldest son of the late Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, of East Antony, Cornwall, whom he succeeded in 1835. He married in 1810 Caroline, second dau. of John Ellis, esq. of Mamhead House, Devon, and she died at Courbevoy, near Paris, Oct. 19, 1845.

At Ryde, I. W., the Right Hon. Charlotte-Philadelphia Lady Decies. She was the only dau. and heir of the late Robert Horsley, esq. of Bolam House, Northumberland; was married in 1810 to the Rev. Lord Decies; and has left issue one son and three daughters.

In Lower Grosvenor-st. aged 82, Mary, widow of the Right Hon. William Dundas, formerly Lord Register of Scotland, and sister of the late Lord Wharncliffe and the late Countess of Beverley. She was the daughter of the Hon. James Stuart Wortley Mackenzie, second son of John third Earl of Bute, by the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley-Montagu. She was married in 1811, and left a widow in 1845.

In York-terrace, Regent's-park, Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Robert Gower, esq.

At Old Sleningford, Yorkshire, aged 55, Geo. Hutchinson, esq. of Tanfield Lodge, near Ripon.

At Hanwell, aged 26, Laura-Amanda, widow of Berkeley Johnson, esq. late of St. John's-wood.

In the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, aged 72, Major-General Richard John James Lacy, Colonel Commandant of the 6th Battalion Royal Regiment of Artillery, and Director General of Artillery. He entered the Artillery as Second Lieut. 1796, became First Lieut. 1798, Captain 1804, brevet-Major 1814, Lieut.-Colonel 1827, Colonel 1840, and Major-General 1846. He served in Holland in 1799, and on the coast of Spain from 1812 to 1814, and was present at the battle of Castalla and the two sieges of Tarragona. He was an officer of considerable scientific acquirements, which were of great service to him as a member of the select committee, which office he held for a lengthened period, and was greatly appreciated by inventors and others, owing to his affable and pleasing manners. On the 1st Jan. 1849, he was appointed Director-General of Artillery, having previously been Inspector of the Royal Carriage department. On July 8, 1851, he was appointed Colonel-Commandant of the 6th battalion.

In Tavistock-st. Bedford-sq. aged 82, Charles Startridge, esq.

March 10. At Chichester, aged 62, John Barton, esq., one of the original promoters of the Chichester Savings Bank, the Lancasterian School, and the Mechanics' Institution, of which he was treasurer until its union with the Philosophical Society. For many years he lectured within its walls in an able and popular manner.

At Plaistow, Essex, aged 84, Mrs. Bywater.

At the Vicarage, Yardley, Worc. aged 79, Maria Philippa Artemisia, wife of the Rev. Henry Gwyther, and mother of the Right Hon. Lord Milford. She was the dau. and heir of James Child, esq. of Bigelly House, co. Pembroke, by Mary-Philippa-Artemisia, only dau. and heir of Bulkeley Philipps, esq. uncle of Sir Richard Philipps, Bart. created Lord Milford in the peerage of Ireland in 1776, and who died s. p. in 1823. The peerage was revived in favour of her only son, the present Lord, in 1847.

At Hastings, aged 34, William, eldest surviving son of John Edward Terry, esq. of the Grove, Sydenham, Kent.

March 11. At Seend House, aged 84, Hannah, relict of Ambrose Awdry, esq.

At the Convent of Mercy, Bermondsey, aged 37, Cecilia Beste, sister of J. R. Beste, esq. of Botleigh Grange, Hants.

At Myddelton House, Enfield, aged 51, Henry Carington Bowles, esq. son of the late Henry Carington Bowles, esq. F.S.A.

At Sydenham, aged 30, Frances, wife of John Edwards, esq. of H.M. Public Record Office.

In Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. aged 78, the Hon. William Booth Grey, great-uncle to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. He was the second son of George-Harry 5th Earl of Stamford and 1st Earl of Warrington, by the Lady Henrietta Cavendish Bentinck, daughter of William 2nd Duke of Portland. He married first, in 1802, Frances-Anne, daughter and heiress of Thomas Pryce, esq. of Duffryn House, co. Glamorgan, who died in 1837 (when the Duffryn estate devolved, according to entail, upon John Bruce, esq. who thereupon assumed the name of Pryce); and secondly, in 1838, the Hon. Frances Somerville (who died in 1849), sister to Kenelm 17th Baron Somerville. Mr. Booth Grey had no issue by either marriage.

At Winchester, aged 77, Langford Lovell, esq. of Hursley, Hampshire, and Wendover Deane House, Bucks.

At Hampstead, aged 34, John Sayres, esq. of New-sq. Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-law.

March 12. At Haslar hospital, First-Lieutenant John Cree Giles, R.M. son of Colonel Giles, second commandant at Plymouth.

Aged 30, the wife of Sir Edward Graham of Esk, Bart. youngest dau. of the late James Dillon Tully, M.D. She was killed by dislocation of her neck, from falling down stairs at the house of a friend. She became second wife of Sir Edward in 1844, and has left a son.

March 13. At Canterbury, aged 79, Susan, relict of William Clare Bradshaw, esq. of Limehouse.

Aged 25, George, third son of the late William Waldron, esq. of Belbroughton.

March 14. Aged 70, Sarah, relict of Winter Frost, esq. manufacturer, and magistrate of Kidderminster.

March 15. At Bellingham, Northumberland, Mr. John Walter Loraine. When returning from the Tindale Hunt, his horse, on turning a corner of the road, lost its footing and fell, when he sustained such injuries as to cause his death on the following morning. A widow and six children have to mourn his untimely end.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(*From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.*)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Feb. 28 .	489	368	212	—	1069	544	525	1638
March 6 .	466	399	250	13	1128	566	562	1699
,, 13 .	521	437	274	—	1232	636	596	1647
,, 20 .	523	399	286	—	1208	652	556	1710

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, MARCH 26.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
42 8	30 3	19 9	31 11	30 4	29 10

PRICE OF HOPS, MARCH 29.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 12*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MARCH 25.

Hay, 2*l.* 15*s.* to 3*l.* 18*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 2*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 5*s.*

SMITHFIELD, MARCH 29. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2*s.* 2*d.*	to 3*s.* 4*d.*	
Mutton	2*s.* 6*d.*	to 4*s.* 2*d.*	
Veal	3*s.* 0*d.*	to 4*s.* 2*d.*	
Pork	2*s.* 6*d.*	to 3*s.* 10*d.*	

Head of Cattle at Market, MARCH 29.

Beasts	4,479	Calves	143
Sheep and Lambs	23,750	Pigs	395

COAL MARKET, MARCH 26.

Walls Ends, &c. 12*s.* 6*d.* to 23*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 11*s.* 0*d.* to 14*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 38*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 37*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From February 26, to March 25, 1852, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	39	43	38	30, 18	cloudy, rain	12	39	46	37	30, 29	cloudy, fair
27	38	45	39	, 05	do. fair	13	40	46	38	, 34	do. do.
28	43	49	36	29, 06	do. do. hy. rn.	14	40	44	39	, 41	do. do. slht. rn.
29	38	43	34	, 78	do. do. do. do.	15	40	44	42	, 42	fair
M. 1	38	49	43	, 76	do. do. do. do.	16	45	49	40	, 38	cloudy
2	37	47	35	, 88	s. do. do. do. do.	17	44	48	39	, 33	do.
3	36	42	32	30, 01	fair, cloudy	18	38	44	35	, 27	do. fair
4	35	42	29	, 33	do.	19	38	45	37	, 09	do. do.
5	32	40	32	, 63	foggy, fair	20	37	51	39	, 11	fair
6	34	40	33	, 67	cloudy, do.	21	48	56	43	, 12	do.
7	40	50	35	, 63	do. do.	22	48	60	47	, 12	do.
8	44	48	48	, 49	do. do.	23	48	60	46	, 07	foggy, fair
9	39	49	37	, 43	do. do.	24	42	58	41	29, 88	fair, cldy. sleet
10	36	45	36	, 37	do. do.	25	38	48	39	, 97	do. do.
11	38	46	40	, 21	rain, cloudy						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Feb. & March.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3¼ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
26	219	98	97¼	99¼	7⅛	—	—	260	72 74 pm.	63 60 pm.
27	219½	98	97¼	99¼	7⅛	—	—	—	73 pm.	60 pm.
28	—	98	97¼	99¼	7⅛	—	—	259	73 pm.	60 63 pm.
1	219¼	98	97¼	99¼	7⅛	—	—	260	71 73 pm.	60 63 pm.
2	219	98¼	97½	99½	7⅛	—	—	260	72 pm.	61 64 pm.
3	218½	98⅜	97⅝	99⅝	7⅛	—	—	—	75 72 pm.	65 pm.
4	219½	98⅜	97½	99⅝	7⅛	—	—	—	72 75 pm.	65 63 pm.
5	—	98⅜	97⅝	99⅝	7⅛	—	—	—	73 72 pm.	62 pm.
6	—	98⅜	97⅝	99⅝	7⅛	—	—	—	72 pm.	62 65 pm.
8	219½	98⅜	97⅝	99⅝	7⅛	—	—	261	75 72 pm.	62 65 pm.
9	220	98⅜	97⅝	99⅝	7⅛	—	107⅞	—	72 pm.	
10	220	98⅜	97⅝	99⅝	7⅛	97⅞	—	—	72 75 pm.	65 62 pm.
11	220	98½	97¾	99⅞	—	—	—	261	75 72 pm.	65 pm.
12	—	—	97⅝	—	—	—	—	—	76 73 pm.	64 66 pm.
13	—	—	97⅞	—	—	—	—	—	76 73 pm.	64 67 pm.
15	—	—	98⅛	—	—	—	—	—	73 pm.	67 65 pm.
16	—	—	98⅛	—	—	—	—	—	73 pm.	65 68 pm.
17	—	—	98½	—	—	—	—	260½	76 pm.	68 65 pm.
18	—	—	98⅜	—	—	—	—	—	73 76 pm.	65 68 pm.
19	—	—	98¼	—	—	—	—	—	74 77 pm.	66 69 pm.
20	—	—	98¼	—	—	—	108¾	—	74 pm.	66 pm.
22	—	—	98½	—	—	—	—	—	74 pm.	69 66 pm.
23	—	—	98¾	—	—	—	—	—	75 78 pm.	67 70 pm.
24	—	—	98⅞	—	—	—	—	—	75 pm.	70 67 pm.
25	—	—	98⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	70 68 pm.
26	—	—	98¾	—	—	—	—	—	79 pm.	70 68 pm.
27	—	—	98¾	—	—	—	—	—	76 pm.	68 70 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,
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Throgmorton Street, London.

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THE

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AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MAY, 1852.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Urban,—The metrical description of Chaucer which Vertue received from John Murray of Sacomb, was printed in a pamphlet entitled "Greene's Vision; written at the instant of his death," London, 1592? 4to. An analysis of this pamphlet, with the verses in question, is given by Oldys in the "Catalogue of the Harleian Pamphlets, No. 522." He justly remarks of this description, that it "might proceed from something more authoritative than bare invention." The authorship of this pamphlet is uncertain, and such is its rarity that Mr. Dyce could not obtain a sight of it when he edited the "Dramatic Works of Robert Greene," in 1831. The copy which was successively in the collections of Steevens, the Duke of Roxburghe, and Heber, is probably unique.

Yours, &c. Bolton Corney.

Mr. Urban,—In your February number, at p. 177, I observe the name of Bishop William Rae, of Glasgow. Having hitherto failed in gleaning more than a very few particulars respecting him, I beg permission to ask for some account of him, additional to the years between which he was Bishop. In Burke's Landed Gentry, under the name of Reay (which I apprehend would be pronounced anciently in the same way), I see claim laid to him amongst the ancestry of that family. And having some interest in the inquiry, I should be greatly obliged to any of your Scotch antiquaries and genealogists who will favour me with any information respecting him. Yours, &c.

Derby, March 2. H. W. G. R.

Mr. Urban,—I beg to inform your Correspondent D. J. S. (p. 322) who inquires concerning the miniature of Cromwell, painted by Cooper, that the late Mr. Kerrich, of Harleston, Norfolk, mentioned to me, about fifty years since, that a gentleman was requested by a friend to dispose for him in London of a snuff-box belonging to his family. The gentleman happening to breakfast with Sir Joshua Reynolds, requested his advice as to the best means of fulfilling his commission. As they were examining the snuff-box they discovered in it a concealed miniature of Oliver Cromwell. Sir Joshua at once offered for it forty guineas, which the gentleman gladly accepted, much gratified to have such an unexpected sum to carry to his friend. Of the names of the persons and of their residences I am ignorant. Mr. Kerrich mentioned to me the anecdote as a proof of the generosity of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Liverpool. Yours, &c. F. J. M.

Mr. Urban,—If your Correspondent D. J. S. (p. 322) will forward to me a bit of paper cut to shew the exact size of the missing miniature of Oliver Cromwell by Cooper, which he states was concealed in the lid of the snuff-box in his possession, I think I shall be able to give him the information he desires.

T. Crofton Croker.

3, *Gloucester-road, Old Brompton.*

Our Correspondent signing "Ball-Cartridge" pertinaciously continues to imagine that Mr. Leonard Wyon is in some error respecting the Jellalabad Medal, because, as he says, the "Victoria Vindex" medal bears on its reverse the words "Cabul, Candahar, and Ghuznee." We can assure him, however, that the description of the Jellalabad medal, given in our last number, p. 322, is perfectly correct; and so is any encomium that may have been passed on its exquisite beauty. We are informed that several thousand impressions of it were struck. Why it was distributed to the Native regiments and not to H. M. 13th, we cannot say: but our Correspondent had better make that inquiry at the East India House.

To the Correspondent who has reminded us that the memoir of the late Mr. Drinkwater Bethune, in our number for January, contains no allusion to his literary performances, we reply that we were conscious of some omission in that respect, but in a published form we are only able to discover his lives of Galileo and Keppler, contained in "Lives of Eminent Persons," published about the year 1833, by the Useful Knowledge Society, and one book which bears his name, viz. "Specimens of Swedish and German Poetry; translated by J. G. D. Bethune. Part I. Poems of Esaias Tegner; Part II. Schiller's Maid of Orleans. 1848." 8vo. In the preface of this volume he says, "I do not pretend to have much critical knowledge of the Swedish language. Most of these poems were translated as exercises whilst I was engaged in learning it; but its close affinity to German on the one hand and English on the other, affords great facilities to those who have any knowledge of those languages, and renders the study of it exceedingly interesting."

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

ADMIRAL BLAKE.

Robert Blake, Admiral and General at Sea. Based on Family and State Papers. By Hepworth Dixon. 8vo. 1852.

BLAKE is a great name—the name of a hero. It is a name, also, in which Sylvanus Urban feels an especial interest, for it was in the pages of our Magazine (1740, p. 301,) that there first appeared that life of Blake by Dr. Johnson, which, sketchy and in some respects imperfect as it avowedly is, has long continued to be the clearest delineation of his character and the most truthful memorial of his actions. Blake came of a Somersetshire family. Mr. Dixon traces them as Blackes or Blakes, the occupiers of what he terms "the estate of Tuxwell," in the parish of Bishop's Lydyard. This poor acre or two of land, "the fortieth part of a knight's fee," was successively occupied by Humphrey and Thomas Blake of Tuxwell, thought to be two brothers. From the latter, it descended in 1562 to his son Robert Blake, who wisely removed from his little strip of land to Bridgewater. He became a prosperous merchant, was three times mayor of his adopted town, and, dying in 1591, left 240*l.* to relieve the poor and repair the causeways. His son Humphrey followed in his father's footsteps, but not with the same success. What he lost in trade, however, he partly made up in marriage, his wife Sara Williams being a co-heiress, and bringing him a property called Plansfield, in the parish of Spaxton, near Bridgewater. Robert Blake was born in Bridgewater. The exact date of his birth seems to have been rather uncertain. Kippis's Biographia Britannica, in an otherwise excellent article, dates it in August 1589. This is a misprint for 1598 or 1599. Dr. Johnson, on the authority of "Lives English and Foreign," gives the former year. Mr. Gorton in his Life of Blake, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, quotes the latter. Anthony Wood is also for the latter, since he says that Blake was "about 15 years of age" in Lent term 1615. Mr. Dixon says decidedly that he "came into the world about the end of August 1599." He tells us also that he was baptised at Bridgewater "on the 27th September." His brother Humphrey was baptised in 1600. To remove all question as to the period of Robert's birth, we should have been told in what day and in what month, as well as in what year, his brother Humphrey was baptised.

Mr. Dixon describes the birth-place of his hero with considerable picturesqueness and effect.

> The first object to catch a stranger's eye as he stands on the iron bridge, which in recent years has replaced the old stone edifice, is a row of young elms on the left bank of the stream; these elm-trees grow in what was formerly Humphrey Blake's garden. On the same bank, a little below the bridge, lie such relics of the old fortress as may still be traced. The house in which the admiral was born, in which he passed his youth, and in which, at Bridgewater, he lived in the full blaze of his re-

nown, still stands in what was formerly a part of St. Mary's Street; a house two stories high, built of blue lias stone, with walls of immense thickness, heavy stone stairs, oak wainscoats, and decorated ceilings; altogether a habitation of Tudor origin and of unmistakeable importance in those times. The gardens, bounded by Durleigh brook, the river Parrott, and the highway, were about two acres in extent, and seem to have been laid out with simple taste, mingling fruit-trees and flower-beds, scented plants, and greenery for the kitchen. Though it stood within a few steps of the church and Cornhill, the mansion nevertheless enjoyed a complete rural seclusion; while the windows looked out over a wide expanse of valley away to the sunny slopes and summits of the Quantocks. It was in this secluded garden, by that old stone bridge, among the ships, native and foreign, lying at anchor in the stream, and under the guns of that grim fortress, that the ruddy-faced and curly-haired boy, Robert Blake, played and pondered, as was his habit, until the age of sixteen.

From the grammar school of his native town Blake passed in his sixteenth year to St. Alban's hall in Oxford. His life at Oxford was inglorious. He stood for a scholarship at Christ's Church and failed; for a fellowship at Merton, and was again unsuccessful. In the latter instance his rejection is attributed to a whim of Sir Henry Savile the Warden, who opposed him because "he was not tall enough." Throughout life he was probably a burly, thickset, heavy-looking person. Mr. Dixon says his height as a man was only five feet six. Sir Henry selected his Fellows upon the principles which influenced the eighth Harry's choice of a courtier, "He dearly loved" what he called "a man." Elizabeth had the same fancy for what was termed "a proper man of his hands."

Blake continued in Oxford, at Wadham, whither he had removed from St. Alban's hall, for three or four years after his rejection at Merton, and then returned to Bridgewater, "where he lived in the condition of a gentleman." At Oxford he acquired a reputation for being an early riser and studious. It is said, also, that in his recreations, which were fishing and fowling, he was boisterous and energetic, to which Ashmole adds, that he "would steal swans." It is not unlikely. He was evidently a blunt, rough fellow transplanted from a seaport town, fit for any frolic, and not likely to be over-sensitive with respect to the size of a bird which came within his toils.

Two years after Blake's return to Bridgewater his father died. The latter years of the old man had been clouded by pecuniary troubles, but property enough remained to educate and bring up his family in respectability, and Blake seems to have taken up his abode in the house by the old stone bridge, and to have stood *in loco parentis* to his numerous brothers and sisters.

For the first three years after Blake's establishment at Bridgewater, Laud was bishop of Bath and Wells. The High Church dignitary was pursuing his measures for compelling outward conformity with the rigour which was in accordance with his nature. Blake took part in the opposition which ensued, and thus obtained for himself the name of a Puritan. The cause was popular, whatever nicknames were fastened upon its defenders, and when Charles's necessities compelled him to summon a parliament, the men of Bridgewater shewed their confidence in their Low Church townsman by returning him as one of their representatives. The parliament was that known as the Short Parliament of 1640. In the stubborn majority, more eager to obtain redress of grievances than to grant a supply, Blake was no doubt one, but the royal necessities were not yet heavy enough to compel the King to submit to their terms. The parliament was dismissed, and Blake returned home more confirmed than ever in his dissatisfaction with both Church and State. Clarendon describes him at this time as a man "of a melancholic and a sullen nature, and spent his time most with good fellows, who liked his moroseness and freedom he used in inveighing against the license of the time and the power of the court. They who knew him inwardly discovered that he had an antimonarchical spirit when few men thought the government in any danger." When the Long Parliament was elected Blake was again a candidate for his native borough, but was defeated. It was not long, however, ere fitting oc-

cupation was found for his dormant energy.

The King's standard unfurled, and the army of Essex in the field, Blake raised a troop for the service of the Parliament. He soon proved himself to be in every way fitted for a command. The blunt, but quiet, steady, reserved, and dogged man, for such probably is the real meaning of Clarendon's "melancholic and sullen nature," laid aside his fishing and fowling. He gave over his controversies about surplice-wearing and altar-bowing. He took to the real instead of the mimic warfare, and forth came at once the exhibition of those qualities which, whether on land or sea, must ever have made him the most fearful of opponents. Blake's first quality was an entire and absolute devotion to his cause. His was no doubtful allegiance, no mere service for pay, like that of many of the fighting men on both sides, the King's general, whom Mr. Dixon terms "Ruthen the King's Swedish general," included. Converted to thorough Protestantism by God's grace, and through the bigotry of Archbishop Laud, Blake drew his sword with an entire conviction that in doing so he was adopting the only course by which God's truth, and the freedom of his native country, could be upheld. Well-educated, practised in affairs, a sober man of weight and influence in his native town, Blake stands before us an apt example of that class of men from whom the rebellion of 1640 received its original form. In its after-course the popular cause was taken advantage of by tricksters and enthusiasts, but it originated with the Hampdens, Fairfaxes, and Blakes, the leaders in their several localities, sent to parliament to cry aloud against the indignities offered to Protestantism by Laudian innovations, and to vindicate the ancient liberties of Englishmen against government by proclamations instead of by parliaments. That such men made good soldiers and sailors is not wonderful. Animated by the most determined English spirit, fighting for every thing which was most dear, unshackled by the pedantic rules and artifices of professional warfare, they did not conduct their operations by the paper plans, the schemes and diagrams, of celebrated warriors, but by their own instinctive and courageous sense of what was applicable to the necessities of their situation and the accomplishment of their objects. Blake's first service was an example of this. He had the command of a fort at Bristol, when it was besieged by Prince Rupert in 1643. Fiennes, the governor of the city, surrendered, and Blake of course should have marched out. But, either not having received proper notice of the surrender, or else in ignorance of the rules of war and military etiquette, Blake held possession of the post committed to him, and received a body of royalists, sent to occupy his position, with a volley of musketry. The enraged Rupert threatened to hang the Somersetshire burgess. After four-and-twenty hours of angry parley the Roundhead was unwillingly convinced that he ought to withdraw. He did so, and thus yielded complete possession of a city which had Blake, and not Fiennes, been the commander, would probably never have been taken.

His next exploit was of a character no less irregular. Lyme Regis was an ancient fishing town on the coast of Dorset. It had also some little commerce under the protection of a sea-wall known by the name of The Cobb, the existence of which has been traced back into the fourteenth century by the local historian, Mr. Roberts. This little town contained at the time of the rebellion "nine hundred or a thousand inhabitants. Built in a narrow valley, at the dip between two hills, it was overlooked from the heights on three sides, and the cliffs commanded the whole inner line of the bay." By all the rules of war such a place was utterly indefensible. Blake, then Lieutenant-Colonel in Popham's regiment, took military command of the town. The garrison, by the aid of young recruits and volunteers, was made up to about 500 men. With this insignificant band, and in this almost contemptible place, Blake determined to make a stand against the royalist army of 4500 men under Prince Maurice, then on its return from a victorious march into the West. Mr. Dixon goes very minutely into the history of the siege which ensued, but there is an unfortunate air of exaggeration about his narrative

which too often renders it suspicious, and his authorities are so referred to as to make it impossible for any one to test his accuracy. In the points on which we have been able to compare his account with that of other writers, we have been too often pained to find it rather romantic than true. Mr. Dixon thus tells the result :—

More than eight weeks that fine army lay on the slopes over Lyme, baffled by an enemy with only a handful of men, and mud-works for ramparts! At Oxford, the affair was an inexplicable marvel and mystery. Every hour the court expected to hear that the "little vile fishing-town," as Clarendon contemptuously calls it, had fallen, and that Maurice had marched away to enterprises of greater moment; but every post brought word to the wondering council that Colonel Blake still held out, and that his spirited defence was rousing and rallying the dispersed adherents of parliament in those parts. While the western division of the royalists was wasting its time and strength in an obscure corner—neither fort nor fortress nor highway—the most important towns and castles lay open to the enemy, and some of them actually fell into their hands. Lyme itself remained unshaken. Day after day, week after week, storm, stratagem, blockade, failed to make any apparent impression on the little garrison.

The Cavaliers made their appearance before the town on Saturday, the 20th April, 1644. They quitted it unsubdued, but "reduced almost to a heap of stones," on the night between the 14th and 15th June. From an early part of the siege the townsmen were enabled to receive assistance by sea, and from the 23rd May the Earl of Warwick, Lord High Admiral, lay off the town with a considerable fleet, affording it not merely succours of provisions and ammunition, but occasionally also the very effective assistance of a considerable body of sailors. But, with all the help they received, the defence was unquestionably a most gallant and important exploit, and justly raised the character of Blake, although being only second in command his name does not appear in the contemporary narratives of the affair quite so much as a reader of Mr. Dixon's volume only might imagine.

His next service was one of equal daring and of still more importance. Three weeks after the relief of Lyme Regis, Blake, having learnt that Taunton was insufficiently garrisoned, suddenly appeared before it. The garrison surrendered, and Blake entered. An open, unwalled, inland town, surrounded, although not closely so, by hills, Taunton seemed almost incapable of long defence. No sea could be looked to for intelligence or succour, nor was there any Parliament army near from which any assistance might possibly be hoped. But, such as the place was, Blake determined to hold it, and did so, in spite of general after general sent against it. Colonel Wyndham, Sir Robert Grenville, Sir John Berkeley, Goring himself, all attempted it but in vain. It held out until Naseby deprived the King of his last army, when Goring drew off, and the siege was raised. The state in which the town and neighbourhood were left is thus described by Mr. Dixon :—

The town itself presented a most deplorable aspect. For many miles round, the country, once like a rich and cultivated garden, interspersed with orchards, nursery-grounds, and water meadows, was a dreary desert. The corn had been cut down green—fruit-trees destroyed in mere wantonness—barns and mills emptied of their contents—farm-houses ransacked and burnt—the peasants and farmers driven with insult and violence from their homesteads. The relieving army noticed with horror that between St. Nicholas and Taunton they marched for half a day without seeing a single human creature or one human habitation standing, in the most populous and wealthy district of provincial England! In the immediate suburbs of the devoted town the work of destruction had been done completely;—there all was black, grim, and ugly ruin. The streets of the town proper had all suffered, more or less, up to the walls of the church on one side, and to those of the castle on another. A third of the entire number of houses in the town had either been burnt by means of wild-fire and red-hot balls, or battered down by the artillery. Blake had the proud satisfaction to feel that he had kept his ground; but towards the end of his year of hard fighting, he was master of little more than a heap of rubbish.

Some other achievements of less distinction—amongst them the capture of Dunster Castle—bring us to the death of the King, with respect to which the conduct of Blake does not appear to us to be clear. He was re-

turned to Parliament for Taunton on a vacancy, but it is not said that he ever took his seat. Mr. Dixon, whose creed is a kind of Blake-optimism, tells us,—

> He continued to reside at Taunton, and to busy himself with the pacific duties of his government. Unlike so many of the selfish officers who had hitherto been his rivals in glory and public service, when the King's cause was lost, and the King himself was become a prisoner, he made no attempt to throw himself into the centre of intrigues, or to use his great influence in the West for his personal advancement. With a true Roundhead contempt for wealth and the dazzling prizes laid open for the ambition of genius in troublous times, he remained at his post, doing his duty humbly and faithfully, at a distance from Westminster; while other men, with less than half his claims, were asking and obtaining the highest honours and rewards from a grateful and lavish country.

Who may be the persons who are here alluded to and put in comparison with Blake we do not know. Certainly there must have been many men in the armies of the Parliament against whose services it is the mere blindness of extreme Blake-partiality to put his into the scale. Blake defended Lyme and Taunton heroically: but Blake never commanded an army or a division of an army; he never fought a battle; he had never yet, or, if ever, not more than once, had a gazette of his own. He was a great actor in the beginning of his career. He had played a small part to admiration; but on that same stage there were men who at that same time enacted the principal characters in the great tragedy, and played them with no less effect than Blake could have done had it been his cue to meet the fiery Rupert at Marston Moor or Naseby as it was afterwards on the high seas. Magnify Blake's services as partiality may, up to this time they were of a mere secondary character, unworthy to be compared with the more splendid achievements of the acknowledged leaders of the parliamentary host.

Then as to his conduct in abstaining from taking his seat in Parliament. Mr. Dixon says, "he remained at his post;" but when returned to the Parliament was not Westminster his post? We are told that he disapproved of the trial and murder of the King, and that, although a sincere republican, he declared that he would as freely venture his life to save the King's as ever he had done to serve the Parliament. But should he have stayed at Taunton and spoken thus? These were words which he should have uttered in his place in the House. He would probably have been expelled if he had done so, but that should not, and probably would not, have influenced him. It was the guilty silence of all the best men in the country that enabled a few selfish and ambitious enthusiasts to perpetrate one of the greatest public crimes with which our annals are stained. Blake should also have publicly opposed the execution of King Charles on another ground. It was no less obviously a political blunder of Blake's party than it was a crime. In popular estimation it cast a stigma upon the righteous opposition which had been excited by the King's previous tyranny, and it led almost necessarily to the unconditional acceptance of his successor.

Whether Blake's expression of his willingness to "venture his life to save the King's," which rests upon the authority of the "Lives, British and Foreign," be true or not, Blake exhibited no disinclination to act with the men against whom up to the King's execution it is said that he was ready to fight. Within a fortnight after the murder of the King Blake accepted from the then governors of the Commonwealth the management of their navy, in conjunction with Deane and Popham, and took the command of a fleet to be despatched in pursuit of Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice, now buccaniering on the high seas.

It was "on the 18th April, 1649, at the age of fifty," that "Blake set his foot on deck for the first time" in his new capacity of admiral, or general of a fleet, the phrase then in use. His subsequent history justifies the assertion of Dr. Johnson that he had at length attained the position "for which he seems by nature to have been designed." At the time when many men begin to suspect some failure in their mental powers, and few men are unwarned of a decay of their physical strength, Blake first embarked on what must have been to him a novel service, requiring the application of new knowledge and new powers of combi-

nation, and even the use of a new language; and yet in that service he attained a reputation which places him by the side of Nelson. Truly whilst there is life there is hope. Whether it is of Blake, or Popham, or Monk, that the story is told, we do not recollect—we presume not of Blake, or we should have read it in Mr. Dixon's volume; but it is said of one of these worthies, who came late from the army to the navy, that he never could learn the proper nautical phraseology. The Jack Tars, who are critics in the application of landsmen's "lingo" to the business of their craft, often found it difficult to restrain their smiles on hearing their military Admiral give orders, "right-wheel," or "left-wheel," when what he meant was, to tack to the larboard or to the starboard; but, however imperfect their nautical language, these men proved that the qualities necessary to make a hero, whether on sea or on shore, are the same. The power of command, the quick eye, the prompt resolution, and, above everything, the heart that never flinches, and can dare everything, tell equally well on either element and in every possible situation.

Blake shut up Rupert and Maurice in Kinsale for several months. The autumnal equinox brought strong north-easterly gales. Blake was obliged to beat off from a dangerous lee-shore. The princes took advantage of the wind, got out of Kinsale with seven ships, and made off for Lisbon, picking up two or three English merchant-ships as prizes on their way. After assisting Cromwell in his settlement of Ireland, Blake followed Rupert to the Tagus, and from thence into the Mediterranean, "being the first English admiral who had ventured into those remote and celebrated waters since the time of the Crusades." After chasing Rupert about from port to port, and leaving tokens of his presence and of the power of the English commonwealth wherever he went, the two brothers, driven by Blake from all their shelters in the Mediterranean, escaped to the West Indies, where Maurice was lost at sea. Rupert returned to France, and finally disbanded his fleet.

Blake's next atchievment was the reduction of the Scilly islands, which Rupert had converted into a kind of piratical hold, under the command of Sir John Grenville; who was not however, as Mr. Dixon supposes (p. 149), Blake's old opponent at Taunton (whose name was not John, but Richard), but his nephew, the same person who afterwards, in 1660, delivered Charles II.'s letter to the Parliament.

From Scilly Blake proceeded to Jersey, and there by dint of mere vigour and determination reduced Mont Orgueil and Elizabeth Castle, fortresses esteemed impregnable. Guernsey followed, and thus was completed the removal of the royal flag from every part of the British dominions.

The brunt of the war with Holland in 1653 fell upon Blake. Mr. Dixon details with terrible minuteness the bloody victories by which Blake vindicated the supremacy of England in the narrow seas. Many passages of the description of the three days' fight off Portland are very admirable, but we have not space for extracts.

Blake was cruising off the eastern coast of Scotland when Cromwell dismissed the Long Parliament. The acquiescence of the naval commander in the Protectorate was couched in well-known words addressed to his officers. "It is not for us to mind state affairs, but to keep foreigners from fooling us." Mr. Dixon says, "the gentry of Somersetshire returned him as their representative in the New Parliament;" but surely this is a mistake. Neither the gentry of Somersetshire nor of any other shire had anything to do with the return of the members of the new Parliament, who were all appointed by Cromwell and his council of officers (in a few cases upon a recommendation from some of the bodies of obscure fanatics scattered over the country), and attended upon Cromwell's personal summons. By whomsoever appointed, Blake never attended any of their debates. Long and hard service, combined with the effects of a wound received in the fight off Portland, reduced him to a state of dangerous illness, and compelled him to return home for the recovery of his health. Of his character and way of life at this period Mr. Dixon gives us the following interesting description:—

During the remainder of the summer months of 1653, it is at least probable

that Blake lay sick at Knoll, a country-house attached to an estate which he had purchased about two miles from Bridgwater. Fever, of a slow but obstinate character, arising in the first instance from his neglected wound, combined with other ailments, including dropsy and scurvy, then common to all men leading a seafaring life—to lay him for a while completely prostrate. But a land-diet, gentle exercise, and his native air, gradually produced a change for the better in his condition. Knoll was at all times a favourite retreat. When absent from his political and professional duties, it was his delight to run down to Bridgwater for a few days or weeks, and with his chosen books, and one or two devout and abstemious friends, to indulge in all the luxuries of seclusion. He was by nature self-absorbed and taciturn. A long walk, during which he appeared to his simple neighbours to be lost in profound thought, as if working out in his own mind the details of one of his great battles, or busy with some abstruse point of Puritan theology, usually occupied his morning. If accompanied by one of his brothers, or by some other intimate friend, he was still for the most part silent. Good-humoured always, and enjoying sarcasm when of a grave high class, he yet never talked from the loquacious instinct, or encouraged others so to employ their time and talents in his presence. Even his lively and rattling brother Humphrey, his almost constant companion when on shore, caught, from long habit, the great man's contemplative and self-communing gait and manner; and when his friends rallied him on the subject in after-years, he used to say that he had caught the trick of silence while walking by the admiral's side in his long morning musings on Knoll hill. A plain dinner satisfied his wants. Religious conversation, reading, and the details of business generally filled up the evening until supper-time; after family prayers, always pronounced by the general himself, and a frugal supper, he would invariably call for his cup of sack and a dry crust of bread, and while he drank two or three horns of canary, would smile and chat in his own dry manner with his friends and domestics, asking minute questions about their neighbours and acquaintance; or when scholars or clergymen shared his simple repast, affecting a droll anxiety, rich and pleasant in the conqueror of Tromp, to prove by the aptness and abundance of his quotations that, in becoming an admiral, he had not forfeited his claim to be considered a good classic.

Late in 1654 Blake was dispatched upon an expedition against the Barbary Pirates. Throughout the Mediterranean he had already made the name of England respected by every Christian power. His principal mission on this occasion was to those Mahometan states under whose lawless depredations every commercial country had too long suffered. Tunis was first visited by him. The pirates were willing to promise everything for the future, but refused to make recompense for the past or to release their Christian captives. Alarmed at the appearance of Blake's fleet, but confident in the strength of their fortifications, they would not allow him to approach their shores even for water or victual, and when he remonstrated, pointed to their castles and bade him do his worst. Blake thought it to be his duty to shew them what kind of a power they had braved. At break of day he sailed into the harbour, stationed his fleet "in front of their castles and as near them as they could float," being the first seaman who had ever dared to do so bold a deed—and after a cannonading of several hours, silenced the fortifications. He then lowered his boats, and dispatched a number of picked men to row alongside the piratical fleet and set fire to it with lighted brands and torches. The result was its complete destruction, and the establishment of such a conviction of the supremacy of the power which he represented that he had no difficulties elsewhere. Christian slaves were given up to him, his flag was honoured wherever it waved, and the name of an Englishman, in the words of Cromwell, came to be as much respected as that of a Roman in Rome's palmy days of old.

After a brief return to England Blake again took the command of the fleet, and in spite of ill health, which had now become extreme, sailed on an expedition against Spain, principally with a view to intercept their fleets returning from South America. One division was met with by a part of Blake's squadron, and Blake himself pursued another division to Santa Cruz, where he found it safe in harbour under the protection of fortifications of the most unquestionable strength.

The port of Santa Cruz was then one of the strongest naval positions in the world. The harbour, shaped like a horse-shoe, was defended at the north side of the en-

trance by a regular castle, mounted with the heaviest ordnance and well garrisoned; along the inner line of the bay seven powerful forts were disposed; and connecting these forts with each other and with the castle was a line of earth works, which served to cover the gunners and musketeers from the fire of the enemy. Sufficiently formidable of themselves to appal the stoutest heart, these works were now strengthened by the whole force of the Silver Fleet.

As soon as Blake's pennon was seen floating on the horizon a Dutch captain who happened to be lying in the roadstead went to the Spanish admiral and asked permission to be off. The admiral laughed at his fears. "I am sure that Blake will soon be in among you," said the Dutchman. "Go, if you will," replied the Spaniard, "and let Blake come if he dare."

With dawn of day Blake proceeded to the work before him. He took to himself the task of silencing the batteries. To his companion, Stayner, was assigned the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Before twelve o'clock Blake had accomplished his part of the bloody work, and proceeded to assist the other division of the fleet. "By two o'clock the battle was clearly won. Two of the Spanish ships had gone down, and every other vessel in the harbour whether royal galleon, ship of war, or trader, was in flames . . . Not a sail, not a single spar was left above water. The charred keels [hulls?] floated hither and thither. Some of them filled and sank. Others were thrown upon the strand. Here and there a stump of a burnt mast projected from the surface—not a single ship—not a single cargo—escaped destruction. All went down together in this tremendous calamity."

This terrible achievement was followed by one which to Blake was perhaps even still more distressing—the punishment of his brother for cowardice in the action of Santa Cruz. "He shall never be employed more," said Blake, as he ordered his return to England. Mr. Dixon calls this brother Humphrey—whom he terms Blake's "favourite brother," next him in age, his chief playfellow in boyhood, who shared with him his house, his table and his leisure, and so forth. But the author of "Lives: English and Foreign," the authority we believe for this incident, says it occurred to "the admiral's brother, Capt. *Benjamin* Blake." Mr. Dixon says "*yet* to the brother thus rebuked he left the *greater part* of his property." How does that appear? Blake's will, it may be added, was made just before he left the shores of England for the last time, and before his brother's misconduct, and there is no palpable disparity in it in the allotment of his property amongst his brothers. If Mr. Dixon has any evidence which alters the fact as stated in the "Lives," &c. he should publish it in his next edition.

The victorious admiral had now accomplished his work. The night was fast approaching in which no man can work. New instructions permitted his return to England, and he longed anxiously to reach his native shore. But the story must be told by Mr. Dixon.

When he put in for fresh water at Cascaes road he was very weak. "I beseech God to strengthen him," was the fervent prayer of the English Resident at Lisbon, as he departed on the homeward voyage. While the ships rolled through the tempestuous waters of the Bay of Biscay, he grew every day worse and worse. Some gleams of the old spirit broke forth as they approached the latitude of England. He inquired often and anxiously if the white cliffs were yet in sight. He longed to behold once more the swelling downs, the free cities, the goodly churches of his native land. But he was now dying beyond all doubt. Many of his favourite officers silently and mournfully crowded round his bed, anxious to catch the last tones of a voice which had so often called them to glory and victory. Others stood at the poop and forecastle, eagerly examining every speck and line on the horizon, in hope of being first to catch the welcome glimpse of land. Though they were coming home crowned with laurels, gloom and pain were in every face. At last the Lizard was announced. Shortly after the bold cliffs and bare hills of Cornwall loomed out grandly in the distance. But it was now too late for the dying hero. He had sent for the captains and other great officers of his fleet to bid them farewell; and while they were yet in his cabin, the undulating hills of Devonshire, glowing with the tints of early autumn, came full in view. As the ships rounded Ram's Head, the spires and masts of Plymouth, the wooded heights of Mount Edgecombe, the low Island of St. Nicholas, the rocky steeps at the Hoe, Mount Batten, the citadel, the

many picturesque and familiar features of that magnificent harbour, rose one by one to sight. But the eyes which had so yearned to behold this scene once more were at that very instant closing in death. Foremost of the victorious squadron, the St. George rode with its precious burden into the Sound; and just as it came into full view of the eager thousands crowding the beach, the pier-heads, the walls of the citadel, or darting in countless boats over the smooth waters between St. Nicholas and the docks, ready to catch the first glimpse of the hero of Santa Cruz, and salute him with a true English welcome, —he, in his silent cabin, in the midst of his lion-hearted comrades, now sobbing like little children, yielded up his soul to God.

Blake was honoured with a splendid interment. A new vault was made for him in Henry VII.'s chapel, near that of the monarch-founder, and the remains of the hero were consigned to their intended final resting-place with all the honour that could be devised by a grateful people. But after the Restoration the vaults of a royal chapel were thought to be desecrated by the neighbourhood of Roundhead dust, however glorious. On the 12th September, 1661, "by virtue of his majesty's express command," says Anthony Wood, "sent to the dean of Westminster, to take up the bodies of all such persons which had been unwarrantably buried in the chapel of Henry VII. and in other chapels and places within the collegiate church of St. Peter in Westminster since the year 1641, and to bury them in some place in the churchyard adjacent, his body (I say) was then (Sep. 12) taken up, and with others buried in a pit in St. Margaret's churchyard, adjoining near to the back-door of one of the prebendaries of Westminster." (Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, ii. 371.) The act was indefensible, but it does not quite deserve the remarks made upon it by Oldmixon, Neal, and Mr. Dixon. Dr. Johnson condemns it, everybody condemns it, except—strange to say—Dr. Campbell in the Biog. Brit. who is driven, by the reaction consequent upon the coarse exaggerations of Oldmixon and Neal, into something like a defence. He asserts that Blake's remains were "with great decency" re-interred in St. Margaret's churchyard. "Decency" should rather have prompted the impropriety of meddling with the sacred dust of the unconquerable man of whom even Clarendon could write thus: "He was the first man that declined the old track, and made it manifest that the science might be attained in less time than was imagined; and despised those rules which had been long in practice to keep his ships and his men out of danger, which had been held in former times a point of great ability and circumspection, as if the principal art requisite in the captain of a ship had been to be sure to come home safe again. He was the first man who brought the ships to contemn castles on shore, which had been thought ever very formidable, and were discovered by him to make a noise only, and to fright those who could rarely be hurt by them. He was the first that infused that proportion of courage into the seamen, by making them see by experience what mighty things they could do if they were resolved, and taught them to fight in fire as well as upon water; and, though he hath been very well imitated and followed, he was the first that drew the copy of naval courage, and bold and resolute achievements."

Blake's personal character was without a stain. Sincerely religious, the whole tenor of his life proved the influence of his opinions upon his daily walk. A republican in heart, he stood aloof from Cromwell in his endeavours to found a new dynasty, and accepted neither honours nor wealth for himself. "Though no man had more opportunities to enrich himself than he who had taken so many millions from the enemies of England, yet he threw it all into the public treasury, and did not die five hundred pounds richer than his father left him." In private life his manners seem to have been simple and affectionate. Although ordinarily inclined to seclusion, "he would frequently allow himself to be merry with his officers, and, by his tenderness and generosity to the seamen, had so endeared himself to them that, when he died, they lamented his loss as that of their common father." He probably possessed none of the attractions which ordinarily make men popular. His letters are dry and uninteresting; we never hear of his having made a speech. Two or three sarcastic remarks,

having considerable point, have come down to us, but nothing that makes us believe that he possessed any showy or attractive qualities. Courage—courage in the highest degree—combined with judgment and honesty in the exercise of it, are the strong foundations upon which his character mainly rests.

Mr. Dixon, as we have frequently remarked, is an able and vigorous writer, but his perpetual striving to invest what he writes about with a kind of romantic interest, and his strong political prejudices, render his books extremely defective. The present volume is more open to objection on both these points than his Penn. His style is easy, graphic, forcible, and picturesque, and will always command attention; but we fear that English history will lose a great deal of the advantage which it would otherwise derive from his energetic labours, if he does not learn to control his genius in the particulars we have pointed out. His powers are of a high order, but to do good they must submit to be restrained by a stedfast adherence to plain unvarnished fact.*

MONUMENT IN BRENT PELHAM CHURCH, HERTFORDSHIRE.

(With a Plate.)

THE sepulchral monument here represented, though in some respects peculiar, is perhaps less remarkable in itself than for the legendary stories that have been built upon it, and for the attention it has received from several of our by-gone antiquaries. It was first noticed by Weever, in his Funerall Monuments, in the following terms (edit. 1631, p. 549; edit. 1767, p. 316):

"*Burnt Pelham.*

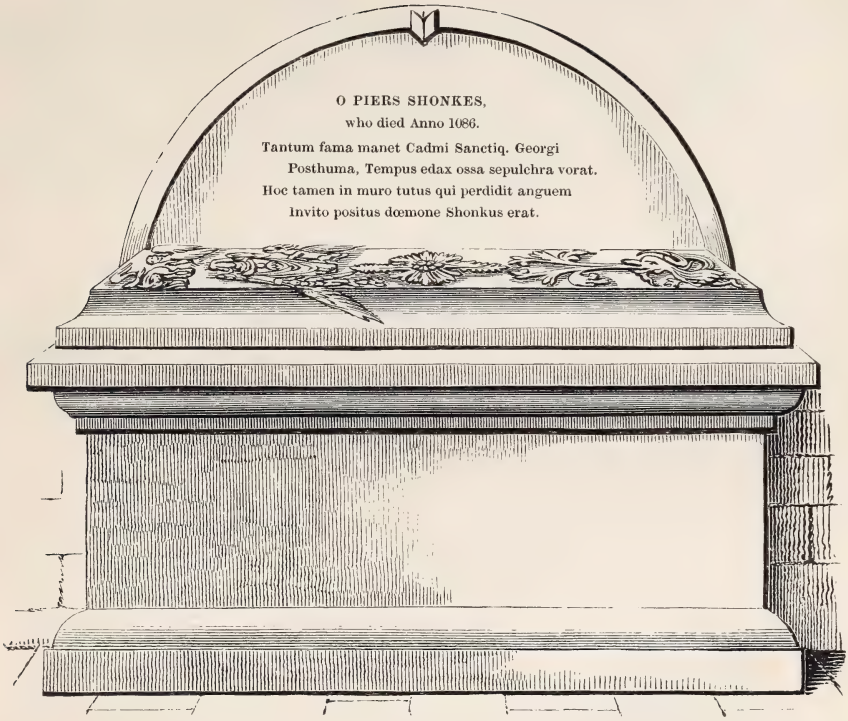
"In the wall of this church lieth a most ancient monument: a stone whereon is figured a man, and about him an Eagle, a Lion, and a Bull, having all wings, and a fourth of the shape of an Angell, as if they should represent the four Evangelists: under the feet of the man is a crosse fleurie, and under the crosse a serpent. He is thought to have been some time the lord of an ancient decaied house, well moated, not farre from this place, called, O Piers Shoonkes. He flourished *Ann. à conquestu vicesimo primo.*"

The monument is not noticed by Sir Henry Chauncey, the first historian of the county; but Mr. Nathaniel Salmon, in his History of Hertfordshire, fol. 1728, for the sake of "a little amusement," entered into a longer discussion upon the subject than we can afford to extract entire. He says, "The figure is such as I should have expected for the founder of a church, fitted to lie in the nich of a wall, as many founders do." He suggests that it may have belonged to the more ancient church, which stood before the fire in Henry the First's reign, which gave the parish its name of *Brent* Pelham; adding that "the nich it lies in now is an old door-place." Yet he afterwards conjectures that the monument is no older than the son of a man who lived in the reign of Edward the First. One Gilbert Sank occurs in the Exchequer rolls as suffering a distress, made by his feudal lord Simon de Furneaux, at *Pelham Arsa* in 16 Edw. I. and that Gilbert, he suggests, might be the father of Piers; and if, instead of "anno a conquestu 21" we were to read 221, "it suits well enough with the distress to a year. And who knows but Peter might recover the right the very same year his father lost it?"

Who knows? Such conjectures might be more "amusing" to Mr. Nathaniel Salmon than they could prove edifying to his readers, and his conjectural emendation was after all rather hastily made, as, though it

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* We especially object to Mr. Dixon's catalogue of MS. authorities, and the way in which he dwells upon his researches amongst MSS. Even if he had better right to adopt a tone of self-gratulation, he should be above all such nonsense.





AT BRENT PELHAM, HERTFORDSHIRE.

was calculated to meet Weever's date, it could not so readily coincide with the direct assertion of the inscription, which stated that O Piers Shonkes "died anno 1086." Salmon appears, however, to have made a probable guess at the author of that inscription. He says, "The writing is said to have been done by a vicar about 100 years ago, perhaps the long-lived Keen." This was Raphael Keen, who died in 1614, after having been Vicar of Brent Pelham for the very extraordinary period of 75 years and six months,—that is, from a period antecedent to the Reformation. That the re-erection of the monument was the act of this venerable parson, is very probable indeed, for the tomb is of brick-work; the style of its construction and of the arch above is Elizabethan; and so are the lines, both Latin and English.* The whole is evidently of post-Reformation arrangement; and where the grave-stone lay before it was raised on the altar-tomb, one may conjecture, but, as Mr. Salmon would have said, —who can tell?

Mr. Salmon "asks permission to finish this *nisi prius* argument with the relation given me by an old farmer in the parish, who valued himself for being born in the air that Shonk breathed. He saith, Shonk was a giant that dwelt in this parish, who fought with a giant of Barkway named Cadmus, and worsted him; upon which Barkway hath paid a quit-rent to Pelham ever since. So that Horace's rule is at Pelham still observed—

Aut famam sequere, aut sibi convenientia finge."

So much for the pleasant fooling of Master Nathaniel Salmon. It has already been seen that there was a family resident at Pelham named Sank or Shonk; and it is evident that the fame of one of them, which lingered about his old moated manor-house, was connected by the villagers with this sculptured gravestone. "There stands," says Salmon, "a barn upon some ground moated in, called still by the name of Shonks Barn. Shonks pays castle-guard to the bishop at Stortford. There is another place called Shonks on the edge of Harlow in Essex."

The monument was noticed by Mr. Gough in his Sepulchral Monuments, vol. i. p. 89; by Mr. Brayley in the Beauties of England and Wales (Hertfordshire, 8vo. 1808); in the Antiquarian Itinerary, Sept. 1816, with an engraving from a drawing by F. W. L. Stockdale (the description being that of Brayley repeated); and by Mr. Clutterbuck, in his History of Hertfordshire, vol. iii. p. 451. Mr. Gough contents himself with repeating the statements of former writers; Mr. Brayley terms the design a "symbolical representation of the triumph of Christianity;" and Mr. Clutterbuck does little more than Mr. Gough, except that he adopts Salmon's suggestion that the stone "was removed from the chancel of the old church, which was burned down in the reign of King Henry the First." He adds, however, a note of the circumstance that one Peter Shonke occurs as a witness to a deed dated at Clavering in Essex in the 21 Edw. III.

Mr. Brayley gives another version of the legendary stories of the villagers, that "this symbolical representation of the triumph of Christianity was probably the origin of a traditional tale concerning the person buried here, and which represents him as having so offended the devil by killing a serpent, that his Highness threatened to secure him, whether buried within or without the walls of a church; to avoid which, he was deposited in the wall itself." Mr. Brayley adds, that, "Whatever might have given rise to the tradition, it would seem that O'Shonkes was a character much venerated, as the buttresses on the outside of the churches, which formed the place of his sepulture, are marked with crosses;" but if such crosses are to

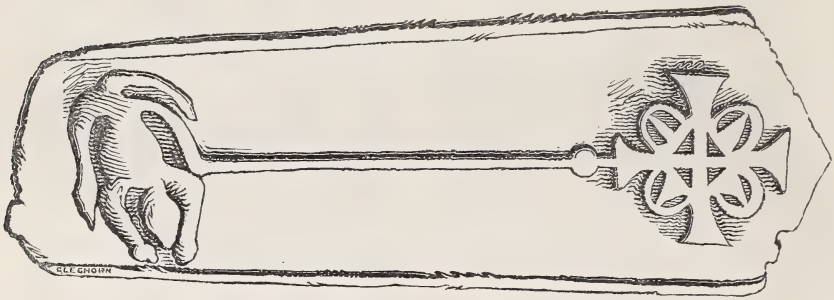
* Besides the four Latin lines shown in the engraving, the following English translation is placed on the tablet:

Nothing of Cadmus nor St. George, those names
Of great renown, survives them but their fames;
Time was so sharp-set as to make no bones
Of theirs, nor of their monumental stones:
But Shonk one serpent kills, t'other defies,
And in this wall as in a fortress lies.

be seen without the church, are they not those which have been left at the solemnity of consecration, which are sometimes still to be discovered in such positions?

After all, there is no great mystery in the design represented on the grave-stone. The upper portion exhibits, as Weever says, the symbols of the four evangelists; but the figure in the centre of them is not a man; it is an angel bearing to heaven the soul of the deceased, which is represented in the ordinary mediæval way, as a small naked human being, with his hands in prayer, carried in a sheet. In the centre of the stone is a quatrefoil flower, which might be supposed to be nothing but mere ornament; but if taken in connection with the other flower, which pierces the serpent's head (though they are not absolutely united), it may be regarded as a variety of the cross-flory, and so far (as Mr. Brayley described it) as a symbolical representation of the triumph of Christianity—a variety of the same symbol which was usually exhibited in the images of St. Michael, St. George, and St. Margaret. It is, in fact, a modification of a common form of Early-English foliage, here used to engraft the cross upon the dragon; and from the character of this portion of the design its date may be placed about A.D. 1200-1225. See Mr. Boutell's comprehensive work on "Christian Monuments," in which this monument at Brent Pelham receives a passing allusion at pp. 77, 104.

The drawings from which the present engravings have been taken were made by the late Thomas Fisher, esq. F.S.A. whose services as a draughtsman to the ecclesiastical antiquities of Bedfordshire are well known. In the churchyard at Oakley in that county he found a sculptured coffin-lid of a similar though less elaborate design, the cross-flory of which is fixed on a monster of a singular variety of form, as here represented.



OUR LADY OF BOULOGNE.

IT is exactly twelve hundred and fifty years ago since Clotaire the Second compounded for the commission of "sins he was inclined to," by erecting on the shores of the sea at Boulogne, a little church (which bore no comparison with the amount of its founder's failings), in honour of our Lady, and the royal builder's own and unusual liberality. The liberality was of a very equivocal character it must be confessed, for the rough monarch robbed his subjects of the money wherewith he sought to illustrate the intensity of his own religious feelings.

The edifice was raised, but for upwards of a quarter of a century its chief glory, or rather what should have been its chief glory, was wanting. The chapel, or church, contained no counterfeit presentment, no *eikon*, of the sacred object especially sought to be honoured. Connected with this want was the determination of the King to erect no image over the altar he had raised that bore not with it warrant of a "speaking likeness" of the original. The consummation so desired was not compassed in the life-time of Clotaire. "Dagobert of the

turned hose" was safe upon his throne, and St. Eloie was discussing with him some pleasant matters that did not concern the papacy, when the news first reached the French court that the desire of Clotaire was accomplished. It appears that one ruddy evening in autumn, one of those evenings when the golden set of the weary sun "gives token of a goodly day to-morrow," the worshippers of our Lady were assembled beneath the bullrushes wherewith the little church was thatched, when their religious service suffered interruption from the sudden presence among them of a transparently clad female. Such divinity did hedge her form that the congregation were not slow to make acclaim that among them stood the Virgin herself. The acclaim was ratified by the object of it, who, further, graciously and with some lengthiness of detail that smacked much of tedious mortal birth, informed the rapt audience that she was no less than that for which they took her, and that she had come among them on no idle errand. The shout of welcome that ensued was only hushed by the curé's impressive solicitations for silence. When that was obtained the Lady proceeded to say that she had just arrived off the port in a vessel,—whence she had come was not intimated; perhaps from Shakspere's celebrated "sea-port in Bohemia;" and on board that there was the very richest of freights, nothing less than a statue of the Virgin, carved in wood by St. Luke, and of the fidelity of the likeness of which to the original they would be able to judge. Her desire was, in return, that the statue should be raised on the spot where she then stood. One other stipulation was made, to the effect that the congregation should urge on those who had the means the necessity of erecting a structure of more grandeur than the original building of Clotaire, which, as was confessed, had a very fishy smell; and of increasing the stipends of those who served therein to a degree specified and agreed upon. Indeed the people were in a condition to agree to anything. In their ecstacy, they rushed down to the shore, boarded the mysterious ship, found the figure as described; it was three feet and a half in height, and held the INFANT in its arms, the which, embracing in their enthusiasm, they carried away, and reverentially deposited in the spot assigned for it. The monitress who heralded this miraculous coming had disappeared; but the last words uttered by her was a charge to remember her injunctions respecting the new church, and a recommendation to "fouir" if they would speedily accomplish it. The cacophonous dissyllable signifies to "poke into," and the word "pockets" was delicately left to be understood "per ellipsim."

The church was erected and the shrine was raised, and marvellous was the confluence that set in irresistible tide thitherward. The treasure amassed in consequence was wonderful too; but, wonderful as it was, the keepers of the shrine were not altogether satisfied therewith. The cause of the dissatisfaction may be traced to the circumstance of there being at the same time in Boulogne other shrines, enriched with relics which brought to their respective owners a wealth which was very much coveted by those who watched and thrived at the altar of our Lady.

A consequence ensued that was considered, by the party who profited therefrom, as nothing short of miraculous. The Normans paid to the Boulonnais one of their very unwelcome visits. Their coming had been no sooner suspected than Arnold count of Flanders and Boulogne one morning carried off from the town every holy relic it possessed, and swept clean every shrine save that of our Lady, which was declared from the first as being inviolable. He took the sacred treasures with him to Ghent, where they were deposited for better security. The *raid* was not accomplished without opposition on the part of some of the inhabitants of the town, who appeared in arms, and who established in the matter a "nodus vindice dignus,"—a dilemma to which was found a fitting solution in the declaration of a maiden named Torcile, and who affirmed that she was commanded by our Lady of Boulogne to intimate that the object of count Arnold was one which met with her especial approbation. Thereon all impediment ceased, and the ruthless Flemish commander conveyed to the city of three hundred bridges the spoils

of more than thirty shrines. They were "rich and rare." Among them are enumerated the bodies of four saints with very painful names; a piece of the true cross; memorials of the condemnation, passion, and death of our Saviour; a portion of one of the pitchers in which, at Cana, the water was changed into wine (this fragmentary pitcher, if I remember rightly, is now at Cologne); a branch of the tree into which Zaccheus climbed when he would see the Lord pass beneath; a bed and cloak which once belonged to St. Peter; and finally one or two fingers of St. Killian. The inhabitants of Boulogne followed the relics as far as the hill of Audemberg, and then left them to go on their way, with some ceremony of anthem and of prayer. I have not transcribed the entire catalogue, but of those I have named I may say, with the historian of the imperial and hard-drinking Macedonian, "Equidem plus transcribo quam credo."

The result of this proceeding was increase of fame and fortune to the shrine of our Lady of Boulogne. For seven hundred years and more its reputation grew, and with its growth brought profit. Its miracles attracted the infirm wealthy, even from the distant east; and these celebrated their recovery by founding hospitals in the vicinity, for the accommodation of poorer pilgrims visiting the shrine. For pilgrims from England there was erected a house at St. Inglevert, near Calais; some vestiges of it yet remain. The convent of the Annonciades, in the "upper town" at Boulogne, occupies the site of the old hospital of St. Katharine, erected for the use of sick visitants; while the "house" at Andisque was founded by a married lady who had reason to feel sympathy for such female pilgrims as might be suddenly summoned, while on their way, to endure what an inexperienced poet has been pleased to call "the pleasing pains that women bear."

In the year 1099 Godfrey of Boulogne deposited as a gift upon the altar the crown which he had worn as King of Jerusalem. The shrine was also resorted to by criminals of state. These visits were compulsory on those who made them, being paid in obedience to orders from offended potentates. Thus William of Nogaret was condemned by Clement V. to go in penitential pilgrimage to this shrine, and leave there a specified offering of no trifling worth. His offence was some alleged shortcoming of respect of which he had been guilty towards Pope Boniface VIII. What Boniface had condoned Clement would not look over, and Nogaret paid one Pope a very heavy penalty for an offence pardoned by another. These *penal* visits, if I may so call them, continued down to the age of the French Revolution of 1789. Some of our grandfathers may have contemplated the figure that was contemporary with Dagobert.

The monks who had the care of the shrine of our Lady continued to flourish for a long season without opposition. The latter was occasionally threatened, but no harm resulted. The community had rather powerful protectors, and few cared to attack the wealthy men of peace who possessed what would be called in Ireland "a very good back," that is, an abundance of friends with prodigality of strength, and unlimited good will to use it when called upon. Mischief, however, came at last. It fell out through a lady with expectations and a somewhat unscrupulous gentleman, captured by *les beaux yeux de su cassette*, and desirous of espousing the owner. The story briefly told runs after this fashion:—

William Count of Boulogne was slain at Toulouse in 1169. With him the male line of his house became extinct. He was blessed in one fair daughter, and pious as fair. This was the Lady Mary, abbess of the solemn sisterhood of Romsey in England. Her vows and her dignity were obstacles to her succession to the rank and fortune of her sire. The lady, being a nun, belonged to the Church, and all that she might inherit passed over to that ownership also. Matthew of Alsace, a man of great rank and small means, fell to pondering on this subject, and, being a person of expedients, he soon discovered how he might save the property, serve the lady, and benefit himself. He resolved upon secularizing the abbess by running off with her; and, this accomplished, the property, he argued, would follow the lady's condition—become secularized too, when it might be justly taken possession of by the owner, or her

representative in right of marriage. I do not know if the ballad of "Le Comte Ory" was extant at this time, as its editors aver it to have been, but there is a certainty of Count William having been in as much perplexity as the gallant gentleman who wanted to get into the abbey of Farmoutier, and waited for love to show him the way.

Oh la, mon page, venez me conseiller,
L'amour me berce, je ne puis sommeiller,
Comment m'y prendre, pour dans ce convent entrer.

Sire, said the page,—

Sire, il faut prendre quatorze chevaliers.

And this was precisely what was done by Matthew of Alsace; he took fourteen stout gentlemen at arms, crossed the channel, sent herald of his coming to the lady "nothing loth," and carried her off while the moon smiled above them, and the cavaliers stood by to keep off intruders. It was a merry ride back to the coast, and if the parties turned pale for a season while crossing the channel it was certainly not for remorse at what they had done. All was joyous again when they shook their feathers and smoothed their silks as they once more stood on firm ground within the territory of the Boulonnais. William of Alsace took his bride to the chapel of our Lady, but the wooden presentment there shook with virtuous indignation at the sight of a married abbess, and was so overcome as to be unable to perform any miracles while the unblushing runaway remained in the vicinity. The young couple betook themselves to St. Wilmer, but the male saint, through the priests who waited on him, manifested a less forgiving spirit even than the powers who presided at the chief shrine in Boulogne. Finally, Sanson, Archbishop of Rheims, excommunicated the pair, and declared that he did so upon representation of their unrighteous doings made to him by the ecclesiastical authorities in the Boulonnais. Matthew of Alsace, now boldly calling himself Count of Boulogne in right of his wife, no sooner found himself so scurvily treated by the Church than he resolved to practice retaliation. He summarily ejected the monks from their homesteads, shut up the monasteries, boarded up the shrines, and openly defied the Church. He defied, however, a power which he could not vanquish, and, after maintaining the struggle for three years, during which two daughters were born to the disputed inheritance, he was compelled to surrender, confess himself in the wrong, "*meâ maximâ culpâ*," and betake himself to a wandering life. He soon after perished at the siege of Neufchatel, in Normandy. The mother was as severely dealt with. She was cloistered up for life in the convent of St. Austrebertha, at Montreuil, while the Church kindly took care of the two daughters and their patrimony. The former were secured in a nunnery, and the latter in the treasury of St. Peter.

When these irreligious people had been thus satisfactorily disposed of, the miracles that had been so long suspended again began to be performed, and that with an abundance and an increase that compensated for all lost time. The shrine recovered its pristine glory, and wealthy palmers resorted to it so commonly that the road-sides for miles round were beset with sturdy beggars who categorically asked for alms at the butt-end of an *escopette*. As people naturally love excitement, these perils of the way formed additional attractive reasons for its being taken, and one result was that shrines were multiplied in the Boulonnais in proportion with the increased number of dupes. Each shrine could boast of miracles warranted as genuine as those performed at the proto-altar, and no doubt they were; while for the accommodation of such Mahomets as could not come to the mountain, the mountain was removed to them, that is to say, a *double* of the Boulogne shrine was opened at the village of Mences, near Paris. The village thereon took the name of Boulogne, a name which, with its famous wood, it still retains. The first pilgrimages thither were those of Longchamps. Those pilgrimages continue under the ancient appellation unto this day, although the old object has long ceased to exist. Where penitents once walked in gloomy, never-ending lines, the Corydons and Chloes of the capital now are borne in gay barouches, and the vows now paid in the classical vicinity have only this similarity with those of old, in their being quite as speedily broken.

In presence of the original shrine in Picardy a marriage ceremony took place, of importance in itself and of singular interest to those who were allowed to view the gorgeous celebration. I allude to the royal nuptials of our unhappy Edward the Second and that somewhat warm-tempered lady the Princess Isabella of France. Seldom has a royal marriage been performed in presence of so many representatives of royalty. On this occasion three queens lent encouragement to the bride, and four kings, with fourteen princes of the blood royal, swelled the gallant train of the happy bridegroom. The proverb says that "happy is the wooing that is not long a-doing." There is an exception, however, to every rule, and we meet with one here by way of illustration. Isabella was by no means so bad as her enemies have painted her; but, in spite of so much being urged in her favour, the legends of Berkeley and of "Mortimer's Hole" beneath old Nottingham Castle are not without some foundation in truth. The result of this marriage, by whomsoever caused, might well have deterred many other lovers, royal, noble, or plebeian, from seeking this particular shrine whereat to find most perfect union and most probable felicity after it. The reputation of the shrine, however, continued undiminished. To ask favours lovers flocked to it in never-ending pairs, but they were seldom found, it is mischievously said, returning to it to offer expressions of gratitude. The shrine grew richer and richer nevertheless, and there appeared no possible limit to the growing increase, until one fine morning in May—the very "Month of Mary" too—intelligence reached the keepers of the shrine that the wicked English at Calais were talking very loudly and irreligiously of rifling the treasures and carrying off the image. The priests, however, were confident in the power of the image not only to protect itself, but also the town and all contained therein. They would not surrender the conviction till the battery at Marquetre rendered their vicinity thereto particularly unpleasant; but they had hardly confessed to the disagreeable fact, when those horrid English were in the town, their flag flying on the ramparts, and a roistering camp pitched upon the spot now occupied by the theatre and adjacent streets. These perfidious sons of Albion had no respect for Virgins. They accordingly seized our Lady of Boulogne, and with the clock and organ of the great church carried their spoil over to Canterbury, and set the whole up in the cathedral there, as a trophy of victory.

How long the time-piece and the music were retained at Canterbury I have not been able to discover. The image of the Virgin was soon restored. The French king purchased the town of Henry VIII., and the English monarch courteously threw the miraculous figure into the bargain, without its being stipulated for.

The glory of the shrine was all the brighter for the temporary eclipse, and an auriferous Pactolus seemed to be continually bearing gold to its feet. One of the most liberal contributors was that very pious lady Catherine de Medici. She deposited at the shrine "a chapel," or a model of one, made of solid gold. She at another time gave a silver lamp, dresses for the priests of splendid texture, and altar decorations of such magnificence as to make the dazzled eyes wink that dared to look at them. The privileges conferred upon the royal lady in return are to be traced in her deeds, and in the chronicles thereof. There is an old epitaph on this princess, composed by I know not whom, and never engraved upon her tomb, but it is so graphically correct, and so just in its award of praise and blame, that it might have found favour even with a Spartan government, whose objection to the πολυμυθα ταφα, or "talkative tombstones," I need not call to the remembrance of my classical readers. In the case before us, the eloquent epitaph writer rather resembles the Athenians, who indulged in long descriptions of character, till the indulgence went beyond all reason, and was checked by the law of Demetrius Phalareus, which abbreviated laudation by setting a limit to the measurement of the tombstone. The epitaph proposed for Catharine runs, upon translation, thus:

Here lieth a Queen who was angel and devil,
One who knew what was good, and who did what was evil,

Who supported the state, yet the kingdom destroyed, [alloyed;
Who reconciled friends, and who friendships
Who brought forth three kings, thrice endangered the crown,
Built palaces up and threw capitals down;
She made some good laws, many bad ones as well,
And merited richly both heaven and hell.

The next lady whom I detect as making an offering out of that species of gratitude which is pithily said to exist in a sense of favours to come, is the famous, or the contrary, Diana of Poictiers. She presented a silver lamp, and found her reward in being able, at the mature age of forty-seven, to subdue the somewhat unimpressionable Henri II.

The silver lamp was a favourite oblation. One was offered by the gallant Francis of Lorraine, Duke of Guise. It was presented in grateful acknowledgment of his escape from the expected consequences of a grievous wound received by him in one of the stricken fields of Picardy. The Marquess de Bouillé, in his History of the Dukes of Guise, does not mention the offering (of which there is record by the local historians), but he chronicles the wound. The latter is circumstantially detailed by the duke's surgeon Ambrose Paris, who had as little love for battle-fields as could be felt by one who was compelled to be in them constantly. "My good lord, the Duke of Guise," he says, "was wounded before Boulogne by a thrust from a lance, which, entering above the right eye, descended towards the nose, and came out on the other side between the nape of the neck and the ear. He was struck with such violence that the iron head of the lance, with a portion of the wooden staff, was broken off and remained in the head, from which it could be extracted only by employing immense violence, and making use of a farrier's pincers. But, notwithstanding this unheard-of violence, as there was no fracture of bones, nor rupture of any nerves, veins, arteries, or any other part, the grace of God conferred an entire cure on my said good lord, who being always accustomed to go into battle with his face uncovered, thus afforded a passage to the lance to pierce him through and through."

Subsequently to this miraculous cure, the image one morning was suddenly missed from the shrine. For forty years there was consternation in the town, for ill luck reigned where our Lady used to bring fortune. At length a sick old Huguenot, who had turned Romanist, confessed on his death-bed to having stolen the graven image, and flung it down the well of his chateau of Honvault. There it was found and identified by a scar on the nose dealt it by a heretic English soldier. The only persons who did not rejoice when it was restored to its old greatness were the monks of St. Wilmer, who had long been passing off a figure of their own as the original Virgin, but who were satisfactorily proved to be impostors by a sound cudgelling administered to them by the brethren of our Lady.

The Huguenot's well, however, had damped the ardour of worshippers, as well as damaged the beauty of the very ancient work of St. Luke; and the figure of our Lady remained in complete neglect until the year 1793, when it was only noticed for the sake of devoting it to destruction. The revolutionists of this period took it down from the shrine, and, tying it to a stake erected in the market-place, they there burned it to ashes amid a chorus of howls that was intended by the performers as a Hymn to Reason!

Such was the end of Our Lady of Boulogne, the handiwork of St. Luke, and it must be acknowledged that if the figure was set up by power of a pious fraud, the zeal that tore it down was based upon a lie tenfold as destructive to the soul. And so concludeth this little-known legend of Our Lady of Boulogne.

J. Doran.

THE SPEECH OF LORD CHANCELLOR JEFFREYS TO CHIEF JUSTICE HERBERT ON HIS INSTALLATION.

Mr. Urban,—Lord Campbell, speaking of Lord Chief Justice Herbert, says: "There is no record of the ceremony of his installation. The merits and sufferings of his father must have constituted the staple of the Chancellor's address to him." (Lives of Chief Justices of England, ii. 83.) I find that the speech of Lord Jeffreys on this occasion, though overlooked by Lord Campbell, is preserved in Collectanea Juridica, vol. ii. p. 405 (from the MS. of Sir Joseph Jekyll, communicated to the editors by Joseph Jekyll, Esq. Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn, F.R.S. F.S.A.), and as it was also overlooked by Mr. Woolrych in his Life of Jeffreys, and its composition is not a little extraordinary, the following transcript may be acceptable to your readers.

Die Veneris 23^{tio} *Octob.* 1685.

This being the first day of the terme, sir Edward Herbert performed the usuall ceremonies at Westminster-hall, at the courts of chancery and common pleas, for being made a serjeant at law, and gave this motto in his rings:

Jacobus Vincat, Triumphat Lex.

After which the lord chancellor came into the court of king's bench; and being seated in the chief justice's place, sent an officer of the court to call mr. Serjeant Herbert, who was brought to the barr of the king's bench court, ledd by sir George Stroud and sir Thomas Stringer, two of his majesty's serjeants at law, and the lord chancellor made this speech to him:

Mr. Serjeant Herbert,

I presume it is not a surprise to any here if I tell you, sir, the king has sent for you to supply the vacancy of the chief justiceship of this court; a place, perhaps, of as great concern and importance to the king and his people as any other place in the nation. But though it be soe, yet I am to tell you, sir, his majesty thinks you fit for it (though I know you have other thoughts of yourselfe), and therefore this place (I must doe you that right) is conferred upon you without your own seeking.

But, sir, his majesty has kind, gratious, and just remembrances of the great services and sufferings of your father with that blessed martyr king Charles the First, and with gratious king Charles Second, of ever blessed memory. His majesty also has had experience of the services even in times of great danger, in storms both at sea and land, of some other of your relations who have hazarded their lives in the service of the crowne.

These things might justly create gratious intentions in his majesty's breast, towards you; but, sir, I am to acquaint you, that it is not for that meritt which reflects on you from your relations that you are called to this honour and dignity; his majesty has had a great and long experience of your ability and fidelity both to him and his people in the discharge of an eminent place of judicature in this kingdome, as well as in another. He is very well satisfied of and pleased with your great courage and good conduct in that imploy, and for that reason hee hath now chosen you to serve him in this high and difficult station.

Sir, I can tell by my owne experience, it is a place of great labour and fatigue; but I blesse God, with those good assistances I had, I was able, in some measure, to cope with those difficultyes. And, indeed, I had very great assistances. I had assistance from the learned, ingenuous, and therefore loyall gentlemen of the barr, who tooke a great deale of care and pains to make the court understand what was for the benefit of their clients, and not to prate impertinently to please the audience; for if wee mett with any such, they were sure to meet with a rebuke; and therefore I cannot part with this seat where I have had the honour to sitt, without giving them all hearty thanks for their assistance.

Besides this, I was assisted by a learned, grave, and judicious bench, of whom there remains two learned gentlemen that sitt on each hand of mee, who had long experience of the practice of the court, and withall of undaunted courage to performe their duty. And I cannot but remember that wee sate together here in times as full of stormes and troubles as folly and madness, faction and rebellion could make them; yet, with God's blessing, wee were enabled to discharge the duty of our places soe faithfully, that our services were accepted and gratiously approved of by the late king, and by our present soveraigne, whom, I pray, God long may continue to reign over us.

Nor must wee forgett that wee had the benefitt of an ingenious and industrious company of officers, who behaved themselves in their several places with all diligence and integrity.

Sir, you will have all those assistances;

and besides those, you will have a great advantage in your own abilitys, which I am sure will carry you much farther than those that your predecessor could any way pretend to.

Sir, I have yet a farther encouragement for you: you have the promise of a gratious king; one knowne to all the world never to have broke, nay I may say (pardon the expression) that durst not breake his word; he has promised you his royal countenance and assistance: and if so, goe on, be prosperous! be undaunted and courageous! incourage all vertue and morality, suppresse all vice and iniquity; be sure to execute the law to the utmost of its vengeance upon those that are now knowne, and we have reason to remember them, by the name of WHIGGS! and you are likewise to remember the SNIVELLING TRIMMERS; for you know what our Saviour Jesus Christ says in the Gospell, that "they that are not for us are against us."

Sir, when I have sayd this to you, pray give me leave to putt you in mind of one thing or two. I know you will be very indulgent, and kind, and affectionate to the gentleman at the barr who stand round about you. As you will be well pleased with the assistance, soe you will listen to the counsells of your bretheren upon the bench. You will have a care to give all fitting countenance to those inferior majistrates who serve the king honestly and faithfully, and desire to keepe his peace inviolate, though perhaps they have not arrived to that perfection of knowledge in the law which is the good fortune of a particular education in the profession.

In short, sir, I doubt not but you will take care that the processe of this court neither be injurious to the king nor oppressive to the subject; which they will not be if they be kept from being too numerous on the one hand nor too dilatory on the other.

In fine, sir, as the summe of all your duty, Fear God and honour the King; but use your utmost authority for the suppression of those that are given to change.

I have now noe more to trouble you with, sir, but am ready to administer you your oath, and deliver you your writ.

Lord Campbell's conjecture that "The merits and sufferings of his father must have constituted the staple of the Chancellor's address to him," is hardly borne out. The main object of the address appears to have been to stimulate the new Chief Justice to "execute the law to the utmost of its vengeance" upon the "WHIGGS," not forgetting "THE SNIVELLING TRIMMERS," and to use his "utmost authority for the suppression of those that are given to change."

Cambridge, April 10. Yours, &c. C. H. COOPER.

MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI.

Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli. Edited by R. W. Emerson and W. H. Channing. (English Edition. Bentley.)

MOST people have felt, in the course of their miscellaneous reading, that books have come to them of which they could not give a wholly satisfactory account; yet which have filled their own minds with thoughts of unequivocal value. In like manner, characters, whether living or set before us in biography, do sometimes exercise the most salutary influence over us, while yet we may have a very clear consciousness of their weakness or excess. And surely it is wisely ordered that it should be so. Characters marked by very powerful qualities—impulsive, graphic, affectionate—exciting the dislike of some, but kindling intense regard among others—if any new light of truth beams from them, or if they afford only a more vivid perception than ordinary of the old, must be accepted for what they are, and for what they have the gift of calling forth. It is ungrateful to put them aside, while waiting for the absolutely and entirely cultivated and rational workers. It is also unwise; for we ought to know that perfectly balanced, well developed minds are apt to lose, in their slower progress, much of the warmth and life which enables one being to act on another; nor have they always time to bring their well-arrayed forces up to the enemies that are to be attacked.*

* Margaret Fuller's own sentiments on this point deserve to be kept in continual remembrance:—"Be not coldly sceptical," she says, "of any thinker, neither credulous

We are now desirous to make a few remarks on a recently published biography, which has moved us alternately to admiration, pity, doubt, and love. Sometimes, indeed, these feelings have been mixed with a sense of grave annoyance; but we feel that we proceed upon sure grounds when speaking of the Life of Margaret Fuller Ossoli as one by which no perfectly honest, upright mind can be harmed; while its strong sincerity, its benevolence, its ardour after moral progress, may stir up many passive spirits. It is not our intention to enter on the wide field of her opinions. Some of them appear to us erroneous; some unintelligible. But we think that she was possessed of extraordinary capacity, great range of thought, a groundwork of solid knowledge, happily laid in early life, though afterwards somewhat smothered by an overcharge of miscellaneous reading; and we believe she had the more valuable gift of a sensitive conscience, a lofty and yet a minute sense of duty. Her benevolence was alike persevering and ardent. Her influence over others seems to have been derived from a conviction of her truth and love, and she sedulously sought communion with the good in every rank of life, and in every grade of intellect.

Margaret Fuller Ossoli was born in Cambridge-Port, Massachusetts, on the 23rd of May, 1810. For the first part of the narrative she is her own biographer. Though not insensible to the peculiar interest imparted by this circumstance to a portion of the volumes, we think it partakes of the very common self-deceptions of auto-biography. They, in particular, who have lived a life of thought and emotion, can hardly be aware of their proneness to fancy they have got at the truth of their past feelings, when all is coloured by the media of the present. As pictures of results we value these things; we see very clearly the existing state of mind; and when there is scrupulous veracity we enjoy the store of childish anecdote; but here our confidence in the historian of his own mind mostly ends.

A thoroughly good, sound, orderly intellect, seems to have been that of Margaret's father; but it was wofully ignorant of the principles of our physical constitution. A man of business, even in letters, Mr. Fuller admitted of no excuse for not learning, or not being ready to repeat, a lesson; but he entirely overlooked the fact that a child of seven or eight cannot with impunity be kept up till late at night, waiting to be heard this lesson, under continual uncertainty as to his moment of leisure, and then sent off to bed nervous, and with an oppressed brain, to be haunted by spectres and visions and sleep-walking phantoms. In this respect, his order gave rise to "most admired disorder."

He taught Margaret Latin at six years old, and had no unthankful scholar. The Roman mind was one indeed for which she always felt strong affinity. How emphatically she speaks of "those great Romans whose thoughts and lives were her daily food during those plastic years!"

> Who that has lived with these men, but admires the plain force of fact—of thought passed into action? They take up things with their naked hands. There is just the man and the block he cuts before you—no divinity, no demon, no unfulfilled aim, but just the man and Rome, and what he did for Rome. * * * The names which end in "*us*" seem to speak with lyric cadence; that tramp and march, which are not stilted, because they indicate real force, yet which seem so when compared with any other language—make Latin a study in itself of mighty influence. * * * I steadily loved this ideal in my childhood, and this is the cause probably why I have always felt that man must know how to stand firmly on the ground before he can fly. In vain for me are men more, if they are less, than Romans. Dante was far greater than any Roman, yet I feel he was right to take the Mantuan as his guide through Hell or to Heaven. Horace was a great deal to me then, and is so still. Though his words do not abide in memory, his presence does: serene, courtly, of darting hazel eye, and an appreciation of the world of stern realities, sometimes pathetic, never tragic, &c.—Vol. i. pp. 17, 18.

It was not in this strain that she

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of his views. A man whose mind is full of error may give us the genial sense of truth. Study in a patient and reverend spirit, blessing the day that leads you the least step forward."—Letter to her Brother, vol. iii. p. 14.

spoke of her father's favourite English authors. He was a Queen Anne's man, and his library abounded in the literature of that correct and clever, but often cold and limited, time, coarse even in its fastidiousness. No doubt the reader of Swift and Steele would not fail to recognise an element of strength; but nothing surprises us less than that an imaginative, and yet a very honest, earnest-minded child, could not extract from a library of the authors of that time suitable and agreeable food. Where there is no particular aptitude for wit and worldly cleverness, and where on the other hand the more serious parts of education, the religious and the moral teachings, have made greater approaches to the Puritan than to the formal standard, we should quite anticipate a dissatisfied weariness to spring from enforced contact with Pope, or even with Addison.

Margaret's first acquaintance with Shakspere is well related. The rule in the family was strict as to the observance of Sunday, though not so austere as in many of the New England families. "You must not read a novel or a play;" beyond that a pretty wide range was left by the Queen Anne's man. On one of these Sundays she had by chance taken down a volume of Shakspere, and was deep in Romeo and Juliet before the transgression was perceived. She was then bidden to return the book, and obeyed; but the effort proved too much for her virtue. Think of the first introduction to those "chambers of imagery!" Think of the characters, the scenes that, as she says, "thronged and burnt in her brain!" Need we add the result?—the book was taken again. The wonder is that there was no duplicity; it was carried into the sitting room, and read openly; of course, when observed, subjecting her to a severer rebuke. But that rebuke fell upon one so fortified, so charged, within and without, with this new and mighty influence that it found her conscience for the moment, as to the act of disobedience, quite impenetrable. Fortunately her father, though grieved and astonished, did not forbid the author on week days; and she read also—she devoured—Don Quixote and Molière. These for some time were her favourites. Her own reflections on the matter are as follows.—

> Certainly, I do not wish that instead of these I had read baby books, written down to children, and with such ignorant dulness that they blunt the senses and corrupt the tastes of the still plastic human being; but I do wish that I had read no books at all till later, that I had lived with toys, and played in the open air. Children should not cull the fruits of reflection and observation early, but expand in the sun, and let thoughts come to them. With me much of life was devoured in the bud.

It is a nice point—depending of course on the individual nature; but we cannot find in our hearts to say of "children" in general what we might have said of Margaret Fuller in particular; even to her, abstinence from reading, we believe, would have been an evil. Homer would not have hurt her, nor Milton, nor many another manly and noble author. We doubt whether capital fairy tales even would have harmed her (to many they would be an immense blessing), and good biographies would have furnished her with much of the ballast she needed.

We have next a sketch of her school-days, respecting which it is well to remark that it is not a portion of the auto-biography, but extracted from an after-work, and now taken as literally true—a mistake, we think; and it is time to observe that the construction of the Memoirs, though, all things considered, perhaps better adapted than any other would have been to the very peculiar person of whose characteristics they treat, presents not a little of chronological difficulty. Four or five clever friends are summoned specially to tell what they know of Margaret Fuller's influence and personal history, and we have to range backward and forward amid dates varying ten or twenty years, and with much danger of confounding one period with another. This, in an attempt to form an estimate of character and progress, is inconvenient, to say the least. The best among these separate sketches is that of Emerson. It is occasionally sarcastic, and even severe; but we have great reliance on its truth.

One who knew her first about the age of 13, the Rev. F. H. Hedge, says that she then passed for 18 or 20. A

blooming girl, of vigorous health and florid complexion, not handsome, and singularly wanting in repose, but carrying a look of great power. Even then, her talent for conversation was very remarkable, but at that period she made enemies by her wit and satire. After the lapse of four years he saw her again, and thus records his impressions: —

Her conversation I have seldom heard equalled. . . . She did many things well, but nothing so well as she talked. . . . I do not remember that the vulgar charge of talking "like a book" was ever fastened upon her, although, by her precision, she might seem to have incurred it. The fact was, her speech, though finished and true as the most deliberate rhetoric of the pen, had always an air of spontaneity which made it seem the grace of the moment— the result of some organic provision that made finished sentences as natural to her as blundering and hesitation are to most of us. . . . She wanted imagination and productiveness. She wrote with difficulty. . . . Her strength was in criticism and characterisation. What I especially admired in her was her intellectual sincerity. Her judgments took no bribe from her sex or sphere, nor from custom, tradition, or caprice. She valued truth supremely, both for herself and others. The question with her was not what should be believed, or what ought to be true, but what *is* true.

At this time she knew and read fluently French, Italian, Spanish, and German. Goethe, Richter, Novalis, were the very lights of her life; but her reading was very various; her thirst for improvement unquenchable. "The only object in life is to grow," she observed; but this truth soon took an important modification in her mind. She no longer selfishly sought, in the first place, room for her own expansion; but opened her heart to the great necessities of duty and love to her Maker and his creatures.

Lead me any way (she says in her private record), to truth and goodness; but, if it might be, I would not pass from idol to idol: root out false pride and selfishness from my heart, inspire me with virtuous energy, and enable me to improve every talent to the eternal good of myself and others.

The necessity for hard actual work soon came. In March 1834 (she was then twenty-four), she writes:

Four pupils are a serious and fatiguing charge for one of my somewhat ardent and impatient disposition. Five days in the week I have given daily lessons in geography and history, besides many other exercises on alternate days. This has consumed, often eight, always five hours of my day. There has been also a great deal of needlework to do, which is now nearly finished. We have had very poor servants, and for some time past only one. My mother has been often ill. My grandmother, who passed the winter with us, har been ill. Thus you may imagine, as I am the only grown-up daughter, my time has been considerably taxed.

But as, sad or merry, I must be always learning, I laid down a course of study at the beginning of winter on certain subjects in which I had always been deficient.

The course was no easy one. It included studies in history, geography, and many difficult authors.

The next year, 1835, was remarkable in her history, chiefly as making her acquainted with Miss Martineau, then a guest at Cambridge, in the house of one of Margaret's best and most faithful friends, Mrs. Farrar.* Deeply impressed herself, she appears to have also impressed Miss Martineau, who, Mr. Emerson says, "returned again and again to the topic of Margaret's excelling genius and conversation." A domestic grief, however, was now to absorb Margaret's time and thoughts. In September of this year, her father was carried off by cholera. Her sufferings on this event were great.

The saddest feeling is the remembrance of little things, in which I have fallen short of love and duty. I never sympathised in his liking for this farm, and secretly wondered how a mind which had for thirty years been so widely engaged in the affairs of men could care so much for trees and crops. But now, amidst the beautiful autumn days, I walk over the grounds and look with painful emotion at every little improvement. He had selected a spot to place a seat where I might go and read alone, and had asked me to visit it. I contented myself with "When you

* Authoress of several charming works—"Three Experiments of Living," "Scenes from the Lives of Painters," "Luther," &c.

please, father!" but we never went. What would I not now give if I had fixed a time, and shown more interest! . . . Dearest mother is worn to a shadow; sometimes when I look at her pale face and think of all her grief, and the cares and anxieties that now beset her, I am appalled by the thought that she may not continue with us long. . . . My father left no will, and, in consequence, our path is hedged in by many petty difficulties. . . .

I shall be obliged to give up selfishness in the end. May God enable me to see the way clear, and not to let down the intellectual in raising the moral tone of my mind.

In order fairly to appreciate the spirit in which Margaret met the troubles of this time, the reader should know that for two years and a half she had been promised a visit to Europe, and, to make it as little burdensome to her parents as possible, she had been devoting herself to the labour of instruction, and particularly to teaching her younger brothers and sisters. Mr. and Mrs. Farrar, her honoured and beloved friends, were now about to make the voyage to England, with Miss Martineau for their companion, on her return home. To go with them had long been Margaret's dream of delight. Her family urged her still to pursue the plan. They would have sacrificed much to it. A severe illness had weakened her, and made them still more anxious about a change for her; her conscience however could not be satisfied, and she steadily renounced the prospect, and prepared for more work — hard work. She went to Boston to teach Latin and French in Mr. Alcott's school, and also for the purpose of forming classes of young ladies in French, German, and Italian. Besides the daily tasks, she read German authors into English that winter one evening every week to Dr. Channing. She complains of his taking more time to his author than she, with her rapid habits, liked, expressing at the same time her deep feeling of the privilege. "He seems desirous to meet one so young and obscure as myself on equal terms, and trusts to the elevation of his thoughts to keep him in his place." Of his preaching she also expresses her admiration. Perhaps her sympathy was not invariable nor thorough; but this might be said to be the case in her intercourse with every human being, and hence, though we find it impossible not to recognise the Christian in Margaret Fuller, we feel that so peculiar a mind could not write and speak often on the subject without making use of language more or less removed from the common phraseology.*

This part of her life was particularly beautiful. It was, at least, more under the guidance of intelligible duty than a part of her after career, for ere very long we find her mingling with some minds of a transcendental kind; and, although we do not doubt her continued desire to pursue what she conceived true light, and "light from Heaven," we cannot profess a sympathy or pleasure in what seems to us wrapped in mist and darkness. A maze of sentimentality involved this community. Their language disguised their thoughts, if thought was there; then various fancies came in, fancies individual as well as social, for poor Margaret had still the nervous temperament and the excitable spirits which rendered her an apt subject for delusive experiment. It is for this reason that we do not care to dwell on what we believe by many was considered Margaret's greatest and most successful effort, that of establishing conversation classes in Boston, where, a subject being proposed, she led the way, calling out as far as possible the ladies present to respond or utter their own thoughts upon it. These conversations were begun in 1839, at the very time when, as Mr. Emerson tells us, the transcendental spirit most prevailed; and, although we cannot but believe, on the strong testimony given, that she conducted them with truly wonderful power, and that they were productive of great awakening and self-examination to many, yet the slight specimens given are not attractive. The word "nonsense" is one we are averse to use in connection with a person so

* Yet one who knew her intimately says, "I have never met another in whom the inspiring hope of immortality was so strengthened into profound conviction. She did not *believe* in our future and unending existence. She *knew* it, and lived ever in the broad glare of its morning twilight."—Vol. iii. p. 57.

earnest and high as Margaret Fuller. Many beautiful and true things may have been said, but, if so, the reporters have omitted them, and only preserved those which in their bareness appear almost ridiculous. Yet, when we think that she kept up these classes for six winters,—that during the latter part of the time she was tasked to conduct the minds, not merely of women, but of some very able men also, who were then admitted, it is impossible not to form a high idea of her power, and of their general influence and interest. The names of those who took part in them being given, readers acquainted with New England will judge for themselves as to the probability of their being able to discriminate the good they heard from the rashness or the fancy which might be blended with it. Another experiment which during this period Margaret witnessed, but did not absolutely join in, was a social one. At Brook farm, where some of her friends, headed by the Rev. George Ripley, had taken land and established a community, she visited and watched their progress with deep interest. It is right to say she was always sceptical about success. The bias of her mind was to *escape* from circumstance, to get beyond it; and she did not believe a conjunction of outward circumstances would effect what her friends expected. On all these points her sound ideas were plainly spoken; but she did no damage to her friend's cause—she gave them generous sympathy, and all the kind encouragement which she could honestly offer. There is not a trace of her depreciating that of which she doubted. It is due to her memory also to say that even throughout the most transcendental period nothing could be more conscientious than her performance of home duties. Her love to her mother was profound and tender, and most warmly returned; and her intercourse with her younger brothers must surely have been of no common kind when one of them can thus speak in retracing the past:—

> When now, with the experience of a man, I look back upon her wise guardianship over our childhood, her indefatigable labours for our education, her constant supervision in our family affairs, her minute instructions as to the management of multifarious details, her painful conscientiousness in every duty, and then reflect on her native inaptitude and even disgust for practical affairs, on her sacrifice in the very flower of her genius of her favourite pursuits, on her incessant drudgery and waste of health, her patient bearing of burdens, and courageous conflict with difficult circumstances, her character stands before me as heroic. (iii. 12.)

We must pass over the period of Margaret's two years at New York. Her engagement there was in connection with the editor of "The Tribune," for which she furnished many literary articles. These are not among the best specimens of her writing; but in fact we infer, both from the internal evidence, and from Mr. Greeley's memoranda, that she was greatly in need of refreshment and repose. She was now thirty-five years old. From the age of fourteen, while her health had never been good, her heart and mind were incessantly overtasked. Yet even at this jaded time her benevolence led her to intercourse with many inmates of a neighbouring prison, and Mr. Greeley gives some touching notices of her attachment to his child.

Now, however, some change was very needful. Her most pressing duties were all discharged; she had obtained by her labours the pecuniary supplies necessary for her voyage and support while absent, and she joined a party of three, a lady and gentleman and their son, who were leaving Boston for England on the 1st August, 1846.

The fragments of her home correspondence from England and France, though very graphic, and displaying much of her peculiar power, are, on the whole, disappointing from their brevity. Her interviews with Carlyle in London, and Madame Sand in Paris, are the most remarkable. As to her initiation into English or French society, we can only say that her knowledge seems to have been much restricted. Of average society, far less of the best, we think she saw little or nothing. We do not condemn her for seeking out that singular person who could not be found in the usual haunts where women of fair renown love to be; we feel that Margaret Fuller's mind could never be contented with skimming over the surface; she must, and would, have realities of all sorts; and to

have visited Paris and not have seen and talked with the authoress of Consuelo would have been culpable in her eyes. Still, we think she must have put aside, in the interview and after it, some of that pure moral instinct which she certainly possessed. We feel a weakness in her temporary subjugation, and for the sake of that sanctitude of "character which is," as she said, "higher than intellect," we regret it.

From Paris in the spring of 1847 she proceeded to Italy. The romance and the reality of her Italian life—her secret marriage to the Marquis d'Ossoli—her consequent concern in the struggles of the Revolution—and her brave, patient, and most laborious acts of mercy and consolation during the siege of Rome,—are already better known than any part of her history. In a few pages are compressed a whole world of experiences, such as could hardly fail of producing very marked, and probably most beneficial, effects on her character. Such, indeed, appears to have been the impression made on the minds of her American friends in Rome respecting her.

> In Boston (says Mrs. Story), through her friends, who were mine also, I had learnt to think of her as a person on intellectual stilts, with a large share of arrogance and little sweetness of temper. How unlike to this was she now! so delicate, simple, confiding, and affectionate! With a true womanly heart and soul, sensitive and generous, and what was to me a still greater surprise, with so broad a charity that she could cover with its mantle the faults and defects of all about her. (vol. iii. p. 236.)

We pass on to the last scene.

The marriage was now avowed, and at Florence the Marquis and his bride lived in comparative peace and enjoyment. But Margaret longed to see her home again—to greet her relatives. And besides this, in America, she knew she could earn what would make life easy to her husband and child. Motives of economy induced them, though with much misgiving, to take their passage by a merchantman from Leghorn. The captain of the Elizabeth, however, was a New Englander, an excellent man and good sailor, and his wife, a pleasing companion, was with him. A Boston friend, Mr. Horace Summer, likewise determined on taking the passage, and every arrangement was made for their accommodation. All went on well for some time, till their captain suddenly fell ill, and died of confluent small-pox on the 3d of June, 1850, near Gibraltar. He was buried at sea. A few days afterwards the child Angelo sickened of the same disorder, but struggled through; and on Thursday, the 15th July, they were off the New Jersey coast; so near indeed apparently to the end of their voyage, that the officer in command expected to land them early in the following morning at New York. The last "good night" was spoken, and Angelo was put into his little bed. Our hearts sicken in telling the rest. Some dreadful mistake was committed, and at four o'clock in the morning the vessel struck on the bars of Fire Island, near, as we suppose, to Long Island. No life-boat or other help came, in answer to their signals. Morning broke on a waste of sand-hills, where men were seen on the beach gazing, but doing nothing for them; and yet all this scene of horrors was but a hundred yards removed. At the first moments of alarm the child had screamed passionately, but his mother hushed him on her bosom, and Ossoli prayed fervently for them all, and succeeded in calming the poor frightened Italian maid. The mate and another seaman saved the poor captain's widow by swimming with her to shore; and it does not seem certain that Margaret also might not have been saved if she could have been prevailed on to leave her child and Ossoli; and the steward had actually the child in his arms, pledging himself to save him or die, when a sea struck the forecastle, and overwhelmed the whole party. Margaret seems to have sunk at once on the breaking up of the ship. When last seen she was seated at the foot of the foremast, still clad in her white night-dress, with her hair falling loosely over her shoulders. The only body afterwards found was that of Angelo, and the only papers of value saved were the love-letters of Margaret and Ossoli.

They who have followed us through this attempt to sketch a life, and give some idea of a mind like Margaret Fuller Ossoli's, will enter into the difficulty of framing anything like a

summary of results. Yet results there must have been; not to herself only; not to that striving and earnest though often mistaken woman, but to those who were influenced by her in life, and still are so in death. Anxious to read her aright, we have come to conclusions so favourable on the whole to her character that we are not sure whether in our sketch we have given our readers opportunity to make their way, as we ourselves have been compelled to do, through the darker to the lighter parts; and we wish it to be understood that we do not in the least wonder at the provocation and annoyances she occasioned. No one could have been within the reach of her assured self-esteem without being often repelled and astonished by the "mountainous ME." Not even the dearest of her friends could forget it; always it was starting up anew; but they submitted because they were constantly receiving fresh proofs of her power and goodness. As to the outer world, with which she did not harmonize, assumptions having been made on one side, and an unfavourable prestige created on the other, she was not likely to have gained ground materially in her native country, had she never left it. But absence would have had its effect, and the maturity of a noble heart and mind would, we are confident, had she been permitted to return and take her place as a wife and mother, have shown her forth in a far higher manner than before. With regard to the written records of her thoughts and feelings, in her critical papers, in her Summer on the Lakes, and Woman in the Nineteenth Century, a firm and steady hand is visible throughout; often the style is ungraceful, sometimes obscure; the metaphor occasionally incorrect or overstrained; and yet, in her short papers especially, there is very little indeed which is worthless, and much that is far above mediocrity. In the first volume of the "Papers on Literature and Art," the essay or review of Sir James Mackintosh's Life, if it makes rather too near an approach to intrusion on private character, contains some admirable thoughts. The short paper on Critics, and that on the two Herberts, are also excellent. She could not, it is true, deal with the positive as with the negative, nor tell what she wanted for herself and others so clearly as what she renounced and rejected; and here it is that we feel her influence to be least salutary,—for we hold in considerable dread the discontents which a strong writer, with an aptitude to see faults and express her sense of them, may often awaken in the minds of women who are totally unfit to go forth and find for themselves a lot different to that in which they were born. Where we think all may use her memory aright, is in taking to heart her noble dutifulness, and in sympathising with her generous willingness, to go heart and hand along with her fellow-creatures in every good purpose as far as she possibly could. Few better daughters, sisters,—few more faithful friends, alike "tender and true," have ever been known; nor, most certainly, should the elevated conscience, the desire to "grow," to keep nearer and nearer to the highest forms of truth, be regarded as only accompaniments to her performance of duty; since, on the contrary, we believe they were underlying and at the root of all. There is, there should be, nothing misleading in this. To be plagiarists and copyists of any character, save One alone, our model and our guide, is a dereliction from duty and faithfulness; but to be led on and roused from mental and moral sloth by the earnest words of a sincere worshipper at the shrine of duty should be our willing service and our privilege.

ULRICH VON HUTTEN.

PART VIII.

THE CLOSING SCENES.

THE career of Ulrich von Hutten was one of glorious battle and Titanic utterance; but it was full of trouble and pain, and its last weary and agitated months have a singular sadness.

In the spring of 1522 the nobles of

the Upper Rhine at Sickingen's request assembled at Landau. There they formed a league for guarding and extending the right, for strengthening the authority, and maintaining the honourable name of the class to which they belonged, against the malice, machinations, and meanness of the princes through whom that freedom for which their fathers had bled, and that constitution which was the heritage of centuries, were menaced with destruction. Sickingen spoke to them with homely but vigorous eloquence, and leavened them with the grandeur of his own daring and the fecund phantasy of his own enthusiasm. They unanimously chose him their commander-in-chief. And, mastered by his inflexible resolve and tenacious grasp, events seemed hastening to a consummation which would cover him with renown and his country with deep joy and abiding prosperity.

An account of Sickingen's plans for giving to the league of the nobles comprehensive range and formidable action belongs to his history rather than to Hutten's. They show a broad glance and a shrewd statesmanship. Suffice it to say that after much delay and disappointment (the assistance, the contributions in men and money, on which he relied being in almost every instance withheld,) he was at last able to bring an army into the field. The most powerful of the spiritual princes in Germany was the Elector of Trier or Treves. Against him Sickingen directed his first attack. He had to complain of some private grievances received at the Elector's hands; but what he mainly saw in him was the friend of despotism, the foe of whatever tended toward purer morals, a more enlightened faith, a nobler civilisation in Germany. Sickingen set out with an army of fifteen hundred cavalry and five thousand infantry. On the 7th September, 1522, he begun the siege of Trier by a heavy cannonade. But the defence was spirited and energetic, and on the 14th September he was compelled to retreat. On the march back the exasperated army of Sickingen laid waste with fire and sword the lands of the electorate. Sickingen went to Schweinfurt, there to wait for the reinforcements which he expected from Bohemia and elsewhere. He put his castles Landstuhl and Ebernburg into a condition of defence. Though himself prepared to face the worst calamities which fate might have in store for him, he did not wish to expose the Reformers assembled at Ebernburg to the same dangers. He therefore bade them farewell, and urged them to provide for their safety in the best way they could. Painful must have been his parting with them all, painful especially his parting with his beloved friend Ulrich von Hutten, who from illness had been unable to accompany him in his late unfortunate expedition. It was one of the malignant calumnies which Erasmus basely spread to mask his own contemptible cowardice that Hutten and Sickingen had separated in anger; a falsehood so transparent that it would be a waste of words to refute it.

It was about this time that the king of France offered Hutten a pension of four hundred crowns a-year, and the title of Councillor of State, with the permission to live where he thought proper. Through the acceptance of this offer Hutten would have saved himself alike from persecution and from penury. And yet he did not hesitate a moment in refusing it. He had not armed and clothed himself with strenuous and effulgent chivalries, he had not lived the life of a martyr and enriched his soul with self-denials and sacrifices, to become traitor at last to his Emperor and his country, to freedom and to truth. On leaving Ebernburg he knew not whither God would lead his steps. But whithersoever he went he resolved that if his path were full of thorns it should be odorous with honour.

In the course of the year 1522 Hutten published a long pamphlet in German, entitled "The Defence of Ulrich von Hutten, against certain unveracious statements regarding him." This pamphlet has the serenity of a soul conscious of its own generous purposes and godlike aimings, and heedless of consequences if it can but be faithful to itself; it has the solemnity of a soul conscious that its conflicts will soon be over, that it will ere long rest from its struggles, its burdens, and its toils, and have a full banquet of that peace which it has never tasted but in brief glimpses, and in the pauses

of terrible combat. We smell the grass on Ulrich's grave as we read; we do not stop pedantically to determine the merit of what was written with the last drops of a most valorous blood; we know this only, that here is the precious legacy of a great and unvanquished heart to the nations.

On quitting Ebernburg Hutten went with his friend Oecolampadius to Switzerland. By the towns through which he passed he was received with a profusion of sympathy and with every demonstration of respect. He arrived at Basle in December 1522. Here he was warmly welcomed. The chief magistrate assured him of protection, and added gifts to an unstinted hospitality. The municipal council allotted him a house to reside in, and graced the kindness with presents. The members of the council visited him, and testified their joy at his arrival. Known and unknown hastened to see and to salute so accomplished a scholar, so distinguished a man, so undaunted a champion of liberty. Even some of his former foes held out the hand of reconciliation, had nothing but a tear for his misfortunes, and the breath of homage and of praise for his magnanimity. But he whom he esteemed the most profoundly, and loved the most fervently in Basle—he for whose sake principally he had come to Basle—he from whom he chiefly expected consolation, sick as he was in body, weary as he was in mind, crushed and bleeding all over with crowding catastrophes—he in whose heart he longed to find fresh hopes, wise guidance, new strength—shrank with a craven baseness, which cannot be too severely reprobated, not only from the unmeasured bounty, and the healing, restoring embrace of friend to friend; but even from those commonplace attentions which a stranger might have shewn, and in one of those tragical cases too where friendship unfolded in its utmost beauty assumes all the sacredness of religion. Erasmus lived at Basle, the king of Europe's literary world, dreading no rivals, disturbed by no pretenders. But if he had kingly genius, he had no kingly virtues; in one quality of a king he was signally deficient — courage, though he endeavoured to make up for that defect, as most weak kings do, by dissimulation. Erasmus had struck for thirty years many an effectual blow for free thought, but he had never been a battler for free conscience. He never looked, he was incapable of looking, at the momentous questions debated in his time in any other than their literary aspect. Like the late Earl Grey, he had huge regard for the privileges of his order; he considered that order, the order of scholars, the highest of all orders; he would have grudged no fatigues, though he would have been sparing of renouncements, to sustain that order in its dignity and its influence; but the moral and religious reformation of Christendom, a deep spiritual revolution in the people's being, he was as incapable of conceiving as of desiring. He was a signal instance of the folly of the mere *litterateur* mingling in the work of prophets and apostles at all. Yet no one had been more potently the intellectual pioneer of the Protestant deliverance than Erasmus; and it was from him that Protestantism took its exclusively intellectual character. He hastened a change that was inevitable, while the means by which he hastened it abridged it of its sacred force. If it had come later it would have been far more positive, creative, and comprehensive. Those however who, like Ulrich von Hutten, had been chiefly led by the example and the teachings of Erasmus to build themselves into a federation of the brave against the priests and the Obscurantists, were much perplexed and still more grieved that he should desert or seem to desert them, after having been their guide and leader to a position of extremest peril. Though therefore Hutten on his arrival at Basle ardently longed, as friend unto friend, to see the face of Erasmus, yet no doubt he intended to reproach the great scholar with his apparent subserviency to the enemies of the truth, and with the equivocal conduct which he had for several years been pursuing. Erasmus however, with the ingenuity of a consummate poltroon, contrived to disappoint Hutten of any opportunity either for his expressions of attachment, or his outpourings of displeasure. Out of tenderness to that superstitious caution of Erasmus which was the main lineament of his nature, Hutten

on coming to Basle did not at once and without ceremony call upon him, yet not for an instant supecting the perfect willingness of Erasmus to see him. Ulrich accordingly sent one of his friends, Heinrich von Eppendorf, to salute the famous man, and to ascertain if and when it would be agreeable to him for Hutten to pay him a visit. To wriggle out of so direct an application was easy for the sly and dextrous Erasmus, but dishonourable just in the degree that it was easy. He inquired of Eppendorf, with much apparent sympathy, about Hutten's circumstances, and pretended to commiserate him for his ill health, and his other afflictions and misfortunes, but stated that if Ulrich wished merely to shew him a conventional courtesy, if he had nothing of exceeding importance and of absolute necessity to communicate to him, he would prefer not to see him, as, if he were to grant him an interview, the Pope, the Emperor, the King of England, and his other powerful patrons might be offended, and then harm might come to him, and no benefit to Hutten. The indignation of Hutten at this conduct was as boundless as his astonishment, but he could not subdue a lingering regard for one who had opened to him and to so many others the path to intellectual freedom. He therefore repeated his efforts through the same channel to attain an object which he had so much at heart. But the wily Erasmus was not to be thrown off his guard. He was exhaustless in diplomacy about what now appears to us the paltriest trifle in the world. Among the falsehoods, some most malignant, some simply silly, which he scattered on Hutten's grave, he ventured impudently to assert that Ulrich had only remained a few days at Basle, and that he had really invited him to his house, but that his generous intentions had been defeated by the state of Ulrich's health, which required a much warmer apartment than was comfortable to Erasmus. Now Hutten remained at Basle not a few days only but about two months, during which time he frequently passed the house of Erasmus, when walking with his friends; he had never any direct or indirect invitation from Erasmus, and a warm apartment in the depth of winter, in Switzerland, where at such a season double windows are used to keep out the cold, could not have been so very formidable an affliction. It was a noble employment surely for so gifted a man to apologise for the meanest trickeries by the most childish fictions.

The municipal council of Basle was sufficiently liberal for those days. But it stood in friendly relation with the Emperor and the Emperor's allies. Ostensibly for the purpose of maintaining those relations unimpaired, the council requested Hutten to leave Basle. This step was represented as necessary alike for his own safety and for the sake of the public peace. And it is certain that spies were dogging his movements and assassins lurking for his life. It is supposed, however, that it was still more to please the ecclesiastics and Erasmus than to gain or to keep the favour of any other person or party that the council was so urgent for Hutten's departure. The ecclesiastics had little relish for a thorough reformer like Ulrich, and Erasmus felt his presence as a bitter reproach on his cowardice; a proclamation to mankind that he, the great Erasmus, was no better than a paltry pedant, a pusillanimous sophist. He, no doubt, therefore rejoiced with no ordinary joy when Hutten left Basle for Mühlhausen, where he arrived at the end of January 1523.

Whilst residing at Basle Ulrich spent much of his time in walking with his friends, in spite of his illness and the winter. He also amused himself with making a witty satire on a physician whom he had consulted, a copy of which, when Erasmus saw, he expressed his astonishment to Eppendorf that one in such wretched health and in such desperate circumstances altogether as Hutten, could have any inclination for writings of a light and jocular character. Eppendorf replied that it was precisely and naturally in a condition like Hutten's that pastimes were most required and most sought, and that besides Hutten despised no species of composition by which he could attain perfection of style.

Hutten could not have gone to Mühlhausen at a time when he was surer of obtaining an honourable and hospitable reception. The inhabitants

were occupied with introducing the Reformation into their city. Hutten was gladly taken into their counsels. His word received a marked attention. The rapid energy, the conquering impetuosity, which he threw into all things, swept away any lingering hesitances, and by a unanimous decision popery was formally abolished in Mühlhausen on the 12th March, 1523.

Occupied with this work, so congenial to his nature and his aimings, Hutten was thinking little about Erasmus when he accidentally saw the copy of a letter which the great scholar had sent to a friend, Marcus Laurin of Bruges. In this letter, amid some gossiping about such small matters as the excellence of Burgundy as a remedy for the stone, to which Erasmus was subject, and abundant spite and spleen against the Lutheran party, there was a gross misrepresentation of the author's recent conduct to Hutten. Probably the calumnies against that League of the Brave in which he was so distinguished a soldier roused Ulrich's wrath more than the craven falsehoods about himself. Both together made him feel that he owed his assailant no further forbearance. Those most devoted to Hutten were still less in the mood to spare Erasmus than himself. They looked on the possessor of so many commanding faculties, but who yet obeyed no noble inspiration, as simply a brilliant impostor. They therefore strove to stir Hutten's indignation to burning rage. Hutten resolved to unmask without mercy one who had been a traitor to friendship, and still more a traitor to truth and freedom. He commenced immediately the preparation of a pamphlet to vindicate himself, and to expose the paltriness, the poltroonery, and the double dealing of Erasmus. No one before this had been successful in soiling even a thread of that robe of semblances which Erasmus had for so many years so becomingly worn. He now dreaded that the whole robe would be rent in pieces, and that men would then see how hollow a thing they had worshipped. Still, by means of that manœuvring of which he was such a consummate master, a result so crushing, so humiliating, might be prevented. He wrote to Hutten on the 25th March. He assumes in his letter all his ancient cordiality, as if the recent rupture of good understanding and hearty fellowship were an unfortunate mistake, for which he was in no manner responsible. He mingles menaces with flatteries in the most dexterous fashion. He tries to show how much more than his own Hutten's reputation would suffer from unveiling to all the world the subjects of controversy and estrangement between them. This letter had not the desired effect, perhaps from its excessive affectation of frankness, which made the dastardly cunning which dictated it the more conspicuous. Hutten, in reply, merely repeated his reproaches and his just grounds of complaint, though he did not represent reconciliation as impossible. But the smothered bitterness could not well terminate in aught but open war. Copies of Hutten's pamphlet had been circulated in manuscript. One of these copies came into the hands of Erasmus, and, when shown by him to some of his numerous idolators, they exclaimed that every effort and every sacrifice must be made to suppress it. It was among the ugly insinuations that Erasmus as freely as foully breathed respecting Hutten, that the latter would have been willing to be bribed by money to silence. This is contradicted by Hutten's whole character and history. There is no doubt that money had been spoken of between Erasmus and Eppendorf as a means of preventing all further disclosures and exasperations; but it was Erasmus who was inclined to give, not Hutten who was ready to receive.

The quarrel with Erasmus emboldened the Obscurantists at Mühlhausen to attempt the expulsion of Hutten from that city, for to him they chiefly ascribed the decided step which had recently been taken there in the path of Reformation. They therefore spread a ferment among the dregs of the populace. A riot followed. The house in which Hutten lived was attacked. Narrowly escaping death, he was compelled once more to seek a place of refuge. This he found in Zürich, in June 1523.

At Zürich Zwingli resided, from whom he was sure of receiving not only warm hospitality, but generous appreciation. His health, irreparably shattered, required the former; his

recent intervolvement in so many troubles, complications, and dubious doings required the latter. The mildness of Hutten's demeanour, the softness of his manners, seem much to have impressed Zwingli, who thus wrote to Pirkheimer:—"Is this the terrible Hutten? Is this the man of violence and of iconoclastic ferocity? He who treats all and speaks to all—the child, the humblest, the most ignorant—with so much sweetness and kindness? Who could believe that such smiling lips could breathe such an overwhelming storm on the papists?"

Hutten's disagreement with Erasmus formed, of course, a leading topic of conversation with Zwingli and his friends. It has been asserted that when he and they saw the pamphlet in which Hutten defended himself and attacked Erasmus, and which he had now determined to publish, they exceedingly disapproved of its tone and language; and that, partly thereby and partly through his own calmer and repentant thoughts, Hutten was induced to apologise to Erasmus for the fierce bitterness with which he had written. But this is merely one of the fables which Erasmus and his adherents thought it becoming to substitute for honest and manly vindication.

The pamphlet itself, entitled "Ulrichi ab Hutten cum Erasmo Roterdamo Presbytero Theologo Expostulatio," appeared at Strasburg in July 1523. It found immediately an immense number of readers, almost all of whom accorded with the spirit which it breathed, and applauded the rapid, overwhelming blows which Hutten dealt at Erasmus. But it was felt to be still more a deadly onslaught on the party of pseudo-Liberals which Erasmus represented. There was no brave man who was not glad to see a vain and ignoble craven transfixed with arrows and made a spectacle of derision; but more a subject of rejoicing was it that the Indifferents and the Epicureans, who took Erasmus as their leader, counsellor, and model, were shown to be most wretched dastards, there precisely where they were most disposed to boast of their skill and prudence. The Swiss Reformers gave the pamphlet their unanimous approval, and ever after spoke of Erasmus as Hutten had now spoken. As a literary effort the "Expostulatio" is a masterpiece of eloquence, as well for the valiant energy of the ideas as for the imperial march of the style. The shadows of the tomb were all around the hero Ulrich; they were every moment growing more dark and chill. But his brain was still bright, his heart still resolved, his martyr enthusiasm still unbroken, as in youthful days. He was dying. This he knew; but God had given him one last grand battle to fight before he died. Into that battle he threw his whole strength, directed by all the wisdom and experience which, as a champion for the eternal verities, he had gained; and perhaps he did more service to mankind by showing that Erasmus, however mighty his genius, was a charlatan, than by his long warfare with the powers of darkness, with tyrants, and with monks. In all earnest ages neutrality is the crime of crimes.

Ambitious men are pitiless enough; but none so entirely without pity as vain men when they are wounded to the quick. Erasmus was the vainest of the vain. For Ulrich von Hutten therefore he had from this moment nothing but venom and vengeance. On the 10th August, only a week or two before Hutten's death, he sent a letter to the magistrates of Zürich striving by ingenious calumnies to excite their suspicions against the poor exile whom he covers with insults, and reproaches with the awful guilt of being destitute, forgetting that he himself had all his life been dependent on the bounty of others. The magistrates also were to drive from among them Hutten as dangerous to the public peace, though Erasmus had been compelled to flee from place to place to secure that repose and that freedom which Hutten was now seeking at Zürich. A few days after Ulrich wrote to the magistrates picturing with touching dignity what he had been, what he had aspired to be, and his present sad and lonely lot, but scarcely alluding to his implacable foe. Erasmus had lived to gain the applause of men; Hutten had lived to give them liberty and light, and to promote in every way their growth in what was noble. He could not therefore expend as Erasmus was now expending his whole being in insatiate malignity. His sense of per-

sonal wrong, even when keenest, was soon lost in the courageous throbbings of that great heart for fatherland and humanity.

As Hutten drew nearer and nearer to the grave he needed more and more some loving hand to minister to his crushed, tortured, worn, and weary limbs; for his spirit seemed to have a wonderful power of ministering unto itself. That hand was not wanting. Zwingli proved a fond and faithful brother to him in his sufferings. He had him conveyed to Ufnau, an island in the lake of Zürich, where quiet, sweeter and healthier air, and the music of the murmuring waters might mitigate, if they could not remove, his pangs. Hutten was received into the house of the curate, Schnegg, who being highly skilled in medicine could fulfil a double office, soothing the body and cheering the soul.

On the 12th of August Hutten thus wrote to his friend Eoban Hess: "When will a cruel destiny cease to assail me? My only consolation is that I have still as of old a fortitude equal to my misfortunes. In Germany, such as Germany now is, I can no longer dwell. A voluntary flight brought me into Switzerland, and will conduct me perhaps still further. For one thing only do I thank my fate, that it has carried me away from the tumult of war and given me tranquil leisure altogether suited to the present mood and labours of my mind. The bearer of this will deliver to you something which I pray you to get printed as soon as possible, in order that posterity may know the wickedness of those who are the enemies of freedom, virtue, and religion. I hope that God will, ere long, gather together the scattered friends of truth and overwhelm our foes. I want much to know where Crotus at present resides. Salute Aperbach and other friends, who will cease not assuredly to defend the good cause." Beautiful and heroic testimony to the good cause from one to whom the good cause had ever been the dearest and only thought.

Ulrich von Hutten died on the 29th August, 1523, not much more than thirty-five years old. He had, however, crowded an immense amount of action into so short a life; and, troubled as had been his days and fragmentary his efforts, he stamped a notable impress of himself on his age, and wherever his pen or his sword passed he carved a durable record of brave achievement. He had great qualities and did great things, however we may hesitate to place him among the great men of all times.

He left nothing but a few books and some manuscripts, which for the most part were printed after his death. He was buried on Ufnau Island. By having no monument raised over them, his bones were nearer to the sun, the emblem of the light which he had always laboured to diffuse, and to the glad breezes, the emblem of the freedom for which he had combated to the last.

The coward Erasmus waited till the ashes of Knight Ulrich were cold, and then crawled like a foul thing to his grave to spit thereon his ribaldry and rage. He published a pamphlet of immense length, entitled "Spongia Erasmi adversus Aspergines Hutteni," a work of consummate rhetorical skill, but in which every sentence is either a sophistry or a slander. He also made some allusions as disgusting as they were dastardly to Hutten in his Dialogues. But vindicators of Hutten were not wanting. Luther was loud in his condemnation of Erasmus. Heinrich von Eppendorf, Erasmus Alberus, Hermann von dem Busch rushed eagerly to shield from assault and from defilement their friend's memory. Otto Brunfels, a physician with whom Hutten had become intimate in Switzerland, published a long and triumphant reply to the Spongia of Erasmus. Even they who had taken small share in the controversy turned with loathing from a man who crowned the most ungenerous conduct to the living by the filthiest abuse of the dead.

To portray Ulrich von Hutten and to chronicle his deeds has been for the writer of these papers something better than a literary labour. He has tasted all the blessedness of standing face to face with one of God's elect, and of drawing inspiration and strength from a chivalrous soul, erect and radiant amid all temptation and adversity. He will be abundantly rewarded if he has infused into his readers a portion of the moral grandeur that lingers round Hutten's grave. To be faithful through weal and through woe to magnanimous

purposes and holy convictions is more difficult now than it was three centuries ago. If the punishments are less terrible, the seductions are more insidious. Exile and death do not menace, but ease and worldly advantage ensnare. May we therefore ever refresh, embolden, and invigorate ourselves with the memory of the brave.

FRANCIS HARWELL.

WILLIAM COMBE AND HIS WORKS.

BY ROBERT COLE, ESQ. F.S.A.

A PERFECT list of the works of William Combe, the well-known author of "Dr. Syntax," has never yet been published, and it may not be ill timed to do so now that a question has been raised as to the authorship of "Lord Lyttelton's Letters," one of his works.

On the 8th June, 1823, Mr. Ackermann wrote to Combe, "I have a favour to ask of you—it is a list of all the works you have wrote or sent to press; no use will be made of it in your life-time without consent." This letter was written to Combe whilst on his death-bed—he survived its receipt eleven days only.

What became of the bulk of Combe's papers after his death I know not; but a commonplace book, scraps of poetry, some letters, and three lists of his works were preserved, and a few years ago came to my hands. Two of the lists are in Combe's own handwriting, and in the hope that copies may be found deserving a niche in the Gentleman's Magazine, I readily give them. Their insertion may, at all events, serve one good purpose; all future speculation as to the authorship of many of the works here mentioned will be avoided.

The Works of Mr. Combe.

Translation of Sonini's Travels in Egypt.

Translation of General Jordan's Defence of his conduct during the French Revolution.

Translation of Ripaud's Egypt.

Captain Hanger's Life. 2 vols. From his papers and suggestions.

Several Articles in two volumes of the Asiatic Register, particularly the Life and Character of Governor Holwell.

The Philosopher in Bristol. 2 vols.

Clifton; a Poem, in Spenser versification, published at Bristol.

Letters supposed to have passed between Sterne and Eliza. 2 vols.

Letters between a Lady of Quality and a person of Inferior Rank. 2 vols.

Royal Register. 9 vols.

Letters of an Italian Nun and an English Gentleman. 2 vols.

The Diaboliad. In two parts. 1776-7.

Interesting Letter to the Duchess of Devonshire.

Anderson's History of Commerce. 4 vols. 4to. The first 3 vols. corrected and enlarged, and the whole of the 4 vols. compiled, arranged, and written by me.

A Review of an Important Period, involving the State Proceedings on the late King's first illness. 1 vol. 8vo.

The Devil upon Two Sticks in England. The last edition, with considerable additions, in 6 vols.

Letters in imitation of Mr. Sterne. 1 vol.

A Review of the Law Case between Mackreth and Fox Lane, not published.

On the Disputes of the Royal Academy.

The third volume of Ackermann's Microcosm of London. 1 vol. 4to.

The History of Westminster Abbey. 2 vols. 4to.

The History of the University of Oxford. 2 vols. 4to.

The History of the Public Schools, except Winchester, Harrow, and Rugby. 1 vol. 4to.

The History of Madeira. 1 vol. 4to.

Letter from a Country Gentleman to a Member of Parliament. 1789.

Considerations on the approaching Dissolution of Parliament. 1790.

Brief Observations, &c. on the Stoppage of Issues in Specie, &c. 1801.

A Word in Season to the Traders, Manufacturers, &c. 1792.

The Royal Interview, &c. 1789.

Plain Thoughts of a Plain Man, &c. 1797.

Two Words of Counsel and one of Comfort. 1795.

The Schola Salerni, or Economy of Health.

Letter of a Retired Officer, being a defence of Colonel Cawthorne.

Poetical Illustrations of Drawings by the Princess Elizabeth.

The Traitor; a Poem. 1781.

The Royal Dream. 1785.

The First of April; a Poem. 1777.

Heroic Epistle to a Noble D—. 1777.

Heroic Epistle to Sir James Wright. 1779.

Heroic Epistle to Sir Joshua Reynolds. 1777.

The Auction; a Town Eclogue. 1780.

The Fast Day; a Lambeth Eclogue. 1780.

A Letter to the Duchess of Devonshire. 1777.

A Second ditto. 1777.

The Justification; a Poem. 1777.

The World as it Goes; a Poem. 1779.

Dialogue in the Shades, between Dr. Dodd and Chase Price.

Description of Patagonia, from the papers of the Jesuit James Falkner. 1774.

Foot's Life of Murphy, from papers, suggestions, and criticisms furnished by him.

History of Mauritius, from materials furnished by the Viscount Grant.

The third volume, added to a former edition, of Fashionable Follies; a novel by Mr. Vaughan.

The History of the Thames. 2 vols. imperial 4to. by the Boydells.

Pic Nic.

Lord Lyttelton's Letters. 2 vols. duod.

Translation of Alf. Von Deulmen.

Illustrations of Cooke's Graphic Sketches of the Thames.

The Rhine; Letters as to the Boundaries.

Anderson's Embassy to China. 4to.

Anderson's Account of the Campaign in Egypt.

Voyage of Captain Neares to North-West Coast of America.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Journey across the same.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Voyage to outh America.

Translation of Colnett's Voyage to South America.

Doctor Syntax. Vol. 1 first appeared in monthly detached pieces, in verse of about 300 lines, to illustrate *one* subject which I never saw till it was completed. Vols. 2 and 3 were published in monthly numbers of about 1,000 lines for three subjects, without any opportunity of preparation but from the 16th of each month to the following first, &c.

The Dance of Death. 2 vols.

The Dance of Life. 1 vol. carried on in the same manner, but the type being larger the lines in each monthly number were less.

Quæ Genus. 1 vol. was carried on in the same manner as Dr. Syntax.

Description of Antiquities in the City of York. 4to.

Miscellanies.

About thirty articles in different reviews.

Not less than two thousand columns in newspapers.

The minor contributions I do not presume to guess at the number.

I have memoranda of seventy memorials, &c. to public boards, bodies, &c. with statements, some of them of great length.

About 200 biographical sketches, &c.

Seventy-three sermons, some of which have been printed.

Assistances in verse to illustrate the principal plates, chiefly views of places, in Ackermann's *Poetical Magazine*, besides Dr. *Syntax*, which first appeared in that publication.

For several years I was a contributor to Ackermann's Literary Repository:—

1st. A series of Letters from a young Lady of Fortune on a visit in London to a sick Mother in the Country. Mr. A. did not think them lively enough for his purpose, and I did not bring them to a conclusion.

2nd. The *Modern Spectator*, in monthly numbers.

3rd. The *Female Tatler* succeeded, and was more particularly confined to female subjects. But from the intrusion of other things I fear that I took the liberty of too frequently obtaining contributions, if not occasionally stealing, from others, though on these occasions it is not improbable that I supplied my deficiency with something better than I should have myself produced.

I could also name some works of no inconsiderable size and reputation in which I have been sought to act as a pioneer by clearing away what appeared to me to be superfluous, to be entrusted with the task of improvement, either as to mode or to matter, to render reasoning more perspicuous, and to strew the path of truth with flowers. Of this I have been thought capable by those whose favourable opinion in any branch of literature would justify a rational pride; but such labours must be confined to my own bosom, and these works, in which I should be glad to acknowledge my share of the labour, and they are not a few, must be *nameless*. Such was the actual or implied condition of the remunerations I received from those whose names they bear, or to whom they are attributed.

Most of these publications went though multiplied editions, and the writer had no reason to be dissatisfied with the public reception of any of them, and, as near as it may be thought possible, and I believe I am, in a great measure, rigidly correct, I had not the assistance of a *dot* to an *i* from any amanuensis. I trusted to my own exertions and talents, such as they are—knowledge, &c. My pen asked for no aid.

In list No. 3, which is in the handwriting of another person, the following works are mentioned:—

Campaigns of Count Alexander Suwarrow Rymniski. 2 vols. 1799.

Official Correspondence at Rastadt. 1800.

I have also Combe's MS. of a piece in one act, called "The Flattering Milliner; or, a Modern Half-hour," represented at the Bristol Theatre, 11th Sept. 1775, for the benefit of Mr. Henderson. "This little performance (Combe states) was written in one evening and part of the succeeding morning."

The following correspondence is both amusing and curious. It does not appear what Combe wrote in support of the Pitt Administration in return for his salary of 200*l.* a year, nor whether Lord Henry Petty availed himself of his offer of services.

Mr. Combe to Lord Mulgrave.

My dear Lord,—I shall not make any apology for this letter as it is a letter of justification; because it is impossible for Mr. S. B.* to have acted towards me as he has done, without having some charge to make against me, or entertaining the most perfect contempt for me.

As I was introduced to him, my Lord, by your favour, and under your sanction, I think myself entitled to offer to your patience a representation of the circumstances to which I allude.

The letter addressed by Mr. B. to your Lordship on my subject, and which I saw when you did me the honour to call upon me, particularly specified that the Treasury was willing to receive me into its service on the same terms on which I had been engaged by Mr. Pitt's former administration. These were, to obey such instructions as were given me, and when I had no instructions to act from myself and my own judgment, as the occasion offered; 200*l.* was the stipulated salary. By Mr. L.'s† obliging and friendly behaviour personally to myself, and the letters which he sometimes wrote to me, I have the best reasons to believe that he was satisfied with my conduct.

On my first visit to Mr. B. he received me with great civility; but the few times I saw him afterwards his disposition was evidently changed, and it rather surprised me, when I was honoured with your Lordship's protection, any inferior person should treat me with the distance which he did. When I possessed so much of the central heat of the system I did not expect to find such a repulsive coldness at its extremities; but so it was. At length one of the most deplorable events that could happen to any country distressed our own; we lost the greatest man in it; and the ministry of which (he) was the head, and Lord Mulgrave a very distinguished part, immediately terminated; but I could not suppose it possible that, while the elements were dissolving, my small claim upon it would melt into nothing. But so it appears.

I thought it would be respectful to wait Mr. B.'s leisure, and not to interrupt him with my trifling concerns while engaged in the busy avocations of quitting his office.

I did not call upon him till last Thursday, when he told me that, in the first place, I was in the case of a tenant-at-will, who, if he is turned out before quarter-day, is not obliged to pay the rent for that quarter; but, my Lord, I am not a tenant (I beg your Lordship will not laugh at the nonsense, for I am very serious), but a servant at will, without a warning to quit, and with the wages of two quarters fully due. I was then told that if I had come earlier I might probably have received my money, but that now it was too late. It must therefore appear to you, my Lord, that I lose by a becoming, gentlemanly, and respectful conduct what might have been obtained by illiberal importunity, by daily waiting in the Treasury lobbies and whisking my cards from thence into the Treasury chamber; but if it had been asked me what I had done, I should have frankly answered of late very little. The latter months did not admit of my venturing my own unauthorised opinions; but I never hesitated when I saw my way clear before me. I wanted instruction and I did not receive it. To use a phrase familiar to your Lordship, I looked for sense and it was not communicated. Those who are familiar with the conduct of my life, well know that I am not in the habit of sparing myself; and, after all, the service for which I was engaged, and was ever ready to perform, was no evil to me. I was always at my post. I was ready to receive instructions and to obey commands; but, my Lord, permit me to say, that a man may according to his measure be as useful in detailing or opposing opinions in his personal communications with mankind, as in writing them. You will also, I doubt not, agree with me, when I add

* Sturges Bourne.

† Mr. Long.

that the great art in all contests, is the waiting for and seizing occasions. You, my Lord, are a good soldier, as well as an able statesman, and well know how to appreciate this sentiment in the field or in the debate.

I am now too old, and have seen too much, to justify my being astonished at anything; but it was not possible for me, when my moistened eye followed the remains of Mr. Pitt to his ever-honoured sepulchre, and my heart became cold within me, as if it were to be entombed there,—it was not possible for me to imagine that after so many years of zealous, faithful, and in some degree disinterested service to his administration, the wages of the last half-year would be withheld from me! I really feel a very painful mortification, nor shall I hesitate to add, that in my situation the deficiency of an hundred pounds which I expected to receive must be attended with disappointment and inconvenience. But let that pass.

When Mr. Long quitted the Treasury, he, without any application on my part, sent me a letter of kindness, and enclosed what was due to me at the moment, and which he called a debt; and, further, when my services were subsequently offered, under Mr. Long's sanction, to the administration that succeeded, Mr. Addington stated his reasons for not receiving them in the handsomest manner, and presented me with half an year's salary, that the suddenness of my dismission might not prove an inconvenience to me.

I have some reason to believe, though I cannot at present prove it, that I am sacrificed to Mr. Redhead York. That person's talents may be very superior to mine; that they may, at least, be rendered more useful, I have no doubt; but his appointment was not accompanied with my dismission, and therefore I was no less a servant in the Treasury household, though Mr. Redhead York, and fifty convicted, recorded, and, God bless 'em, converted Jacobins had been admitted into it. The conversion of enemies is no uncommon policy, but it is the policy of little minds, when it risks the loyalty of friends.

I held myself accountable to your Lordship, under the circumstances which I have stated, and I have written this letter; but your trouble is now at an end. It is not even necessary for you to acknowledge the receipt of it, for I have put its delivery beyond the reach of accident. I have been at your door and delivered it myself.

One word more, my Lord, and I have done.

I am truly grateful to your Lordship for all your kindness, and for the last instance, though it has concluded in a manner so mortifying to me. I say, my Lord, that I am grateful for your kindness, and you will find that I have been just to many other of your qualities, after I am gone whither I am unreluctantly hastening.

Quo pius Æneas, quo Tullus dives et Ancus.

I do not wish you honour, for you possess and will maintain it; and where honour is, a predominant constituent of happiness is not far off. I have only to beg that you will accept of my assurance that I am, with great regard, my dear Lord,

Your most obliged and faithful humble servant,

WM. COMBE.

12, Lambeth Road, Surrey.

Lord Mulgrave to Combe.

Harley Street, March 13th, 1806.

Dear Sir,—It would be superfluous to assure you that I sincerely regret your disappointment, as you know how readily I undertook to promote your views; but I am desirous of reconciling you to that disappointment, as far as I can do so, by assuring you that I am perfectly convinced Mr. Sturges Bourne entertains none of those sentiments respecting you to which you attribute his having quitted office without considering the state of your claims upon the Treasury. I am fully persuaded that the omission has arisen from oversight and not from neglect; unfortunately, from whatever source the evil has arisen, the remedy is now out of reach. As to any preference Mr. S. Bourne may have shown to Mr. Redhead York, or to any other person, I can say nothing, having never inquired into the literary arrangements of the late Administration, nor in any way interfered in them, with the exception of your single instance. I sincerely wish it had been in my power to prevent the disappointment with which that interference has terminated.

I am, dear Sir, your very faithful and obedient servant,

MULGRAVE.

The following letter is without address or signature.

May 22, 1806.

My dear Sir,—While I was this morning engaged in reading Lord H. Petty's speech in the House of Commons, last night, on bringing forward a measure of the most beneficial nature to the country, it struck me that several boards were to be established to carry it into effect. It occurred to me also, that these boards will want secretaries and under-secretaries, and other subordinate persons; and it further suggested itself to me, that I could render myself extremely useful in one or other of these employments. As the ob-

ject of this very important arrangement is to prevent in future that profusion which was the master-vice of Mr. Pitt's administration, and of course to cut away those jobberies which are the rank suckers of that branchy tree, Lord H. will consequently look to qualification alone, in those whom he employs to aid him in that salutary reform. If therefore a long experience of the world, an enlarged view of its affairs, the habits of diligence and intellectual toil, a mind not wholly unstored, a versatile faculty in constant practice, with a decorum of manners that suits conduct to situation, be qualifications, I trust you will not impute to me an overweening self-love if I say that I am qualified for the object to which I have just thought of directing my attention.

I do not look to be among the first in any proposed arrangement, nor would I consent to be among the last. I should most willingly obey a master; but at sixty years of age, and with the remembrance of better days, I should hope to hold a respectable rank among my fellow-servants.

As Lord H. P. knows me not, I have to request the favour of you to enclose this letter to him, and to say that you know me, and that you submit this account of myself to his attention merely in compliance with my desire. This will be a sufficient passport for me without another word.

I am never very sanguine in my hopes of anything that relates to myself. At the same time, I shall add, that I should be proud of Lord Henry's patronage and grateful for his favours. If while he appoints others to lop off the rotten and perishing branches from the tree, he should employ me to pick them up, to bind them into faggots and consign them to the fire, my wintry day would grow warm from the blaze.

Combe's first wife was insane, and for several years before and until her death she was under the care of a Mr. Casey. She died in January 1814, and it has been stated that in her lifetime he married Charlotte Hatfield, the sister of Mrs. Cosway. There was much unhappiness between Combe and his second wife; but, from whatever cause it may have arisen, the following letter, addressed to Combe by Mrs. Cosway, will show that much blame was attributable to Mrs. Combe and her friends.

Letter of Mrs. Cosway to Combe.

Lodi, 24 Jany. 1823.

Dear Sir,—It was not my intention to trouble you, as I thought I should hear of you from Charlotte, and that also she would comunicate to you what I was anxious about before my departure from England; but I find from her last that there must be a very great misunderstanding between us, which has much distressed me. When we talk'd of having some *Memoires* written on Mr. Cosway, and agreed no one more able than yourself, I was happy to see you undertook it. At the same time we talk'd of publishing a correspondence, &c. and travelles, &c. of myself, of which I felt somewhat awkward about, and, taulking of it with some persons, what they observed on it discouraged me, and made me think not to press *that part*, tho' it might have been announced for a future opportunity; my delicacy was also on account of some of those persons being living. With this determination I told Charlotte to return me my letters, and those which regarded only *myself* and were not of use to you, as I had a particular *objection* to her taking them to Ireland. Had she remain'd in London (since she seem'd determin'd not to come with me) who could I put my trust to better hands? However, whatever she was offended or hurt on the sake of *her friends*, she return'd a box which I never open'd for want of time. I am positively *sure* she said she had taken to translate those *you had chosen* and were necessary; and I thought this settled, and told her I had several journals and letters here that I should send by the first opportunity. I was anxious to know if you went on. In her first letter (for I have had but two) she told me a long history about Mrs. Udny's letters, and of a visit she had from a gentn. on the subject, which I thought as absurd as extraordinary; for Charlotte might have said she had distroid them. Now, sir, after all this detail, whether I have or not well explain'd, I hope you will judge that I must feel uncertain on the subject, which induces me to address myself to you. I have been looking for an engraver to give those portraits and sketches which I thought would illustrate the work. I left to Charlotte's care the only small plates etched by Mr. C. himself which I thought would be interesting. In short, what could I do more? I wished much to see you before I set out; I told her so; but the uncertainty of your being able to come, not knowing how to contrive it, and the many things I had to do in those last days, made me lose this satisfaction. I may be mistaken, but I always thought that *her* friends have ingrossed so much on her good nature, and they have used such means to keep her to themselves, as she is very usefull to them, that the feelings of blood and friendship in me go for

nothing. I said and did all I could to induce her to come with me, but could go no farther when I found more attraction on the other side. May it be for the best; but I beg, sir, that this may rest *entre nous*, and that you will never mention to her what I have said. Was it not natural that two sisters should end their life together? that I should look on her as my only relative? But this is what her friends fear'd, and made me promise not to take her away. All these things prayed on my mind, which induced to do what I have said above; but still I repeat this has nothing to do with what was agreed to be done about Mr. Cosway. If you will favour me with few lines you will much oblige me, or intrust any message to Mr. Taylor or Prince Hoare. To both I give a message for you.—Believe me, dear sir, yours sincerely,

MARIA COSWAY.

My adress is, Madame Cosway, à Lodi, viâ Milan.

London postmark, 8th Feb. 1823.

Addressed, W. Combe, Esq. 12, Lambeth-road, Surrey, London, Angleterre.

Yours, &c. ROBT. COLE.

"ENGLISH" OR "ANGLO-SAXON."

(*Continued from p.* 328.)

IT is asserted by the modern school that Old English ought to be called "Anglo-Saxon," because it was a German dialect, and is proved to be such by *internal evidence*. The Teutonic races, as they assert, must be divided into North or Scandinavian, and South or German, and are distinguished by the former having—

1. A passive voice;
2. The infinitive in *a* (æ, e);
3. The postponed article, *e. g.* "hand*en*" *the* hand, "bord*et*" *the* board;

while the latter have *not* these peculiarities, which are also *not* found in "Anglo-Saxon," and therefore this must have been a "German" dialect.

First, as to the ethnographical classification. It is manifestly both defective and untrue. It answers neither to the geographical, historical, linguistic, nor national peculiarities of these nations, and has accordingly only been adopted by the Germans and their imitators.* The Low German (Plat or Saxon), Dutch, and Flemish belt of dialects so evidently constitutes a class which must be called the Middle-Teutonic folk-group, that a candid reader will immediately consider this a self-evident proposition, proved at once by old tradition and by modern philology.

Secondly, as to the above linguistic proofs of the great line of demarcation into North and South. Our oldest book monuments of the old Scandinavian dialects are from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Now to take these as decisive evidences of what their language was in the fourth century, or *eight hundred years before*, is utterly foolish and unphilosophical. Try any language by the same test, and see the amazing changes and developments it has undergone in so great a space of time. Nay, take these Scandinavian tongues themselves, and see how surprisingly they have altered from the twelfth to the nineteenth century, and judge accordingly.

But we have *written* monuments in the north elder than *books*—the oldest Runic inscriptions, some of which are from the heathen times. In all these *oldest* Rune-inscriptions we have a dialect which offers *no trace* of

The passive voice, or

The postponed article;

only the infinitive in *a* or *æ* appears to have been then developed by throwing away the original N as we ourselves have done since the time of Chaucer.

This argument from the northern Runic is of course not decisive. It is a negative one. The forms in question may have then existed, perhaps did, although we do not find them, or they were not required on the memorial stones. Still they could not have

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* Rask, the Danish linguist, has insisted on this hypothesis in his "Anglo-Saxon Grammar" and elsewhere; but he has only followed elder German authors.

been the common rule, much less universal, without appearing in some shape. We must remember that the oldest of these Rune-stones are comparatively modern; they date perhaps from the ninth or tenth century, some 300 or 400 years later than our earliest book-records. *Certain* it is that the further back we can go in the North, and the more we get at the real text of the earliest MSS. (apart from the doctorings and alterations of editors and critics), the more are we struck by the *absence* of these "Scandinavian" peculiarities, and by the *presence* of forms commonly regarded as "Anglo-Saxon." The oldest songs in the Edda are a proof of this, as are the oldest, hitherto only partly published, Old Norse Homilies.

But what is this so much talked of "passive voice?" It is merely a reflective form, whose rise and increasing use we can clearly follow, produced by *adding* SIK (SIG) to the verb, in the sense of one's-self, itself, themselves, &c. It was afterwards shortened to SK or S, and has in some dialects become ST. Old Norwegian had several such artificial and similarly originated forms, which *have not subsisted* as this one has. Still to this day this "passive" is very scarce among the peasantry of East Denmark. It is there the book-speech not the folk-speech, while in West Denmark it is scarcely known at all except by the "eddicated."

The post-article, again, is a thing of very easy introduction, an emphatic form shortened from the added HINN (m.), HIN (f.), HITT (n.), *the* or *that*. "Hand*en*," hand*the*, is as easy as our own provincial *t'*hand, so common in the low countries, and is not a bit more wonderful than the formation of the article *an* and *a* out of the numeral *one*, a process which is comparatively modern in our own language. In fact, this post-article nearly became an English peculiarity. We are not without abundant traces of it. Such words as garden (originally gard), burden (orig. byrd), mixen (orig. mix), &c. &c. with a number of provincial nouns ending in *in* or *en*, owe their form to this development.

The infinitive in *a*, on the other hand, is not found in every Northern dialect. In the *Gothic* the *n* has not yet been dropped, there is *no* passive, and the article is *prefixed*. In this respect Gothic may be regarded as the representative of the oldest dialects in the great South-Scandinavian folk-belt, from Middle Sweden down into Jutland, and thence over into England. But this evidence was so disagreable, that the Gothic has of late been authoritatively announced as a "German" dialect, a theory contrary to all history and tradition and evidence, unanimous in fixing their earliest home in Gotland, South Sweden, and Norway, and the greater part of Denmark, in which districts the influence of their tongue is still discernible, while the local dialects have mostly followed the usual Northern developments. We must remember that the text of Ulfilas precedes in antiquity anything we or the Northmen can show, *i.e.* from the fourth century, the oldest Old-English dating from the seventh, the oldest northern Rune-stone probably from the ninth. Consequently, as was before observed, we can only guess at the appearance of languages at a period of which no monuments exist. But, in spite of the absence of contemporaneous Northern word-records, a vast number of *Gothic* words and constructions are only to be understood by comparing them with the kindred *Scandinavian* dialects, and offer no similarity with what is vulgarly called "German," though the oldest German books are nearer to the Gothic by some hundreds of years! The Goths in Germany! Why the thing is an absurdity. They never saw Germany except as inroaders, and have left no trace in their momentary home. In one word, the *Gothic* is the most south-eastern, the *Old-English* and the *Frisic* the most south-western, of all the northern tongues, and as such have the greatest likeness with each other; while at the same time they are the connecting links of the North-Teutonic and Middle-Teutonic speech-groups. The most northerly Middle-Teutonic dialect is the *Old-Saxon*, and this has so many transition-points into the Gothic and Old-English, that it may almost be considered as their sister; nay, as we have before observed, it was originally (before its modification by the German elements pressing upon it) reckoned by the Northmen as a member of their folk-class,—another argument that at this

early period the "passive" and "post-article" were little known in Scandinavia.

Another northern tongue, the *Frisic*, offers the same peculiarity of an infinitive in *a*, while it has *no* passive, the article being also *prefixed*. If this *a* is a proof of Northernism, then Frisic is northern, as we know it is. And yet the modern German school affirms *uno ore* that Frisic is a *German* tongue, weakened by northern characteristics!

But what shall we say of our own *Old North-English?* What shall we do with the language for 1500 years spoken in three-fourths of England, and of which Runic monuments and abundant book-records still exist? This dialect, as we all know, had the *infinitive in a*. The court-style and the ruling South-England literary school preserved the infinitive *an* in most of the polished book-documents, but only for a time. Traces of the absence of the *n* in South-English are met with from the earliest times, and the southern custom went on decreasing in this respect, in proportion as North-England emancipated itself and the influence of the Danish settlers was felt, until even in Chaucer the best manuscripts have ten *a*'s in the infinitive for one *an;* and since then the whole termination has disappeared, for, *in a language based upon contractions*, as ours is, the vowel could not long subsist alone. The importance of this *Old North-English* speech has not yet been sufficiently acknowledged. That it was the language of the majority of the people, although that of South-England had literary supremacy (a distinction found in many countries, and often unfortunate enough,) cannot be denied. With us, the more guttural South-English may be regarded as a kind of English High-German compared—to keep up the parallel—with the Low-German-like smoothness of the northern provinces. But our better dialect has not been extinguished by its rival, as was the case in Germany; on the contrary, it has itself gained the supremacy. As the southern book-dialect wore out, shaken by Normanisms, by commerce, and by political changes, the northern folk-speech grew into importance, and *its peculiarities are those of our present English*, which is *vastly more northern (Scandinavian)* in its roots and forms than its predecessor the Old South-English! We hope our linguists will devote their attention to this interesting subject; it is a field which will yield a rich harvest to the patient and intelligent cultivator, and it alone can explain the laws under which our beautiful early and middle English were developed.

A certain school, blinded by prejudice, reckons all this evidence as nugatory. They call the "Northumberland" infinitive in *a* a "Frisic" form, the Frisic a "German" type "weakened" by a "Northernism," and consequently the whole pure "German." Can monstrous theorising go further? Wonderful Frieslanders, thus to change the tongue of some millions of hardy settlers!

But they must have done more. They must, at the same time, have changed the mother-speech of half Denmark! In the fourth century, when the emigration to England began, the Jutes and Angles had not yet followed the other northern tribes in their peculiarities—IF *these were adopted by them so early*—of a *passive* form and a *post-article*, while they agreed with them in forming the infinitive in *a*, all three exactly the marks of the Frisic dialect. Nay, even at this moment, while the Danish islands have partially accepted or developed the passive and still more commonly the post-article, West-Denmark (North and South Jutland) have not yet adopted these two characteristics. Only here and there, in certain old-fashioned phrases, we find traces of the infinitive in *n*, a hint that it may have existed, at least as a parallel form, in other northern dialects than our own and the Gothic. Is then the immense peninsula of Jutland "Frisic," or is it quite German? Why, they speak as good Danish there as in any part of the monarchy, rather better, although the capital calls it a dialect. The Danish islander says "huse*t*" and "kalde" (pronounced "kalle"); the Jutlander and the Englishman say "ā hous" and "kall," "a house" and "call." Is this a proof of "Germanism?" If so, it is one of the newest.

But there is another way of proving "Anglo-Saxon" to be "German." One distinctive mark of Northernism

is the sound *th* (þ, ð); another is the sound *w* (ƿ), both originally represented by *Rune-letters* unknown to the Latin alphabet. The former, or *th*, still flourishes in Sweden and Norway, but only in local dialects; in Denmark, Iceland, the Feroes, &c. and England it is *universal*. This being the case, it is quietly ignored by the German party. But the other, or *w*, which is still more uncommon in Sweden and Norway than the *th*, has lost ground also in Denmark, so that it is now not heard in the islands. In Jutland, however, and England it is still *universal*. Here something *might* be done. Accordingly, the later German school (which has no scruples in politics or philology), simply *changes* the "Anglo-Saxon" *w* into the German letter *v*, though with what powers we are not told, a letter *altogether unknown to our forefathers*, and which it is nearly certain *they could not pronounce!* Its introduction has resulted from a later development in our language, as is that of the letter *z*, &c. But in this manner a vast number of words and forms have been brought to offer a surprising similarity to the "great German tongue."

In one word, the North and South German theory, and the assumptions founded upon it, are utterly untenable and untrue, and are an insult to our nationality and our scholarship. Every language has a number of peculiarities in its own bosom, some explicable, others not so; some pre-historic archaisms pointing to the oldest east, others modern speech-laws; some local, others clannish; some very interesting, and others mere vulgarisms and corruptions; and our own as well as the other Northern languages (though they all show a certain mysterious organic development, according to fixed laws of change and transition which are always going on, and which will ultimately bring them all to nearly the same level, from the rich terminations and clear letter-changes of the olden North to the shorn but still stately Swedish, the broad but old-fashioned Norwegian dialects, the still more levelled and weakened Danish, and the crumbling and wave-worn forms of Jutland and our own island—a wondrous many-coloured speech-belt, whose links glide imperceptibly into each other) have distinctions within their own sphere of far more philological and philosophical weight than has hitherto been supposed, some of them not less curious and important than the "passive," the "post-article," and the "infinitive in *a*." The way in which tribes and tongues melt into each other is one of the most charming and instructive of all modern studies, and will engage an increasing share of future critical investigation. But certain great landmarks remain; there is a morality in these things as in those of higher moment. There is no language in the world so like that of the poetic Edda (notwithstanding its late date as a written document) as our own Old-English. Down to the Conquest (which so immensely revolutionised everything, and after which the court, the schools, the landholders, the clergy, the magistrates, and the poets spoke only Norman French,) we were always reckoned with the "northern" nations, and required no interpreter for mutual intercourse with them; while the originally northern character of our first English population was only strengthened by the immense swarms of Norwegians, with whom were many Swedes, and people from Denmark Proper (then called "Danes," because their land had now got unity and its present name), who occupied *half England* from the time of Alfred to that of Canute, and by the blood of the Normans themselves, who were only later offshoots from "Old Norway."

It is not our meaning, by these remarks, to open up any animosity against Germany and the Germans. Why should we? We are all brethren, we are all "Indo-Europeans," members of that famous stock of free folk-tribes from the Scandinavian to the Switzer Alps, whose exploits and great men have filled so large a portion of the world's history from the days of Cæsar to our own, and who have reinvigorated Europe by Teutonic maxims and institutions. But the *German* nationality is not ours; certainly, *its* faults are not *our* faults. Their speech is not ours; their body, and mind, and soul, and tendencies are far from being ours, which are altogether cast in the *Northern* mould, in our own opinion one much purer and more noble. The Greek and Latin tribes were both

"Phrygian;" but no Hellene would allow himself to be called a Roman, except by the right of conquest. Though the descendant of the Angles, therefore, respects every nationality, and though he loves the Kelt and the German with more than common warmth,—for Keltic blood is richly mingled with our own, and the Germans are our cousins as well as neighbours — he remains an Englishman. As a people, we are an independent race, of ancient Northern extraction, and speaking a Northern tongue; but with a sufficient per-centage of German, and French, and Keltic, and Spanish, and Low-country, and Italian both blood and words among us to consolidate the whole into one golden glittering mass, more malleable and useful for that very alloy. Our nearest home-land is Denmark; our furthest kin-land is Germany. Blood is thicker than water. Let us cleave to our own. Let us not "Germanize." It will not be to our profit.

Centuries ago we were *English*, and our language was *English undefiled*. The pedantry and affectation of the last two centuries have changed us into "Anglo-Saxons," and "Anglo-Saxonized" our ancient mother-tongue. But this last word is too long for common use, and the nearest contraction is "Saxon." Accordingly, since the time of Sharon Turner, whose "History of the Anglo-Saxons" has been of such use among us, we have advanced a great step. Now we hear of nothing but "Saxon," and "Saxonism." Our greatest Northern scholar, Mr. Kemble, publishes his admirable "*Saxons* in England" (in itself an impossible absurdity, if people could but see it), and so on with other writers. Nay, even such words as "Saxondom" are now being created and popularly used as the name of the "Merry England" of our forefathers! But "Saxon" is a vulgar synonym for "German," and accordingly this term is making way fast of late. Our people and our language, our nationality, and our long line of glories are being rapidly transferred to a race with whom we have no peculiar connection, and whose qualities are not such as to make any amalgamation desirable. Let us speak out. Let us do our duty by our holiest inheritance: let us guard it from the hands of invaders!

The simplest, and commonest, and most suitable term for our old tongue is Old English.

This being admitted, the whole is very easy:

* 1.	A.D.	550—1150.	*Old English.*	(Anglo-Saxon.)
2.	„	1150—1350.	*Early English.*	(Semi-Saxon.)
3.	„	1350—1550.	*Middle English.*	(First English.)
4.	„	1550—1852.	*New English.*	(Later English.)

If these divisions are not exact or numerous enough, we can make others or more. If we wish to treat of Old North-English, or Old South-English, of Northumbrian, or Mercian, or Kentish, we can do so. If we please to investigate the dialects county-wise there is nothing to hinder us. But let us shield and perpetuate the shining name of our own noble speech—the English! God has given us and it a wonderful part to play in the civilization and Christianization of the world. Let us do it with full knowledge of our national independence and our Northern origin. Let us march under our own banners, not ashamed of the name which we and our fair but mighty-limbed language have borne, from the time when the Jute-land, Kent, first bowed to Christ, down to the present increasing zeal and splendour of the English Catholic church among us. Of all foreign yokes, those of "Romanism" and "Saxonism" are most impertinent, hurtful, unnecessary, and degrading. Of a "Gallic" tyrant no party among us is afraid!

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* These dates are of course only approximative, and must be further checked by the character of the transcript, and the locality of the author. One district may often preserve forms a century or two more archaic than another; and the courtier will use a far newer dialect than a contemporaneous satirist addressing the peasant.

CONTEMPORARY NOTES FOR A HISTORY OF ENGLAND BETWEEN 1659 AND 1672.

Mr. Urban,

AMONG the Additional MSS. in the British Museum are two folio volumes relating to public and domestic affairs in London from 1659 to 1672. The volumes are numbered 10,116 and 10,117, and they were acquired for the Museum at Mr. Heber's sale in Feb. 1836, when they were sold as lot 1,113. On the fly-leaf of the first volume is "*Stamford*, 1693," that is, Thomas Grey second Earl of Stamford, who succeeded his grandfather in the earldom in 1673, and died 1720. The title given to the two volumes, in the same hand as the rest of the writing, is as follows:—

Mercurius Politicus Redivivus
or
A Collection of the most materiall occurances
and Transactions in Publick affaires
Since Anno Dni 1659 untill
[the 28 March 1672]
Serueing as an Annuall Diurnall for
future Satisfaction and Informacon
Together with a Table prefixed Alphabetically
Compiled, Expressing of, and directing to
the most remarkable Passages
therein contayned.
Being Vacancyes improued
By Thomas Rugge.

Of the writer Thomas Rugge I have not been able to discover more than what he himself tells us (vol. i. 164 a): "So much for Covent Garden, where I have lived about fourteen years."

Dr. Lingard had seen the volumes, and doubtless availed himself of some portions of the curious particulars they contain. Certain passages too are included in the Handbook for London (which bears the name of the writer of this letter); but I am not aware that any other authors than Dr. Lingard and myself have ever made public any part of their valuable information. When I read the volumes in February, 1848, I made certain "notes" from them for future use. Some of the notes are in full, and in the spelling of the author; others are brief extracts and references in modern spelling. Such as they are, they are sent to Mr. Urban. It would have been easy to have annotated them from Pepys, Evelyn, and other sources of information; but they run of themselves, I fear, to greater length than you will have columns to spare for their insertion. Yours, &c.

Peter Cunningham.

Coffee—Tea—Chocolate.

And theire ware also att this time [1659] a Turkish drink to be sould almost in eury street, called Coffee, and another kind of drink called Tee, and also a drink called Chacolate, which was a very harty drink. (fol. 33 a.)

Statues in Whitehall Garden.

About this time theire was a cooke that liued by the pallace gate, Westmester, that in sermon time went into Whithall garden, and w^th^ him carried a smiths great hamer: hee brake theire those goodly statues of brass and marble which report said they were the neatlest made and the best workmanship in Europe, in a half an howers time did aboue 500^l^ worth of hurt. (fol. 33 b.)

Apprentices.

Apprentices curious (p. 36). Soldiers called "Lobsters" (p. 37).

Temple Bar.

Att this time [Dec. 1659] the gates of Temple Barr was sett upon their hengies againe, that was taken down [5 Dec. fol. 48 b] by Colonel Hewson's redd coates. (fol. 46 a.)

Lambeth and Wimbledon House.

And another jeering book was called the Humble Petition of Charles Fleetwood, late a soulder, but fooled out of his generallship; and another as if it came from Lord Lambertt, that hee was very sorrow that he had noe more honesty nor wite then to turne out of doores the parlement on the 13 day of October, and desired that the parliment would lett him see once againe Wimbleton house and the queenes pictures, and that it was his wiues fault, like a cuckloe as he was, that hee should be thus wimbled out of his house, that had such a good right to itt as hee had, better than queene Mary had at this time, and y^e^ like. (fol. 48 a.)

Earl of Chesterfield kills Young Wooly.

Janvary the 17. The Earle of Chesterfeild and Doctor Woolyes son, of Hamersmith, had a quarile about a mare of eighteene pounds price; the quarrell would not be reconciled, insomuch that a chalange passes betweene them; they fought

a duell on the backside of Mr. Colbbus house att Kensinton, where the Earle and hee had severall passes; the Earle wounded him in two places, and would faine have then ended, but the stuborneness and pride of harte Mr. Wooley would not giue ouer, the next passe was killed on the spote. The Earle fled to Chelsey and theire took water and escaped. The jurey found it chance medely.* (fol. 49 b.)

EFFIGY IN SNOW.

Colonel Hewson set up in snow in Fleet S^t^. (48 b.)

RHYME ABOUT MONK.

Rhyme about Monk. (50 b.)

WATERMEN'S PETITION.

Watermen's pet^n^ ag^t^ Hackney Coachmen. (53 a.)

MONK'S LODGINGS.

Gen^l^ Monk lodged in 1659 at the Three Tuns Tav. by Guildhall Gate. (58 a.)

PRAISE GOD BAREBONES.

Praise God Barebones, a leatherseller in Fleet Street. (59 a.)

CHAS. I. STATUE IN ROYAL EXCHANGE.

Then [March 1659-60] the wrightinge in golden letters that was ingraved under the statue of Charles the First, king of England, in the Royall Exchange, the writing was thus—Exit Tyrannus, Regum Ultimus Anno Libertatis Angliæ Anno Domini 1648, Jan. 30—was washed out by a kind of painter, who in the daytime raised a lader, and with a pot and brush washed the writing quit out, threw down his pot and brush, and said it should neuer doe him any more seruice, in regard it had the honour to put out rebell's hand wrightinge out of the wall; came downe, took away his ladder, not a word said to him, and by whose order it was not then knowne. (77 a.)

ROYAL BADGE.

[1659-60] Seuerall wattermen wore those badges that they wore in the time of king Charles the first's dayes. (82 b.)

MONK.—STAGE-PLAYS.

13 April, 1660. His Excellency, with the Council of State, dined att one of the halls in London; and now by this time haueing dined at 9 of the cheefest halls in London; and att every hall there was after dinner a kind of stage-play and many pretty anticks; some, the Cittizen and Soldier; others, the Country Tom and Citty Dicke. Att many halls were dancing and singing, many shapes and ghostes and the like, and all to please his Excellency the Lord Generall. (85 b).

SIGNS OF THE RESTORATION.

13 April, 1660. Also many gentlemen that had been afraid to appear in London, but was fain to hide themselves in France and Holland and other places, appeared openly in the streets here in London and in other places where formerly they did not durst appear. (fol. 86 a.)

DO.—BURNING THE RUMP.

18 April, 1660. At this day the picture of King Charles the Second was often printed and sett up in houses without the least molestation, for whereas it was almost a hanging matter so to do. The Rump Parliament was so hated and jeered that butchers' boys would say, will you buy any parliament rumps and kidneys? and it was a very ordinary thing to see little children to make a fier in the streets and burn Rumps. (87 a.)

THE KING PROCLAIMED.

8 May, 1660. His Maj^y^ was proclaimed in Westminster and London. Description of (91–2.) "All the bells in the city rang. Bow bells could not be heard for the noise of the people." (92 b.)

BANISHED LORDS RECALLED.—PEOPLE INHABITING WHITEHALL TURNED OUT.

14 May, 1660. The Lords passed a vote for calling in all those lords as had formerly been exempted for siding with the late King. The Scotch colours were taken down at Westminster Hall that were taken at Dunbar and Worcester fight. (93 b.) The people that lived in Whitehall in the Protector's days, and in the Rump Parliament's time of sitting, are all turned out, and likewise at St. James's and Somerset House. (93 b.)

THE KING'S GOODS.—OLIVER CROMWELL'S WIFE.

14 May, 1660. Information was given to the Council of State that several of His Majesty's goods were kept at Foutier's warehouse, near the Three Cranes in Thames Street, for the use of Mistress Eliz. Cromwell, wife of Oliver Cromwell, sometime called Protector, and then the councill ordered that persons be appointed to view them, and seventeen carts load of rich house stuff was taken from thence and brought to Whitehall, from whence they were stolen. (95 a.)

DR. CLARGES KNIGHTED.

His Majesty conferred the honour of

* See Pepys, 17 Jany. 1659-60. The retired house immediately fronting the palace gates in High street, Kensington, is still called "Colby House."

knighthood upon Dr. Clarges, he being sent by the general to wait upon His Majesty with a letter from his excellency to His Majy. (95 b.)

Maidens' Petition to appear in White.

Divers maidens, in behalf of themselves and others, presented a petition to the lord mayor of London, wherein they pray his lordship to grant them leave and liberty to meet his Majy in the day of his passing through the city, and that they would all be clad alike in white waistcoats and crimson petticoats, and other ornaments of triumph. (96 a.)

Cromwell's Horses and Coach to be sent to the Mews.

The house ordered all such judges as sate upon the king's death be secured, and that the seven horses of Oliver Cromwell and all such horses of his be secured, and the great coach of his be carried to the Mews. (96 b.)

29 May. Entry of the king described.

30 May. Mr. John Adler's firework in St. Martin's-lane, near New-street end. He is knighted by the King.

Effigy of Cromwell.

June. In this month the effigy of the protector Oliver Cromwell was hanged up in a halter in a window at Whitehall; it stood for one whole day, but, by order from His Majesty, it was taken down.

The King's Chaplains.

June. Several Presbyterian ministers sworn in His Majs chaplains.

Late King's Goods.

June. Now the goods of his late Majesty and now present King was brought into Whitehall, and laid down in the jewel office, which place was appointed to receive them. There you might have seen carpets, hangings, pictures, medals, inscriptions, and pieces of art, rich beds, curtleins, and vallances come in helter skelter. Many that had bought goods of His Majesty, on purpose that at his return they might be restored, brought into the jewel office all such. (103 b.)

Charles II. at Copt Hall.

June. His Majs at dinner at the Earl of Middlesex's house at Copt Hall. (103 b.)

Execution of Charles I.

June. One Payne was apprehended that he was the man that cut the late King's head off. (104 b.)

Charles II. sups at Mr. Fritswell's.

July. In this month His Majy supped at Mr. Fritswell's, in Chandos-street, Covent-garden.

Battles of Dunbar and Preston.

July. All the Scotch colours that was taken at Dunbar fight in Scotland, and all the colours taken at Preston fight, was, by order of parlt, taken down, and the iron supports that held them, in order to have them laid in a place of obscurity. (109 a.)

Westminster Abbey.

July. And likewise the effigy of a captain that gave his estate to the House of Commons many years ago, that was placed in the abbey near the door out of the churchyard, over agt King-street, was taken down, and the ingraven work washed out. (109 a.)

Signs in Streets.

July. Since the King came into England almost in every street is the sign of the King's Head, and, in many places, the sign of General Monk's Head. (109 b.)

Plate from Plymouth presented to the King.

July. From Plymouth there was presented to the King, by the hands of the Right Hon. Sir William Morris, one of His Majs principal Secs of State, and Govr of Plyth, a present of plate, which was very curious workmanship. Among the rest was a fountain carved with rare and curious figures. Out of the top perfumed fire did appear, small pipes at the sides that sweet waters gushed forth very pleasant to the beholders of it. The King very well pleased at the sight of it. (109 b.)

Dress.

July. In this month came up a fashion that women did wear satin and taffety gloves, and men silver band strings; but the silver band strings did take but little fancy. (112 b.)

Royal Exchange Statues.

Sept. In this month in the Royal Exchange, London, there was erected the famous statues of Charles the First and also of Charles the Second, most nobly cut in marble. (116 b.)

Westminster Abbey.

Sept. Now in Westminster all statues or figures or inscriptions that was sett up either by the Protector or in his dayes, or before or since these troubles, or any that was of the Protector's own effigies, or tokens or signes of him, was quite washed out, and in the places of them as if they never had been. (117.)

(*To be continued.*)

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

What is "Treasure Trove?"—Fresh Observations on the Roman Wall, by the Rev. J. C. Bruce—Line of the Roman Road from the Humber to York—A Visit to Herbaldown Hospital and Canterbury Cathedral, by Albert Way, Esq.—The term "Bridge" applied to Landing-Places—Mrs. Joan Whitrow of Twickenham.

What is "Treasure Trove"?

Mr. Urban,—What is very properly termed "the mischievous operation of the Law of Treasure Trove in Scotland" (in your last Magazine, p. 392,) is equally baneful in England, and sometimes leads to quarrels and disputes, or to the destruction or reinterment of curious pieces of antiquity, accidentally discovered, to prevent their falling into the hands of some party who in the opinion of the finder has no fair claim to them, though he may have a legal one.

It is a subject upon which I think there is much misconception, and, though I do not profess to be so well acquainted with it as to be able to settle all questions to which it may give rise, I am willing to suppose that I may be able to clear away some of the difficulties attending it.

The misconception to which I have referred pervades as well the claimants of treasure trove as the discoverers, all of whom have an undefined notion that in some way or other all articles of antiquity found in the earth belong as of right to the lord of the manor within which the articles are found. But that is not the case. It is not every solitary coin or every vase found in the earth that belongs either to the Crown or the lord of the manor as Treasure Trove, although no owner may be found for it. Such things are often not treasure at all; and it will perhaps assist the inquiry if I endeavour to ascertain as a preliminary what is treasure.

Johnson defines treasure to be "wealth hoarded, riches accumulated." Webster defines it to be "wealth accumulated, particularly a stock or store of money in reserve—a great quantity of anything collected for future use;" and in corroboration of treasure meaning a large accumulation we find in the Scripture History of Egypt that the Israelites built treasure cities for Pharoah.—Exodus, i. 11. The words "treasury," as a place of deposit, and "treasurer," as the person having the care of treasure, also imply quantity or accumulation.

The word treasure therefore appears to be sufficiently defined as meaning "an accumulation of things valuable"; and now for "Treasure Trove," or "treasure found," particularly in its legal sense.

Coke in his Third Institute says, "Treasure Trove is when a man finds coin, or plate, or gold, or silver, the owner whereof is not known: then it belongs to the King. If it is found in the ground, a wall, or other place, so it may belong to another, by prescription, or the King's grant. But it is said not to be Treasure Trove *if it be other metal than gold or silver;* or if it be found upon the land and not under ground, in a wall, &c., nor if the owner can be known, though the owner be dead."

According to Coke's definition, therefore, nothing but articles of gold or silver can be the subject of Treasure Trove; and consequently vases, statues, ancient weapons, and other articles of that description, delightful to the eyes of the antiquary, cannot be Treasure Trove, and consequently cannot legally be claimed by the crown, or by a lord of a manor, the crown's presumed grantee.

That narrows the question of what is Treasure Trove very materially, but that is not all. Cowell in his Interpreter confines Treasure Trove to "money *deposited* at a period beyond memory, and of which the owner is unknown."

The result of these authorities is that treasure trove consists of money or articles of gold or silver in quantity, deposited or placed by the owner with a view to its safety, *and with the intention of recovering it in future*, and afterwards found in its place of concealment. Cowell's term *deposited* can have no other meaning than a placing *in situ* with a future object.

That Treasure Trove must be something of value is evident from the course which is marked out for the finder to pursue. Thus Comyns in his Digest says, "He who finds treasure ought to give notice thereof to the king's bailiff, &c. or coroner; and the coroner may inquire of the treasure found, and by whom." That is, that the coroner by a jury shall inquire whether any owner can be found, if not, then whether the articles found be treasure, and whether they belong to the crown or the lord, so as to give to each his right. Now it would be perfect nonsense to suppose that when a man finds an ancient vase, or a shield, or other single article, or even a few articles of antiquity, they must of necessity have

been placed there by the owner with a view to safety, and with the intention of recovery for future use, and that the coroner should be called upon to investigate the right to them by a jury. The duty of the coroner evidently applies to masses of property found under circumstances and of value to render it worth the notice of the State, in the absence of all knowledge of the real owner; and, as the coroner's duty applies to all cases of treasure trove, it follows that to constitute treasure trove the property must be found in quantity and of value.

I will therefore presume, as clearly resulting from what I have said, that to constitute Treasure Trove these several things are necessary. *There must be a casual finding of gold or silver, in such quantity and in such a situation as to indicate a purposed placing of it there by some person now unknown, for concealment and safety, and with a view of reclaiming it at a future time.* If any one of these ingredients are absent, the articles found are not Treasure Trove.

If I am right in this definition of Treasure Trove, and I think I am, the question is brought within a very narrow compass. Matters of antiquity are not usually found in close heaps, but generally scattered about; and sometimes without any apparent connexion with each other, being often indeed things of a very opposite description. Articles so found are not Treasure Trove, or treasure at all; and it will materially lessen the difficulty, and perhaps prevent disputes, if when discoveries are made parties will quietly ask themselves, Are these things of gold or silver? Are there many, or are they of a kind to constitute treasure? Or are they few, or not of such a kind? Are they found scattered or together? and, if the latter, do they appear to have been purposely placed where they have been found for concealment and safety, or do they appear to have been lost, or to have got there by some other means than purposed concealment?

Answers to these questions will generally determine the rights of the parties, for if the articles found be not treasure they belong to the owner of the soil, &c. in which they have been found.

But if any doubt be entertained then comes the next step, that is the inquiry by the King's bailiff or by the coroner.

A lord of a manor does not, merely as such, possess a legal right to seize upon things found within his manor, even though they be in his opinion Treasure Trove, without inquisition found before the King's bailiff, or the coroner. The right to all such property is originally in the crown, and can only vest in the lord of a manor by grant from the crown. It is true very few such grants can be produced, and in such cases, if the lord claims, it is by prescription, which presumes a grant. To support a prescription the lord would have to prove that on past occasions his claim to Treasure Trove had been conceded, or substantiated on occasions of inquiry, and that in most cases would be a matter much more difficult than lords of manors in general may consider.

It therefore behoves lords of manors, before making a claim, to consider well whether the articles claimed are treasure trove or not, and if they are, how far a claim as lord of the manor can be supported; a claim which if made and not established may do the lord more injury, as regards his other manorial rights, than the value of the disputed treasure trove; and they should always bear in mind that they are not, under even the most favourable circumstances, legally justified in taking possession of any disputed articles claimed as Treasure Trove until a jury by their verdict shall have established their right.

I shall be happy if what I have written has the effect of rendering the question of Treasure Trove a little better understood.

Yours, &c. J. R.

Fresh Observations on the Roman Wall,

By the Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, M.A. author of the Account of "The Roman Wall, 1851."

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, April 15.

Mr. Urban,—I have just returned from a re-investigation of the great Roman Barrier in this neighbourhood, accompanied (as often previously) by a friend well acquainted with the peculiarities of Roman masonry, William Kell, esq. town-clerk of Gateshead. In the course of my ramble, I have picked up some scraps of information, which may be acceptable to your antiquarian readers.

Roman Way-side Watch-Tower at Bewcastle.—The station at Bewcastle is placed upon a slightly elevated platform at the bottom of a valley through which the small river Kirkbeck flows. There can be little doubt that it was planted here to guard the Maiden Way, which crosses the valley on its path to the Scotish border. As the station is situated in the low ground, the prospect is very limited towards both north and south. The hill to the north of the station

is called Pelaw Hill. Here stands a farm-house, which was formerly a border fortress or peel. We may readily suppose that in Roman times it was the site of a look-out or beacon-tower connected with the station.

The Maiden Way is but doubtfully traceable in the northern vicinage of the camp; but southwards the remains of it are distinctly visible for a considerable distance, as it crosses the high grounds of Side Fell and Gillilee's Beacon. Under the guidance of the incumbent of the parish, we tracked the interesting work. When first met with, it is only to be distinguished by the "trail" of the stones which have composed it, most of the neighbouring fences having been made at its expence. For nearly a quarter of a mile it is in a perfect state, which is the more remarkable as all the neighbouring ground is a peaty bog.

After crossing the crown of the hill we came to what is undoubtedly the foundation of a Roman watch-tower. It stands close by the edge of the road on its western side. It is eighteen feet square, and has walls four feet thick. The doorway seems to have been on its north side. Its walls are formed of regular masonry; the stones possessing the characteristics of those uniformly employed in constructing the stations on the line of the Roman wall. If the rubbish were removed the building would probably stand five feet high. No one who is familiar with the masonry of the wall-district can for a moment doubt that it is of Roman construction. On the Watling-street—the Roman road which twenty miles to the east of this intersects the mural region from north to south—some traces of wayside towers have been noticed; but none, I believe, to be at all compared with this in distinctness. The Romans have had a more thorough grasp of the Lower Isthmus than we are apt to imagine. Besides the wall, which merely formed the base line of their operations, and the stations to the north and south of it, to intercept the progress of an enemy in either direction, there seems reason to believe that picket camps were planted on advanced points and beacon-towers stationed on the most elevated summits. The watch-tower which I have now described has a very extensive prospect in every direction except the north. The line of the wall is distinctly in view all the way from Sewingshields to the Solway. Signals could therefore be communicated with the stations of Borcovicus, Æsica, Amboglanna, and others to the west. The Maiden Way, in its progress south, is full in view for miles. Even now its track can be clearly made out, as after having crossed the wall it boldly ascends the heathy heights of Knaresdale.

On the western slope of the hill on which this Roman turret stands are some earthworks which we took to be temporary camps. They are of limited size, and may have been occupied by the troops whilst superintending the construction of the road.

Bewcastle Men.—Traditional stories often outlive the manners they depict. The following anecdote is still told in the north country. A stranger visiting Bewcastle noticed that the tombstones in the churchyard commemorated the decease of females only, and expressing his astonishment to a woman who accompanied him as his guide, received the response, most feelingly uttered, "Oh, Sir! they're a' buried at that weary Caerl (Carlisle)!" The fit of grief being over, the visitor elicited from her the startling information that every "mother's son" of the district was sooner or later hanged at the border city. At the union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland the hardy warriors of the "debateable land" could not at once betake themselves to the occupations of quiet industry; and, as the best substitute for the practices of war, addicted themselves to sheep and horse stealing, crimes at that time punishable with death. The little intercourse which we had with the rustics whom we met upon the road convinced us that a vast moral change had been effected upon the district since the days of border warfare. To every question which we put we received a distinct and satisfactory answer, expressed in language which even a southern might understand. Still we felt curious to know what the testimony of the churchyard was as to the character of past generations. It was most satisfactory, and proved that the anecdote in question, if not altogether a calumny, refers to a very remote period. Many of the tombstones commemorate the departure (no doubt in a natural way, for when you say of a man that he died you do not mean that he was hanged) of persons whose youth was spent in the latter part of the seventeenth century. For example there is one to George Nixon, who died 1732-3, aged 83 years; another to Thomas Nixon, who died in 1719, aged 26; one to Francis Forester, who died in 1760 at the age of 72; one to Thomas Armstrong, who died in 1728, aged 77; and another to Adam Routledge, who in 1728 died at the age of 54 years. Let no one henceforward say that the men of Bewcastle do not come to an honest death. Besides observing that the names of these parties are regular border designations, the reader will perhaps note the age to which most

of them attained. Notwithstanding the severity of the climate the Waste of Bewcastle is not inimical to health. The incumbent, the Rev. John Maughan, told us that he had occasion three or four years ago to send to the Registrar General of Health a return of the deaths in his parish during the preceding ten years, when it appeared that three-fourths of the people contained in the roll had attained an age of upwards of sixty years.

A Second Lateral Gateway in the Station of Amboglanna, Birdoswald.—The stationary camps on the line of the Roman wall are constructed very much upon one uniform plan. Amongst other things, they seem to have been provided with a gateway in the centre, or near it, of each side. The gateways are usually double; a pillar of strong masonry separating the entrance into two parts. Each part has been closed by folding doors, as is proved by the pivot-holes which remain.* When the eastern and western gateways of Birdoswald were recently exposed by Mr. Potter, some surprise was expressed that they should consist of only a single portal. The reason of this is now made apparent. There are two distinct gateways in the eastern side, and also probably in the western. The farm-tenant, requiring stones to build a fence (so we were informed on the spot) began to remove the loose materials which incumbered the eastern wall of the station. The result of his operations has been to display a gateway in a most satisfactory state of preservation. It is situated as far from the north wall of the station as that formerly discovered is from the south (68 yards) while there is a space of about 60 yards between them. This gateway, as well as that formerly discovered on the same side, and that already explored on the western side, as also each of the portals of the south gateway, which is double, is about 11 feet wide. The masonry of this gateway stands nearly six feet high; the pillars which form the jambs of the gate are, as usual, composed of stones of cyclopean character: several voussoirs and a springer lie upon the ground, thereby proving that the gateway has been spanned by an arch. It would seem also as if a separate opening had been provided for foot passengers, for a large stone with a semicircular cutting in it, two feet wide, has been found, which may have been used as the arched heading of such a passage.

It is most satisfactory to know that the farmer has procured a sufficiency of stones for his purpose without disturbing one *in situ*. For the first time probably since the Romans abandoned Britain the wants of the rural population have contributed to the advancement of our knowledge. The party deserves all praise for the intelligence which he has exhibited in his operations.—Yours, &c.

John Collingwood Bruce.

Line of the Roman Road from the Humber to York.

Mr. Urban,—An unthought-of auxiliary appears in the field of antiquarian research. The modern agriculturist's underdrainer may cut through the course of some concealed iter, strike against the foundation of a once splendid villa, or even reveal the real site of a long misplaced Roman station. A discovery of that kind has been made in this neighbourhood during the late winter, which I request permission to place on record in the pages of your valuable Magazine, for the information of future antiquaries.

The level of some underdrains about to be cut for the improvement of land lately added to his estate by George Baron, esq. of Drewton Manor, required the channel of the brook (provincially called Drewton Beck) to be lowered about two feet. This lowering brought to light one portion of the long-inquired-after line of Roman road from Brough (supposed to be the ancient Petuaria) on the shore of the Humber, to Eboracum. The discovery was first made at about twenty-two yards to the east of a bridge lately built over that brook; and a very little beyond the first mile-stone from South Cave, on the turnpike road from that place to Market Weighton; which road, here at least, runs parallel with the Roman way, and points nearly north from the Humber. Within two feet of the surface of the ground, at the above-named distance from the bridge, the workmen had to dig through a stratum of hard substance, which they describe as similar to concrete, of the width of from five to seven yards, and of the thickness of some six inches. When questioned, the labourers were quite certain as to there being no natural vein, but artificial, and formed by gravel and other materials. The same stratum was cut through on digging some of the underdrains. It was traced by the proprietor about seventy yards in advance northwards, at the depth

* In our review of the Account of the Roman Wall published by our Correspondent, we extracted his view of the West Portal of Amboglanna. See our Magazine for Feb. 1851, p. 154.—*Edit.*

of four feet below the surface, which is there rising ground. A few years since it was traced still further in advance, in the garden before Kettlethorpe (or rather Keldthorpe) farmhouse. And, if I am not under mistake, it may be traced, still more northerly, on the crown of the hill, near the Keldthorpe turnpike.

A denarius of Antoninus Pius was found in the above-mentioned garden not long since, and is now in possession of an inhabitant of the neighbourhood; and coins, and other Roman relics, have been found within late years near to Drewton Manor. The lid of a small urn was this winter brought to light on levelling some ground in the close, which was then underdrained.

Some three or four years ago an old road was discovered at a little depth below the surface, running through a small field (or garth, as is the provincial name), belonging to a cottage, then recently built by Henry Good, about half a quarter of a mile to the east of South Cave, on the Beverley road. It runs south and north, pointing to the Humber, and towards Drewton.

It is a singular fact that this discovery at Drewton should be contemporary with what, if not a discovery, is a local tradition, brought to notice by the concluding Ordnance survey of this district.

About a mile to the west of the south end of Market Weighton, on the Cliffe road, a small occupation lane, called Short Lane, turns at nearly a right angle to the north. Through two fields on the west of that lane a ridge is very perceptible; and at the ditch of the fence which divides those two fields a section is very evident through a gravelly stratum of the width of some six yards and thickness of six inches, about a foot below the surface. This section may be some forty yards to the north of the Cliffe road. To the east, or north east, of Short Lane, the same ridge may be traced, pointing directly to a farm-house belonging to the Honourable Charles Langdale, and now tenanted by Robert Kelsey. This house stands only a few yards north of the road leading to the "River Head." It is confessedly built on the stratum, which is about a foot and a half below the surface of the land, and can be traced, in a northerly direction, through three fields of this farm, by the different growth of the crops. It has, likewise, been repeatedly cut through on the forming of underdrains by the present occupier.

At the end of Kelsey's land the slight ridge points still northerly to the Mile House on the Holme road, west of Market Weighton. I cannot learn that it has been traced through the intervening fields; but at the Mile House (on the opposite side of the road) is some appearance of a ridge, pointing in the direction of Thorpe-in-the-Street.

About half a quarter of a mile, or not so much, east of the line between Robert Kelsey's house and the Mile House, is a field on the "Clark Lane," west of Market Weighton, known by the name of the Stockington Keld Close. Here, of course, is a spring, now covered over; and in one part of this close several Roman coins have been found. I gathered up bits of scoria of iron, and small fragments of common brown urns or cups, on this land, in March 1852. It may be well to add that a close to the east of Brough is proverbially fertile in Roman coins. I never heard of any valuable coins found there. Those found at Weighton are chiefly of the lower empire.

The Drewton discovery has yet to be connected with the ridge on which Robert Kelsey's farmhouse is built, and even with "the Roman Riggs" on Houghton Moor: no easy matter through inclosures which have been long under the ploughshare. I shall merely observe that the line is sufficiently direct, and that tradition favours this lower route to Derventio (Stamford Bridge), and so on to York, rather than the higher line conjectured by Drake in his Eboracum. It is possible that may have been a vicinal way, pointing to Malton, and joining an iter from Eboracum to the German Ocean.

In conclusion, let it be borne in memory that the grand iter from Eboracum to Lindum proceeded by the stations of Legeolium, Danum, and Agelocum: very fine remains of which road used to be evident for some distance to the north of Robin Hood's Well, on the old great north road. It is possible, therefore, that the iter between York and the Humber might be little more than a trackway, improved and adapted for military use. Still there are evident traces of Roman occupation through this neighbourhood. E. W. S.

Near South Cave, Yorkshire, March 26th, 1852.

Herbaldown Hospital, near Canterbury: and Sculptures on the South Porch of Canterbury Cathedral.

Mr. Urban,—Your readers who are familiar with the description given by Erasmus of his pilgrimage to Canterbury, —either in the original, or in the English version recently published, with so many interesting illustrations, by Mr. John Gough Nichols,—will remember the incident which occurred soon after Ogygius

and his fellow-traveller Gratian (Erasmus and Dean Colet) had quitted the shrine of Saint Thomas on their return to London. They had scarcely proceeded a mile on their journey when they found themselves in a road at once very hollow and narrow, with banks so steep and abrupt on either side that escape was impossible. At this spot, on the left side of the road, was a hospital for a few aged men; one of whom was constantly on the watch for passing travellers, and, when he saw any approach, he immediately ran out, sprinkling holy water, and exhibiting the upper part of a shoe, which he called the shoe of Saint Thomas. It was bound with a brazen rim, and set with a piece of glass resembling a jewel. The pilgrims were expected to salute this relic with a kiss, and to bestow some small alms for the privilege.

This hospital is clearly identified, as Mr. J. G. Nichols has shown, with that still existing at Herbaldown. It was founded for lazars, almost a century before the time of Becket, by Archbishop Lanfranc; and, as Mr. Nichols has suggested, it is not a little remarkable that, while the lordly monasteries of Canterbury, with their invaluable riches, were swept away shortly after the visit of Erasmus, this humble hospital, which he mentions with something like contempt, is still, after the lapse of three centuries, remaining in peace by the road-side.

During a recent visit to Canterbury I followed the course of Gratian and Ogygius. The hospital has been rebuilt. The church of St. Nicholas is in considerable decay; but the chancel has been divided off with a wooden partition, and made very decent with open seats and a new tiled floor. There the brethren and sisters, six of each, with a master, have a service weekly. The ancient gate-house, by the road-side, and the steep wooden stairs by which it is approached, overshadowed by a yew-tree, and presenting a picturesque aspect, have been left unchanged, and are probably much the same as when Erasmus passed by with his companion Colet.

But I was most interested in finding that the inmates retain some of their ancient treasures. One of their existing relics is a little iron-bound money-box, with a chain,—the very box, I have little doubt, into which Erasmus good-naturedly dropped the "small coin" in return for the holy water and the proffered shoe. There is a singular case of *cuir-bouilli*, round, and much flattened, formed in two halves, attached by a string of leather; it was destined to preserve some object the nature of which I endeavoured in vain to ascertain. Mr. Fairholt has given a representation of it in Mr. Wright's "Archæological Album."

They have no fewer than seven wooden drinking-bowls or mazers. These are of various sizes, some quite small.

In the bottom of one is set by way of boss or *rotella* an ancient crystal, rather more than an inch long, bound or set in a metal rim. I am persuaded it is the "piece of glass resembling a jewel" mentioned by Erasmus as ornamenting the Shoe of Saint Thomas. It is not improbable that the poor brethren were unwilling to throw it away, and therefore fixed it on one of their mazers.

Another has a round plate of silver gilt fixed on its bottom, embossed with a spirited representation of a fight between a lion and a dragon, probably the work of the XIVth century. It is surrounded by a rim on which is engraved

GOD SAVE KING JAMES I. 1603.

But the most remarkable of all is that of which an engraving was given in the Gentleman's Magazine for April, 1784. It is the only one that has a raised foot, which is of gilt metal, and within is an engraved silver plate, representing a knight on horseback slaying a dragon, that had previously, according to the legend, been fighting with a lion. The knight, who has a small shield on his arm, charged with the bearing of Beauchamp, is intended to represent the famous champion of romance, Guy of Warwick, in whose history the adventure with the lion and dragon forms a memorable incident. I had as much difficulty in making out the inscription as previous pilgrims have had; and, as I have arrived at a somewhat different result, I am tempted to tell you what I believe is the true reading. You will remember that in your Magazine for May, 1833, a correspondent signing M. explained the first line, which had been previously misunderstood, as to be read thus:

GY DE WARWYC AD A NOVN
Guy of Warwick he has for name.

and left the entire couplet corrected thus:

GY DE WARWYC AD A NOVN
YCCI OCCIS LE DRAGOVN.

The only doubtful word is YCCI: to which I object, because the Y in GY, and that in WARWYC, are bold well-defined letters, and if the first character in the word in question resembled them, there could be no mistaking it. Mr. Wright proposed to read VE CI, implying "See here;" but I have no doubt that we should read—

KE CI OCCIS LE DRAGOVN;

that is, *qui ici*, who here slays.

Whilst at Canterbury, I searched out

another curious point regarding the relation of Erasmus. You will remember that he speaks of the south porch of the church as exhibiting statues of the *three* knights who murdered the archbishop,—Tuscus, Fuscus, and Berrus: and that there are still over the entrance of that porch, a central compartment under two canopied heads, and four large niches, all now empty. The historian Hasted suggested that the statues of the four murderers (which is the true number of the legend) occupied the four niches: but this seemed unlikely, as single statues could scarcely have been placed in such conspicuous niches, except *honoris causa*.

It struck me, however, as very probable, that the central compartment, which is of some width, might have contained the whole subject of the martyrdom, and that it was there that Erasmus saw the figures of the murderers. A dial had been inserted in this space in modern times, but was removed a few years ago. I procured a ladder, and my expectations were verified. On one side of this space may still be seen remaining a portion of the design, representing the altar, with a crucifix, &c. upon it. The *mucro ensis* is carved at the altar-foot, proving beyond doubt that this was a sculpture of Becket's martyrdom. The figures of the knights probably stood forward in front, or rather in the other division of the panel. That Erasmus saw three only may have been because only three were in the foreground, or one even may have been displaced before his time. The whole of this sculptured work was not of earlier date than the fifteenth century.

It is scarcely needful to remind you that the subject is treated conventionally by medieval artists, without any strict attention to the true number of the murderers. It is very common to find three figures only, where the space was limited; in one instance, if I am not mistaken, I have even noticed *two* knights only, in a diminutive representation on a seal. The martyrdom of St. Thomas was a very favourite device upon seals, especially the counter-seals of the archbishops of Canterbury, many of them designed with much spirit and artistic skill. I have lately made the acquisition of a very interesting collection of these from an ingenious artificer, Mr. Robert Ready, of Lowestoft, whose sulphur fac-similes deserve the notice of collectors. He has recently passed several weeks at Canterbury and the Cinque Port towns, and brought away a rich harvest of Kentish seals, amongst which those alluded to—the archiepiscopal privy-seals—are of great interest to the student of hagiotypic art.

Yours, &c. ALBERT WAY.

THE TERM "BRIDGE" APPLIED TO LANDING-PLACES.

MR. URBAN,—In the fourth volume of that elaborate and very excellent book, Mr. Foss's Lives of the Judges, occur the two following passages:—

Referring to a mandate, dated Nov. 2, 1329, which mentioned a right of way through the Temple "for our justices, and clerks, and others who wish to go by water" (p. 262), he says (p. 263) "To this new mandate is added a command to repair the bridge there (N. Fœdera, ii. 805), *which no doubt was one over a creek from the river necessary to be passed to arrive at the place of embarkation.*"

And at p. 267 Mr. Foss states, that

"In 28 Edward III. the prior (of St. John's) was directed to repair the bridge of the New Temple, which is stated to be very ruined and broken. It is described as a bridge by which *tam magnates quam alii fideles*, coming from the city and its suburbs to the parliaments and councils at Westminster, by water, commonly pass." (N. Fœdera, iii. 293.)

Having been long familiar with the true meaning of the term *Bridge* as employed in these records, I was, I must confess, at first somewhat surprised that so experienced an antiquary as Mr. Foss should have fallen into the misapprehension which the former of these passages exhibits. On looking further, however, into other books, I am still more surprised to find that the sense in question has not been more generally acknowledged: for it is not registered in the dictionaries of Johnson or Richardson, nor even in Mr. Parker's Glossary of Architecture.

This led me to turn over the pages of Stowe's Survay of London, in order to ascertain how far he had employed the term to designate *a landing-place from the river*, and the result is, that in his time the words *bridge* and *stairs* were used in this sense indifferently.

In enumerating the water-gates from the city of London to the Thames, Stowe remarks there had been many which had afterwards been appropriated to private men, but among those used by the public in his time, were "The Blacke-friers *stairs*, a free landing-place; Powles wharfe, also a free landing-place with *stairs*, &c.;" and Queenes hithe, which might "well be accounted the very chief and principal watergate of the city, being a common *strand* or landing-place." I do not find that he mentions any *bridge* as a landing-place in the city; but when he describes the "large court" at the entry of the palace of West-

minster, which is now called New Palace Yard, he says, "On the east side of this court is an arched gate to the river of Thames, with a fair *bridge* and landing-place for all men that have occasion." That bridge (or its representative) was standing within these few years, until Sir Charles Barry threw out his embankment and terrace for the new Houses of Parliament. The stone gateway also is in the memory of the present generation, and is represented in Smith's Antiquities of Westminster, p. 28. This was the "bridge' to which the state barges of the city were yearly brought when the sheriffs were conducted to be presented in the court of Exchequer.

On Aggas's map of London, made at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign—it is believed about 1560, I find two bridges mentioned by name; one "The Queenes bridge" to the palace of Westminster, which was at the spot subsequently known as Cotton Garden, and was latterly called the Parliament stairs; and the other "Prevy bridge," being the royal landing-place at Whitehall palace. The bridge at Palace Yard is represented on the same map as four times larger than either of these, but there is no inscription attached to it. On this map no landing-place is designated by the name of *stairs* along the whole extent of the river.

I find the terms *bridge* and *stairs* used quite indifferently in the year 1610. There is a contemporary pamphlet describing the Creation of Henry Prince of Wales in that year, which is reprinted in Nichols's Progresses, &c. of King James I.; and there is a narrative of the same ceremonial written by the hand of Camden in the Harleian Manuscripts. On the Thursday before his creation the Prince came from Richmond by water attended by the citizens with their barges and pageantry, and he landed, according to the pamphlet, at "Whitehal bridge," the same being called by Camden "the Comon Staires of Whitehall." At his highness's coming on shore, his servants, adds the former authority, "*attended upon the bridge* to receive him, making a guard for him to pass thorow to the Hall." Again on the following Monday, accompanied by the King his father, he took water at the Privy *staires* at Whitehal, and landed at Westminster *bridge*—that is to say, as we ascertain from Camden's narrative, "the Queenes bridge," or landing-place at the southern end of the palace, already mentioned from Aggas's map. On his return, having passed through Westminster hall, he took barge at "the King's bridge,"—so that at this time the private landing-place of Westminster palace retained the name it had received from Queen Elizabeth, whilst the public one was named after the reigning monarch; and they landed "at Whitehall *staires*, where the Knights of the Bath and noblemen, being landed before, stood ready on the *bridge*, in goodly and gallant order, to receive them."* Thus, on this day, both landing-places of both palaces were used, the smaller in the morning, and the larger on the return.

It is evident that the term *bridge* originated from the erection of something more than a mere ladder, or *stairs;* it was a species of platform such as is now provided for the steam-boats, but without the advantage we enjoy of its rising and falling with the tide. Such constructions are far less properly called *piers*, a term originally appropriated to structures built of stone, or at least to frameworks of timber filled with stones, and which from their nature were solid and immovable. Perhaps the Chain Pier at Brighton was the first that gave the idea of anything but massive solidity in such a structure. I believe that on the rivers of Germany a word equivalent to our *bridge* is still used for the landing-places.

With regard to the particular history of the *Temple bridge*, I may, before I conclude, add to the particulars already quoted from Mr. Foss's work, that—

It is mentioned in the account given by Stowe of the penance performed by Dame Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester, in the reign of Henry VI. On the first day of that lady's penance, the 13th Nov. 1441, she came from Westminster by water, and landed "at the Temple bridge," and so took her way through Fletestrete to St. Paul's; on the second day she landed at the Swan in Thames street, and walked to Christchurch by Aldgate; and on the third she landed at Queen Hithe, and walked to Saint Michael's in Cornhill.

Dugdale in his Origines Juridiciales, p. 147, states from a Register of the Inner Temple, fol. 141, b. that "In 18 Jac. (1620) the Bridge and Stayres to the Thames were made;" showing, I presume, that they were rebuilt at that time.

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

Mrs. Joan Whitrow, of Twickenham.

Mr. Urban,—In turning over a volume of the Harleian Manuscripts (No. 6835) which contains a collection of Epitaphs apparently made for the Earl of Oxford,

* K. James's Progr. ii. 326, 327, 330.

from various churches in all parts of the country, I find the following memorial of an eccentric person probably long since forgotten, but which I was tempted to transcribe from finding that it was accompanied by a story given on the relation of "Mr. Pope," then living at Twickenham. I have looked in Lysons's Environs and in Ironside's History of Twickenham without discovering the name of Mrs. Whitrow. However, you will perhaps give the extract a place in your columns, when I further state that the writer T. T., the visitor of "Mr. Pope," was probably no other than Dr. Thomas Tanner, the literary and monastic historian, at this time Canon of Christ church, and soon after (in 1731) Bishop of St. Asaph.

"*Extract from a Pocket Book of T. T.*

"Coming from Teddington towards London, on June 17, 1723, I saw upon the left hand of the road, just as I came out of the town of Twickenham, something that looked like a monument, built up pretty high above a brick wall, but raised up from the field or garden enclosed by a brick wall, so as to make the inscription legible to a traveller. It was thus: upon the upper part of it, under a death's head, were these two words

NOSCE TEIPSUM.

Here, at her Desire,
are deposited in a Vault the
Remains of Mrs. JOAN WHITROW
whose Soul on the 8 of Sept: 1707
left this World and ascended
into the glorious Joys of the Just,
having lived about 76 yeeres.
She was EMINENT for her
GREAT ABSTINENCE,
her Charity was universall,
She loved all good Persons
without Regard to Party.
She was favoured by Heaven
with UNCOMMON GIFTS.
She writ severall pious Books.
She was an Extraordinary Person
And came as near Perfection
as the brightest Saint
that ever adorned the Church
since the Apostolick Age.
IMITATE & BE HAPPY.

"A little lower, upon a small square stone, are these words:—

Examine
Yourselves
2 Cor. 13. 5
Death and
Judgment
will come.

"As I was on horseback taking down this inscription, a country fellow that stood by told me, after an arch rustick manner, that this woman *was a very good one indeed, for she never came to church*; and so, in his roundabout way, said she was a Dissenter, and he seemed to have but a very indifferent opinion of her. He said he knew her very well, and that this monument was put up by one Perkins a surgeon, a man of the same kidney, I understood by this honest historian.—T. T.

"On Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1729, I was mentioning this monument to Mr. Pope, who lives at Twickenham, and he gave me the following account of this woman: viz. That some short time before she dyed she came cross the water in a common wherry to Twickenham, where she took lodgings, and lived after an ordinary manner, always dressing her own victualls; never going to any publick divine worship, keeping very reserved and private; gave nobody any account of herself, payed very honestly and regularly for what she had, and at her death left a box with some money and other things in it, to one Perkins, of Twickenham, her executor, with instructions to erect her a monument somewhere by the way side, with this inscription upon it, which Mr. Perkins faithfully executed, and had a trifling matter of money left, after defraying this and the funerall expence. They could never hear any more of her there, nor find any body that formerly knew her before her coming to Twickenham.—T. T."

It appears that this inscription was still remaining *in situ* on the 1st Nov. 1762, when the Rev. William Cole, as he sat in his chariot, made a copy of it, which he has entered in the XLTH volume of his MS. Collections (Brit. Mus. Add. 5841), p. 174. He describes it, with great particularity, as follows:—"Over a high garden wall on the right hand as you go to Strawberry Hill, and about half a mile from it, close to the highway, and opposite the play-house at Twickenham, which is on the other side of the road, and about 20 feet from the said wall, is erected upon the wall a monument of about 6 foot high of black marble, set in bricks:" and from Cole's copy I have partially corrected that of Tanner, with respect to capitals, &c. but in all important points they completely coincide.

I find also from a memorandum subsequently added by Mr. Cole, that Pope commenced a letter to the Duchess of Hamilton (affected to have been written when drunk), with the following allusion to this extraordinary person,

"MADAM, Mrs. Whitworth*—who, as her epitaph on Twitenham highway assures

* *Sic.*

us, had attained to as much perfection and purity as any since the Apostles—is now deposited, according to her own order, between a fig-tree and a vine, there to be found out at the last resurrection.

"I am just coming from seeing your Grace in much the like situation, between a honey-suckle and a rose-bush, where you are to continue as long as canvass shall last." &c. &c.

The poet, it will be perceived, had just been to look at the Duchess's picture, painted probably by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and which is perhaps still to be seen at Hamilton palace. The remainder of the letter may be read in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1764, p. 563.

I could not quit this subject without inquiring what were the "severall pious Books" which the eccentric lady had written; and, though I did not find her name in the Bibliotheca Britannica of Watt, yet I have been able to examine four of her productions among the pamphlets at the British Museum. Not to prolong this communication to too tedious an extent, I shall content myself by describing them very briefly.

1. "The Humble Address of the Widow Whitrowe to King William: with a Faithful Warning to the Inhabitants of England, to haste and prepare by true repentance and deep humiliation to meet the Lord, before his indignation burns like fire, and burns forth into a mighty Flame, so that none can quench it. Printed in the year 1689." 4to. pp. 15. Dated from "East-sheen, near Mortlock, the 2d of the 10th Month, 1689." (Hist. Tracts, vol. 1702, art. 7.)

2. "The Humble Salutation and Faithful Greeting of the Widow Whitrowe to King William." 4to. pp. 20. Dated "The 5th of November, 1690, Putney Park." (In vol. 370, and not catalogued, being erroneously considered as part of No. 3.)

3. "To King William and Queen Mary, Grace and Peace. The Widow Whitrow's humble Thanksgiving to the Lord of Hosts, the King of Eternal Glory, the God of all our Mercies, unto whom be Glory, Glory, and Praise for the King's safe Return to England. Printed: And Sold by most Book-sellers in London and Westminster, $169\frac{2}{1}$." 4to. pp. 16. Dated from Putney, New-year's Day, $169\frac{2}{1}$." (In vol. 370, art. 15, and a duplicate in vol. 2030, art. 12.)

4. "The Widow Whiterow's humble Thanksgiving for the Kings safe Return. With an Account of John Hall's Vision upon the first day of the Eleventh Month, $169\frac{2}{3}$. And also a Letter to a Friend concerning John Hall's Message. With a Letter from Jamaica, concerning the Earthquake that happened there, [&c. &c.] Licensed, *D.P. April* 18. London, printed by D. Edwards, in Nevel's Alley in Fetter-lane, for J. B. 1694." 4to. pp. 40. (In vol. 1762, art. 7.) At p. 37 of this tract the author says,

"And whereas it is thought by some that are strangers to me and my Writings, that a Woman did not write these Books which I have put forth, but, at least say, that I have the help of some Man; give GOD the glory, *Jone Whitrow* writ every Word, I, poor nothing unworthy Creature wrote it, I cannot say whether a Word might be mispelt and mended, but otherways my Hands write them (and can produce many Witnesses that saw me writ them), and I had no help, but the help of the Lord," &c. &c.

The vision mentioned in this title-page was "Written at my Habitation at Monkhelsden, by a Servant of the Lord, whose outward Name is *John Hall*:" and is followed by another communication from his sister Grace Hall, who had been at a meeting at Raly. This might be Rayleigh in Essex, but I have not been able to discover the locality of Monkhelsden.

The letter describing the earthquake in Jamaica was written by one John Pike, from Spanish Town, the 19th of June, 1692. The whole pamphlet concludes by Joan Whitrow declaring that she had had a vision in King James's reign, when his camp was preparing for Hounslow Heath, in which the destruction of London was revealed to her, but the time had not yet been shown her.

From the whole it would seem that this lady and her friends were some of the most fanatical of the people called Quakers.

Yours, &c. E. G. B.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The Society of Antiquaries—The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and Dr. Wilson—Architectural Meeting at Northampton—The Iron Ore of Northamptonshire—Statue of the Duke of Rutland at Leicester—Sepulchral Effigy of the Earl of Powis—Restoration of Wells Cathedral—Proposed Alteration of the name of Slough—Dr. Warneford's Donation to Queen's College, Birmingham—The Arnold Prize at Oxford—Panorama of Salzburg—"Bibliotheca Derbiensis."

At the recent anniversary of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, the noble President had the satisfaction of announcing the restoration of the funded property of the Society to its former amount of 7,000*l.*; and, having congratulated the members upon this substantial proof of the re-establishment of a healthy state in their finances, he proceeded to express an opinion, that, as accumulation for its own sake was not one of the objects of their institution, the time had arrived when it would be proper to consider in what other way the surplus income might be employed to the honour and advantage of the Society. We do not anticipate that there will be any great difficulty in finding useful objects for the funds in question,—except, as in case of other surplus's, the difficulty of choice. But a more important consideration is the maintenance of the numbers of the Society itself, from the failure of which its efficiency cannot fail to be impaired. A great decrease of members has taken place since the time when the annual subscription was raised from two guineas to four,—now forty-five years ago. Considering that Archæology is not less popular than it was in 1807, but incalculably more so, this circumstance seems to suggest the expediency of recruiting the strength of the Society, by extending its terms of membership upon some wider and more liberal basis than that now in operation. Meanwhile, the pleasant announcement is made that in the course of a few years an acceptable aid will be derived from the residue of the property of the late Mr. Wm. Ford Stevenson. That gentleman has left personal property to the amount of 60,000*l.* or 70,000*l.* which is to be divided between the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, and two other public institutions. The distribution depends upon the arrangements of the Court of Chancery; but it is anticipated that, after the lapse of a few years at most, the Society will benefit to the extent of from 10,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* by this munificent bequest.

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland have paid a well-deserved tribute of esteem to their Secretary, Dr. WILSON, the author of The Prehistoric Annals of Scotland. At an extraordinary meeting held on the 8th of April they presented him with a silver tea-service; of which the salver bears the following inscription:

"To Daniel Wilson, LL.D., his associates in the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland present this tea-service in grateful evidence of their high estimation of his intelligent and faithful labours as Secretary, and their admiration of his great learning and genius so successfully devoted to the investigation of the Archæology of Scotland—1852."

The Rev. Dr. W. Stevenson of South Leith, who was the Vice-President in the chair on this occasion, in an introductory speech congratulated the Society on having discovered such a Secretary. Nothing could exceed the unostentatious zeal and persevering activity which Dr. Wilson had shown in the discharge of his duties. In the museum he had, as it were, brought order out of chaos; in his correspondence he had been indefatigable; while in the papers he presented to the Society, he invariably displayed great research and ability. Dr. Wilson, in his reply, advocated the pursuit of archæology as a pure science, and as an element of history previous to the period of written annals. When they considered that the beginning of the history of this country, so far as writing was concerned, dated only from so very recent a period as the twelfth, or at the earliest the eleventh, century, they might be content, even as Scotchmen, to devote all the energy they possessed to a science which promised to carry back history to at least the Christian era, and one which he thought was capable of carrying it still further back. He accompanied these remarks with some reflections upon the "ridiculous enthusiasm" of those who paid attention to the slight remains of Roman occupation found in this country. "If they desired information about Rome, they had its literature to go to, and if they desired to know something of its archæology they would find more information on the subject in a single villa of Pompeii or Herculaneum, than was to be found in all the Roman sites in Great Britain. They might as well persist in burning a rush-light during the day, and in shutting out the sun, as pursue the study of Roman archæology in the remains to be found in this country of its occupation by the Romans." These remarks, we think, were somewhat inconsiderate; for the Roman æra in the history of Britain is surely as

worthy of attention as any other early period, and the Roman remains found in this island must evidently contribute to that unwritten history which Dr. Wilson advocates. Though fine productions of Roman art may not be common in Britain, they still sometimes occur; and, whatever the character of the Roman remains, they must contribute to the history of the colony, though little if anything to the history of Roman art. In the course of the evening Dr. Wilson stated that he had that day completed the first instalment of an arrangement with Government, by which the Society would be free from the claim of "treasure trove," often so annoying in archæological investigations; and he had had that day the gratification of receiving from Mr. Henderson, the Queen's Remembrancer, a large ancient armilla, value 25*l.* in gold, and worth far more as a relic of antiquity; as well as a variety of other Anglo-Saxon and Roman coins of much value, along with various other relics, all recently found in Scotland.

On the 14th of April a numerous meeting of archæologists took place at NORTHAMPTON, at the invitation of the Northampton Architectural Society. The occasion was the completion of the repairs of St. Peter's Church, and the consideration of a proposal which has been made for the restoration of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, in connection with a public testimonial to the memory of the late Marquess of Northampton. A meeting was held in the morning in St. Sepulchre's School, at which Mr. George Gilbert Scott, the architect, read a report on St. Sepulchre's, and developed his plans for its restoration; and the Rev. G. A. Poole afterwards read some remarks on "A Synchronological Table of the Bishops of the English Sees, from the year 1050 to 1550;" in which he showed, in a very interesting way, how the works of the same ecclesiastical architect may be traced in distant parts of the country, by similarity of design, according to his removal from one preferment to another.

The two churches were afterwards visited. At St. Peter's much admiration was expressed at the skill and ingenuity with which Mr. Scott has accomplished his undertaking. The interesting history of this restoration has been already given in our Magazines for Sept. and Dec. 1850, pp. 296, 642. The chancel has been extended 12 feet, to its original dimensions; and the east wall has been rebuilt in accordance with the fragments of its architecture which were discovered in pulling down the former wall. Mr. Scott has also ascertained that the church has been shortened at its western end: and the tower, though apparently of the early Norman style, has been rebuilt. This discovery explains the sculptured arch above a square-headed window on its west side, which now appears merely ornamental, but which is actually formed of the stones of the original west door. The nave is internally divided by semicular buttresses or pilasters into three pairs of arches; the westernmost arch of the first pair was removed on the rebuilding of the tower. (See a sectional view in Britton's Architectural Antiquities.)

At the Church of the Holy Sepulchre some equally remarkable structural discoveries have been made by the acuteness of modern architectural criticism. It is now ascertained that the cylindrical columns of the Round Church have been raised about two feet above their first height, the original capitals being reimposed, and the present pointed arches were then built—at an interval of perhaps four centuries from the first construction of the church. It is found that there was a triforium, and stone groining to the circular aile, springing from thec olumns at their original height.

On the whole, there appears some difficulty in combining the restoration of the Round Church with a memorial to the late Marquess of Northampton. The structure is in so shattered and bolstered a state that a restoration would seem to imply a rebuilding, and the consequent destruction or entire transformation of what is in its present state a great architectural curiosity. Mr. Scott's zeal, ingenuity, and past success may lead him to brave and even court difficulties; and, though we do not doubt his eventual triumph even in this case should he undertake it, yet we confess we cannot see how the architectural restoration of the Round portion is compatible with the required enlargement of the whole church for congregational purposes, unless the Round be made altogether an anti-chapel. The present chancel is already on a higher level, and to increase it materially will be equivalent to building a new church. Such new church might be more useful in another quarter of the town, leaving the church of the Holy Sepulchre unaltered. But, whatever decision may be made, it is certain that neither the preservation of the Round Church, nor the respectful commemoration of the late amiable Marquess of Northampton, can cease to be regarded as objects that must not be neglected.

There was a public dinner at the George Hotel, presided over by the late High Sheriff, at which about seventy ladies and gentlemen were present; and at an afternoon meeting papers were read—by E. Sharpe, esq. M.A. "On the study of

Church Architecture, with remarks on Round Churches, both English and Foreign;" by Mr. Poole, "On the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, with especial reference to its Restoration;" and by Mr. Franklin Hudson, "On the Brasses of Northamptonshire." St. Peter's church was re-opened the next day, with three services, and sermons by the late Bishop of Madras and Lord Alwyne Compton.

We could not visit Northampton without taking note of the remarkable change which threatens to come over the neighbouring country in consequence of the use of the IRON-STONE which abounds in that vicinity. On our way from the railway station to visit Queen Alianor's Cross, we met several carts laden with this mineral, which within the last few weeks had been making its way, by rail, into Staffordshire, in order to be smelted near the collieries. We were informed that for each ton, or cartload, the sum of 8*d*. was paid at the quarries, and that its value at the furnace was about 8*s*., the ore containing about 64 per cent. of iron. It is probably from 700 to 800 years since this ore was last smelted, with the wood of the forest of Grafton. As it lies very near the surface it may be had for mere digging; and if, as is not improbable, it should be determined to bring the coal to the ore, it may indeed change the face of the country in a way which there will be some reasons for lamenting, however it may increase employment—and population.

In Leicestershire the respect universally felt for the venerable Lord Lieutenant, the DUKE OF RUTLAND, has led to the erection of a statue in his life-time. It was placed last year in the Great Exhibition, and has just been raised upon its pedestal at Leicester, the event being marked by a public ceremony and dinner on Wednesday the 28th of April.

At Warwick a public tribute has been paid to a younger member of the aristocracy, by the purchase of the handsome carved sideboard called THE KENILWORTH BUFFET, which was one of the most admired articles in the Great Exhibition. The occasion of the marriage of Lord Brooke with the Hon. Anne Charteris was adopted for the manifestation of this proof of the public appreciation at once of personal worth and artistic skill. The required sum of 1200*l*. was contributed, within a month, by 220 subscribers connected with the borough and county; and the Kenilworth Buffet has consequently found its most appropriate place of preservation within the walls of Warwick Castle.

Mr. Edward Richardson, the sculptor, (well known for his restoration of the effigies in the Temple Church, and of the interesting series at Elford in Staffordshire, of which he has just published a volume of Etchings, which we shall notice more fully next month,) has lately returned from the erection of a fine sepulchral effigy, conceived in the spirit of the ancient style, in the church of St. Mary at Welshpool. It commemorates the late EARL OF POWIS, who is represented in a recumbent posture, habited in the robes of the Garter, his head bare, and his hands raised in prayer. At the head are two angels, very beautifully modelled, and at the feet his heraldic "beasts," an elephant and a griffin. The whole is sculptured in a single block of Derbyshire alabaster, weighing about three tons; and is placed upon a table-tomb, within an arched recess, both designed with great taste by Mr. G. G. Scott, the architect. The tomb is also of alabaster, and carved by Mr. Richardson; the arch, of Caen stone, carved by Mr. Philips. On the ledge of the tomb is let in an inscription in brass, allusive to the preservation of the bishopric of St. Asaph: "Hic obdormiscit in Christo Edwardus Herbert Comes de Powis, Episcopatus Asaphensis Conservator. Obiit die xvii. Jan. A.S. MDCCCXLVIII. æt. suæ LXIII." In front of the tomb are suspended in the centre shields of the Earl and his Countess, and on either side those of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor. (A very neat representation of this monument is given in the Illustrated London News of the 24th April, but with the shields of the Earl and Countess transposed, and the badge of the Garter on the wrong shoulder.) On the use of English alabaster for the purposes of sculpture Mr. Richardson has collected some interesting historical notes, which we shall be able to lay before our readers next month.

The Illustrated London News of the 17th April contains a representation of the group in silver which has been presented to DR. CONOLLY, in accomplishment of the subscription which we first noticed in our Magazine for Sept. 1850. It bears the following inscription:—

"This Testimonial, commemorative of his strenuous, persevering, and successful labours to improve the treatment and ameliorate the condition of the Insane, is (together with a Portrait of himself) presented by his admiring and grateful contemporaries to John Conolly, M.D. Physician to the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum. A.D. 1852."

The portrait has been painted by Sir John Watson Gordon, P.R.S.A. and R.A.; and a mezzotinto plate, of which copies are distributed to the subscribers, has been engraved by Mr. W. Walker. The presentation of the testimonial took place at Willis's Rooms on the 31st of March, where the Earl of Shaftesbury, in

eloquent terms, represented the leading part which Dr. Conolly had fulfilled in reforming the system of lunatic asylums; and Dr. Conolly, in reply, gave a very interesting historical sketch of the progress of the change of treatment.

The restoration of the choir of Wells Cathedral is rapidly approaching completion. The stone stalls (41 in number) are nearly finished. The canopies are supported by columns of polished Purbeck marble, and the caps of stone. The whole exhibits great skill and design, and reflects the highest credit on Mr. Salvin, the architect. There is a conventional mode peculiar to this cathedral in the treatment of the ornaments, and the same feature pervades the work just completed. There is great beauty and variety in the crockets, finials, and caps, for which they are indebted to nature. The wooden stalls are also in a forward state. The choir west of the bishop's throne is nearly finished, and the eastern part is in an advanced state. The old misereres are worked in, so that the visitors will continue to be amused by these quaint carvings. The new bench-ends are being executed in the spirit of the old work. The carved angels for the front of the choristers' desks exhibit much taste.

We have been amused with the account of a public meeting held at Slough, the first "town" on the Great Western Railway, in order to consider the expediency of changing its name. In common with Hammersmith, Brentford, and Hounslow, the intermediate places on the old Western road, and indeed with the now substantial town of Maidenhead also, Slough was and is not a parish of itself. It stands in the parish of Upton *cum* Chalvey, which are the names of two small villages that lie at a short distance from the road, and the re-consecration of whose interesting Norman church we related in our Magazine for Jan. last. Of late years very considerable buildings have been raised at Slough, and it is gradually growing into the dignity of a town, with a Mechanics' Institute, several lawyers and doctors, &c. &c., but as yet no mayor or corporation. The most extensive group of houses faces Windsor Castle, and presents a frontage which appears like a reflection of the royal towers in the *mirage;* and to this spot, in which many members of the aristocracy have already lived and died, the not inappropriate name of Upton Park has been for some time assigned. The builders of the humbler classes of new houses, thinking, as it seems, that the name of Slough is repulsive to strangers, have set their minds upon change, and at the meeting in question *Uptonville* was proposed, Upton alone not being fine enough. Others suggested Herschelville, in memory of the former distinguished inhabitant Sir William Herschel; but finally any change was for the present negatived by a majority of 60 to 10. We rejoice in this triumph of common sense: for, after all, what is there in a name? except in its historical relations. A rose by any other name would smell as sweet. We do not find that Monmouth-street in St. Giles's is really improved for having relinquished its historical name; which in sound and etymology at least was unexceptionable. Now, it is true that the name of Slough is not descriptive of the site of the town, which stands remarkably high, on a fine bed of gravel; answering in fact to the name of the parish, which *is* descriptive. But "Slough" is no doubt descriptive historically. It commemorates the former existence of a spot on the Great Western Road, which was marked by a slough, now long since obliterated and forgotten. On the whole we are not fond of changes of name. Slough is one well known, and readily expressed and heard; and we should be sorry to see it exchanged, particularly for one savouring rather of a transatlantic colony than old England.

The Rev. Dr. Warneford, has, in addition to his former munificent benefactions, presented the sum of 10,000*l.* to Queen's College, Birmingham, to establish a theological department.

The Arnold Prize Essay (left by Dr. Arnold to Graduates of the University of Oxford, for the best Historical Essay) has been awarded for the present year to Thomas Hewitt Campbell, B.A. of St. John's College. Subject of the Essay, "The Borough Towns of England in the Middle Ages." The following Subject is proposed for the year 1853: What effects of Alexander's Conquests in India are discoverable in the subsequent History of that Country?

Mr. Burford has opened in his great gallery in Leicester-square a Panorama of Salzburg, a city chiefly remarkable for its beautiful situation amidst the finest scenery of Germany. The luxuriant plain of the Salzach, and the surrounding amphitheatre of mountains, are depicted by Mr. Burford and his assistant Mr. Selous with their usual felicity. The interesting panorama of Nimroud also continues open.

In our January number we announced with approbation Mr. Davidson's proposed "Bibliotheca Devoniensis." We have now the pleasure to make the further announcement of "Bibliotheca Derbiensis, or, Notices of the Printed Books, Tracts, Garlands, Broadsheets, and Ballad Literature of the County of Derby: by Llewellynn Jewitt," &c. &c.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The Life of Cardinal Wolsey. By George Cavendish, his Gentleman Usher. Small 4to. (Rivingtons.)—This now established classic among the most vivid and interesting of contemporary historians,—the Froissarts, the Commines, and the Clarendons, was formerly known only in an imperfect form, introduced into Stowe's chronicle, or in an unfaithful and garbled shape in a tract called The Negotiations, &c. of Wolsey. It was first printed entire in 1810 by Dr. Wordsworth, in his Ecclesiastical Biography, again in 1818, a third time edited by Mr. Singer in the year 1825, and a fourth and fifth time in Dr. Wordsworth's subsequent editions. To the third and fourth editions numerous additional notes were contributed by Mr. Holmes of the British Museum, and it now again appears under the care of that gentleman, whose name is appended to the Preface, and might properly have been placed in the title-page. Mr. Holmes's biographical knowledge, and especially as respects continental statesmen and nobility, imparts an especial value to his accurate remarks. It was Mr. Hunter who, in 1814, identified George Cavendish as the author of this memoir of Wolsey, after it had been assigned by some to his younger brother William, the lineal ancestor of the Duke of Devonshire; but it appears that still very little is known of George Cavendish's biography, beyond what he tells us himself. His work should perhaps have been called rather "The Decline and Fall of the favourite Wolsey," as it relates almost entirely to the latter part of the cardinal's life. But it is unnecessary for us to enlarge upon a book already so well known: except to commend the satisfactory yet modest style of the present edition, which keeps the rational mean between the two opposite extremes which have been recently fashionable—the excess of cheap production, and the affectation of bygone and inconvenient forms of printing. It was only in our February number that, in reference to some of these works, we suggested an ornamental edition of Cavendish's Life of Wolsey. The present impression must, without our knowledge, have been then far advanced at the press. Without any affectation of ornament, it is a handsome library work, and, what is better, produced by a careful and intelligent editor.—At p. 171 a doubt is admitted as to the meaning of this expression, "I will put myselfe *in prease*, to see what they be able to lay to my charge;" and it is suggested that it might mean "under arrest." Surely it is nothing more than *en prise*, in readiness—"in the way," as we should now say—to observe or ascertain what might happen. We will only further remark that the duke of Norfolk's threat regarding Wolsey, "I shall teare him with my teeth," (p. 200) appears to us an ordinary proverbial expression, and not an allusion to his particular heraldic badge.

History of Staindrop Church. By the Rev. H. C. Lipscomb, *M.A. Vicar of Staindrop, and Dom. Chaplain to the Duke of Cleveland. (With nine lithographed Plates.) Oblong 4to.*—Though it is nearly thirty years since we visited Staindrop church, we well remember the aspect of neglect which it then presented, more particularly in regard to the state of the sepulchral memorials of the great House of Neville, to the preservation of which it was once dedicated, having been made collegiate for that purpose in the reign of Henry the Fourth. They were then suffering from the ill-usage of ignorant churchwardens and the rough wear and tear of a large village population. We could not wonder, however, at any want of taste for such monuments in the modern lords of Raby, when we found at that magnificent castle the baronial hall converted into a carriage entrance, and a *Chinese Room* set up for the special reception and delectation of George Prince Regent. A change has since come over the spirit of the place. The first Duke of Cleveland now reposes under a table monument, carved by Westmacott, in "the purest white marble," and placed in the centre of the chancel of Staindrop; and the modern Vicar is not utterly regardless of the historical and architectural attractions of his church, as is shown by his present publication. A thorough repair of the structure, which was accomplished two years ago, has led to this joint production of his pen and the pencil of Mr. John A. Cory, of Durham, the architect employed on that occasion. In point of architecture the church is not in its general features very extraordinary. It was enlarged when made collegiate, with more regard to internal convenience and magnificence than external display; it is therefore not remarkable in its exterior aspect except for its size, and the nearly square-headed proportions of its Perpendicular windows. Previously to its enlargement the church was of Early-English architecture, and Mr. Cory has contributed a

drawing representing it restored to that style. The central portion of the nave is still earlier, and is assigned to the middle of the twelfth century, presenting on either side, north and south, three circular arches, rising from cylindrical columns. In the chancel the stalls of the college still remain, and on its north side is an adjunct of two stories, "the lower room (says the author) being used for the purposes of a vestry, and the upper one *possibly for the abode of an anchoret.*" This room, we are told, had three small windows, pierced in a slanting direction through the wall, giving a view of the high altar, and which are still visible in the wall of the chancel. Mr. Lipscomb has appended a long note upon anchorets, from the Penny Cyclopedia, which we take leave to say is quite beside the purpose. If in some cases recluses were permitted to take up their residence in large churches, of which the instances were probably very rare, their cells were mere dens or cages, and not like this at Staindrop, a good-sized house. We should say that the lower floor of this adjunct to the chancel was the chapter-house of the college, and that the upper contained their treasury or muniment-room, and perhaps the dwelling-rooms of one or more priests. We are aware that the college of Staindrop was, as Leland tells us, a distinct building, which stood to the north of the church; but we believe it was not at all unusual, as it would not be unnecessary, for members or servants of a foundation like this to dwell within the church, either to perform nocturnal services, or as guardians against fire and thieves. Such may have been the practice at Staindrop before the establishment of the college; for previously, in 1348, Ralph de Neville had founded there a chantry of three priests. This chantry appears to have been established in the south aisle; and which Leland was informed on his visit was enlarged before the rest of the church.

"I hard (he says) that afore Rafe of Raby time there was that alonly that now is the south isle. In this south isle, as I hard, was buried the grauntefather and grandedam of Rafe Raby, and they made a cantuarie there. In the waul of this isle appere the tumbes and images of three ladys, wherof one hath a crounet, and a tumbe of a man-childe, and a flat tumbe *varii marmoris.*"

Two of these female effigies and that of the man-child still remain at this spot, one of them being under a recessed arch of fine foliaged sculpture, of the early Edwardian æra. The third has been rudely pushed away to the west end of the church, as well as two more magnificent tombs which stood in the chancel. One of the latter, a "right stately tombe of alabaster," commemorating Ralph first Earl of Westmerland and his two wives, is now in the south-west corner of the church, much the worse for contact with a stove and church brooms and dust-shovels; whilst at the north-west corner is another of the Elizabethan period, bearing the effigies in wood, and of inferior workmanship, of Henry Earl of Westmerland, and two of his three countesses. There are beautiful illustrations of Staindrop in Surtees's History of Durham, four of his plates being devoted to it. One is an exterior view of the church; the second exhibits the three female effigies and the boy; the third a perspective view of the first Earl's tomb; and the fourth the three effigies upon that tomb. All these are exquisitely drawn by the careful pencil of Mr. Blore, and as delicately engraved. Of the tomb of the Elizabethan Earl there is an engraving in the Antiquarian Repertory; and one of the Font in Carter's Ancient Architecture. We mention these engravings because they are not referred to in the publication before us. Even in its descriptive portions, strange to say, this "History of Staindrop Church" seems to have been compiled without due perusal of Mr. Surtees's work, instead of which it follows several of the blunders of the previous county historian, Hutchinson. One of these is that the female effigy which Leland particularizes as "having a crounet," had entirely disappeared. Even some of the architectural remarks made in Mr. Surtees's History would have improved Mr. Lipscomb's descriptions; and he might with advantage have availed himself of the observations on the probable identification of the female effigies, contained in the note signed J. R.

The History of the Priory and Gate of St. John; by B. Foster. *Small 4to.*— St. John's Gate at Clerkenwell, the birthplace and cradle of the Gentleman's Magazine, where Edward Cave was its parent, and Samuel Johnson its wet-nurse, is a subject which must always claim the jealous regard of Sylvanus Urban. If he found it unfaithfully or unworthily treated, and were provoked to a severe expression of his critical displeasure, he would be partly justified by the personal interest he must ever feel in its good report. There is happily no such cause of disapprobation in the present instance. This little book has been undertaken by the modern occupier of the gate-house of the Knights Hospitallers with the laudable motive of exciting in his neighbours and friends the same estimation for its historical asso-

ciations which he has formed for himself, and the like disposition to support its structure and preserve its antiquarian features. And on the whole the task has been accomplished with adequate literary skill and general good taste. An historical review is given of the career of the Knights of St. John, which will be new to many readers, though to others a thrice-told tale; and the well-known anecdotes preserved of Cave's literary workshop are also retailed in a clear and agreable manner. Several well-engraved woodcuts are interspersed, but the designs of some of them are too ambitious, and in this respect Mr. Foster has been less wisely advised than in the letterpress. The gate, which was erected in the year 1504, is of course out of place in combination with mailed knights departing to the Holy Land, or with the attack of Wat Tyler's rioters on the priory in 1381, or even with a tournament in the reign of Edward the Fourth; and besides, it is generally drawn too large in proportion to the figures. Architecturally, the illustrations are good, an advantage no doubt derived from the assistance of Mr. William Pettit Griffith, F.S.A. the architect, of St. John's-square, whose exertions some seven years ago preserved this venerable structure from the tender mercies of the district surveyor. At that period the sum of 165*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* was subscribed by the public for the restoration of some of the architectural features of the gate;* and, though the subscription, in our opinion, was made on too limited a scale, the money was well expended, and Mr. Griffith still holds himself in readiness to do more when further funds are provided. Whilst the venerable battlements remain under his watchful eye, we trust they are secure from further mutilation, and, as opportunities arise, other portions of the stonework may be restored. In the interior of the walls, it appears, a considerable quantity of brick was used, a material which was coming into general use at the commencement of the sixteenth century.

The Mother's Legacie to her unborne Childe. By Elizabeth Joceline. *Reprinted from the Edition of* 1625, *with a Biographical and Historical Introduction. Edinburgh,* 1852.—This is a book of very admirable religious instruction, emanating from one of the more devout section of the English church, at the commencement of the seventeenth century: and of which there have been several editions. It was last reprinted in 1840, appended to a volume of modern sermons, by the Rev. C. H. Craufurd: and on that occasion was copied from an edition printed at the Theatre at Oxford in 1684, in which some alterations had been silently made, particularly in the section relating to the observance of the Christian Sabbath, and in the directions for prayer at morning and evening. When, for instance, the author had said, "Use Doctor Smith's Morning Prayer, than which I know not a better, nor did I ever find more comfort in any," the Oxford editor has substituted, "Use such prayers as are publicly allowed, and chiefly those appointed by the Church." These alterations are condemned in very strong terms by the present Editor, and we think stronger than the occasion demanded; for though we readily reply to his question that, with reference to the character or estimation of authors, it is *not* "the part of an honest editor to assume the liberty of withdrawing from a book the deliberately chosen words of the original writer, and supplying their place by other words which appear to him more suitable," still it has been always held allowable that in books intended *for use*, rather than as monuments of their authors, alterations considered desirable by their editors should be made: and nothing has been more usual than the adaptation of devotional compositions in this way. Were the contrary rule strictly enforced, we should be debarred from having the hymns of Kenn, or Watts, or Doddridge, in any but their original expressions, however obsolete, or inelegant, or otherwise objectionable they might be. In this view of the matter we think the terms "pious fraud," "spurious edition," &c. are somewhat too freely applied to the operations of bishop Fell, dean Aldrich, and their literary coadjutors. At the same time, no doubt our Edinburgh editor is right in principle, and such alterations should certainly be made avowedly, if at all, and not "surreptitiously."

The present "biographical and historical introduction," which is anonymous, but dated from the College, Edinburgh, is of considerable length, but on the whole less satisfactory than it might be. The writer has taken a review of the Puritanical party in the reign of Elizabeth, and their influential patrons at court, and exhibits an array of historical materials which must be the result of considerable research; but, from want of discrimination, he has failed to place before the reader what he most expects, a clear biographical notice of the author of the Mother's Legacie.

Elizabeth Joceline was the granddaughter and sole heir of doctor William Chaderton, sometime regius professor of

* See the view, drawn by Mr. Griffith, in our Magazine for July, 1845, p. 17.

divinity at Cambridge, and master of Queen's college, and subsequently bishop of Chester and of Lincoln. Her mother, who was the bishop's only child, was married to Sir Richard Brooke, of Norton in Cheshire. Sir John Harington, in his account of the Bishops, written about the year 1606, left this piece of domestic scandal appended to his notice of bishop Chaderton:—"He now remains at Lincoln, in very good estate, having only one daughter, married to a knight of good worship, though now, they living asunder, he may be thought to have had no great comfort of that matrimony, yet to her daughter he means to leave a great patrimony." After quoting this, our Edinburgh editor alludes to, but without daring to quote, "a more painful rumour preserved in Sir Ralph Winwood's State Papers," affecting (as he says) the reputation of either the mother or the daughter, and, after abusing that work as no book of State Papers was ever abused before ("it is to be remembered," he says, "that this work abounds more in hearsay tales and idle gossip than in authentic information"!) he is contented to leave the subject with indignantly declaring that "the particulars of the narrative are self-contradictory, and could easily be demonstrated to be a malignant and baseless fabrication."

Surely the fair fame of Elizabeth Joceline and her mother deserved a less boastful but more efficient champion. Why, after raising the malignant spectre, should the editor retreat from the task, if so easy, of laying it? The fact is, he has not used the weapons he had at hand. In the very next page he tells us that the bishop survived his daughter *several years*, and as he died in 1608, that alone would contradict Sir John Harington's statement that in 1606 she was living, parted from her husband; whilst a few pages on, in the introduction written by Dr. Goad, we read that she gave her dying charge to her daughter when the latter "was not above six years old," and that the daughter lived to 1622, when she was twenty-seven years of age; consequently, it is readily calculated that the mother died in 1601. The truth therefore seems to be that the scandals relating to Lady Brooke belong to Sir Richard Brooke's second wife, and not to Jane Chaderton; and even with regard to Lady Brooke it may be hoped they were unfounded, for, at any rate, she was on good terms with her step-daughter, and respected by her. "If it be a daughter," writes Mrs. Joceline to her husband, in anticipation of leaving her child an orphan "I hope my mother Brooke (if thou desirest her) will take it among hers, and let them all learne one lesson. I desire her bringing up may bee learning the Bible, as my sisters doe, good housewifery, writing, and good workes." Such is the incidental testimony of Mrs. Joceline to the character and occupations of her step-mother and her half-sisters.

Of Elizabeth Joceline's own history the simple but affecting facts, so far as known, are only these—that, after having been carefully educated under the guidance of her grandfather the bishop, she was married early in 1616, when about twenty-one, to Torrell Joceline, esq. of Hockington, near Cambridge; that she had no children for six years, and, when expecting the birth of her first child, in the year 1622, she had a strong presentiment of her possible death in the perils of maternity when she wrote this "Legacie," portions of which are addressed to a child of either sex, as the event might prove. On the 12th Oct. 1622, she gave birth to a daughter, and nine days after she rendered her pious soul into the hands of her Redeemer. There are parts of Dr. Goad's introduction which might suggest the uncharitable idea that the author's death was produced by her own morbid phantasies; yet this supposition is directly combated in the following beautiful passage of the introductory letter to her husband: "And though I thus write to thee, as heartily desiring to be religiously prepared to die, yet, my deare, I despaire not of life, nay I hope and daily pray for it, if so God will be pleased. Nor shall I thinke this labour lost, though I doe live: for I will make it my own looking-glasse wherein to see when I am too severe, when too remisse, and in my childes fault [*i. e.* default, or in his place,] through this glasse to discerne mine owne errors. And I hope God will so give me his grace, that I shall more skilfully act than apprehend a mother's duty."

The child for whose use the book was written was named Theodora, as we find by the Cambridgeshire visitation of 1619. She is there designated the "sole heir" of her father, but of her subsequent fate we are uninformed.

There is another point in which we are surprised at the editor's want of success, considering the pains he has taken. "The prayers referred to in The Mother's Legacie, and specially recommended by the author," are appended at the end of the book. The editor says their composer "is understood to have been the admired Puritan, Mr. Henry Smith," minister of St. Clement's Danes; or it is possible he may have been John Smith, minister at Reading, author of "The Doctrine of Praier in generall for all Men," printed in 1595; or,

again, another John Smith, author of "A Paterne of True Prayer." Now the task of identifying any person of the name of Smith is proverbially embarrassing; still, having the prayers themselves, did it not occur to the editor to inquire whether their author had himself published them? and if, on comparison, they were not found to be comprised among those of "Mr. Henry Smith," the presumption certainly would be that they were not his, as the author is styled a doctor.

Life and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey. By Lord Cockburn. *Two vols.* 8*vo.* —Although we are far from insensible to the very high merits of the late Lord Advocate, we must protest against the opening words of Lord Cockburn's memoir—"Francis Jeffrey, *the greatest of British critics.*" Surely the critic *par excellence* is neither the man who has written the most, nor even he who has written in the best style. The whole amount of his qualifications must be considered. It must be ascertained whether his writings were memorable as evincing a very high tone of mind; whether his judgments have in general stood the test of time, and the combined opinions of the most cultivated and tasteful minds which have since reviewed the reviewer; and he must undergo some comparison with other critics, preceding or contemporary with himself.

To such tests, and not to such only, must Lord Jeffrey be brought, before we can pronounce upon his relative and absolute greatness; and we feel that, thus viewing him, we cannot possibly assign him the highest, scarcely one of the highest places, in the ranks of criticism. Sir James Mackintosh, Macaulay, Sydney Smith, but more especially the first, may all be adduced as possessing higher critical characteristics than are discernible in the writings of Lord Jeffrey. Charles Lamb, in his peculiar walk, in his appreciation of poets and general literature, was very much his superior; and Southey, in many important points, surpassed him.

One by one, we cannot help seeing how most of the judgments of Lord Jeffrey's early reviews were reversed; how totally mistaken he was as to the state of the public mind; how he thought the world was with him, when it was almost and altogether gone over to his opponents, on matters of taste. It is indeed exceedingly curious to find him in the year 1822, and the 37th vol. of his Review, uttering such words as these, "The Lake school of poetry, we think, is now pretty nearly extinct;" and then saying of Wordsworth's Sonnets to the River Duddon, and of his Ecclesiastical Sonnets, that they are "a sort of prosy, solemn, feeble kind of mouthing," with "a plentiful lack of meaning; compensated only by a large allowance of affectation and egotism."*

Nor, really, is it at all clear that Lord Jeffrey in his later years had, through the spontaneous movements of his own mind, undergone any conversion in these matters. There is no trace of his having mentally attained higher ground. He became gentler, more generally tolerant. He found the world, and many of those he loved and honoured, were against him; he was not unreasonably obstinate; and he was convinced that it "would never do" to resist the determined verdict of an age higher than himself in all matters of taste and feeling. Not from interest, not from any mean motive whatsoever, did his mind, we sincerely believe, pass from utter contempt almost to a softened half-liking and respect. His honesty is quite unquestionable; all we venture to say is that it does not appear to us that he was grown or elevated in *thought*, though much improved in self-management and temper; and, remaining thus, as we think he did, we could not do more than place him in an honourable and distinguished place among our British critics.

The real services which Lord Jeffrey rendered to society by means of the Edinburgh Review were surely of a different kind. Granting, as of course we must, that his writings were clear, lucid, often deep, always powerful, a higher praise still must be given to his consistent advocacy of numerous now accomplished reforms, whether parliamentary, educational, charitable; whether administrative or legal; whether he meant to advance the cause of toleration, or to break down corrupt customs. In carrying out these ideas no one surely can deny that for some trying years a considerable share of obloquy had to be incurred, and many powerful dispensers of political favours offended. The war might not always be waged with a chivalrous courteousness, but it was a manly, open warfare. The Review could not be put down; and its consistent perseverance drew *some* to its side who at an earlier period stood aloof. There were certain objects to be gained, certain malpractices to be abolished, which, in spite of its own too-marked indifference to all deep religious truths, brought to its aid, as philanthropists, men truly religious. Chalmers came, determining that the Review should help to carry out his ideas on

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* Vol. xxxvii. 8th article. See the list at the end of Lord Cockburn's 1st volume.

political economy. More than one good divine was welcomed also. Lord Jeffrey marshalled these various forces, and gave them an appearance of unity; and this steady support, and this constant advocacy of what were then considered very important wants of the people, have certainly given rise to a feeling of strong gratitude on the part of those who accorded in his views both then and now.

There is one other subject which forces itself upon us in any examination of Lord Jeffrey's writings in the Edinburgh Review, and, we fear we must say, in these volumes. His form of mind, his early habits, account for them as we may, seem to have been fatal to the higher kinds of sympathy. Unavoidably we are led to think, as we read, that he was somewhat sceptical about the existence of true and deep religious feeling, and oftener still perhaps sceptical as to the good of it, if there.

This coldness on one, and *that* the most important of our relations, was deeply felt by many readers of the Review. The Quarterly recognised the yearnings and highest issues of the human mind; it had faith in the reality of the religious element; and it consequently exercised an influence where the Edinburgh only excited admiration. It was appreciated as a friend, when the Edinburgh was chiefly regarded as a censor. It might be too credulous—it believed in some occasional missionary marvel, which the Edinburgh would show up on the ridiculous side—still *the hearts* of people were with the believing party.

And now to speak of the respectable, often beautiful, biography before us. It may not be very skilfully arranged, nevertheless it is a very charming book. Lord Cockburn's freedom from the spirit of bookmaking may be one cause of its healthful freshness, bringing such a pleasant air of Scotch life. The portraits are often admirable. How beautiful is, in particular, that of Erskine; and, again, that of Moncrieff. Lord Jeffrey himself, in his letters, appears often to advantage, pouring forth in expressive English very sound sense and affectionate feeling. Few who read the book will fail to admire the loving spirit towards childhood, and the intense pleasure in natural beauty, which glowed in the heart of the old man more and more warmly as years weakened his bodily powers. It is difficult to regard the once unmerciful critic as a man of the largest benevolence; but he had strong concentrated affections, and the effect of the calm and constant exercise of these on a select number of objects, and the responses of those who had the privilege of being loved by him, made his heart happy, and surrounded his home with some illusions and many agreeable realities. He ranks in our minds as a man of great private and public worth, and if we feel compelled to withhold that highest possible estimate which we should like to give, our tribute is at least grateful and sincere.

The Museum of Classical Antiquities. No. 5.—This journal in every respect sustains the good character it had already established, and commences a second volume with the same spirit and judgment which won our commendations for the previous parts. It opens with the lecture delivered by Mr. Pulszky, at University Hall, on the progress and decay of art, and on the arrangement of a national museum. The writer's censures on public collections of antiquities, though severe, cannot be considered uncalled-for. "They are thrown open," he observes, "it is true, to the people, but their arrangement is defective; so far from assisting the student, they augment the difficulties he feels in understanding their contents. We enter into spacious halls ornamented with colours and gilding; we see statues of different peoples and different periods. Greek, Roman, Etruscan, and Egyptian monuments are placed together; the different epochs are undistinguished; the surcharged productions of declining art are arranged side by side with the undeveloped evidences of an earlier civilisation. Their grouping and position are considered merely in an architectural and decorative point of view; and thus it is that, though we see the monuments, we do not understand them. These inestimable heirlooms of antiquity, so immeasurably superior to all modern productions of art, do not give us that satisfaction we might expect; for the mind is oppressed by the confusion which reigns, and wearied in finding neither connexion nor meaning in their arrangement."

A paper by the late Mr. B. Gibson, communicated, we believe, by Mr. Roach Smith to the Society of Antiquaries last year, is for the first time printed entire, and will be read with interest. It relates to discoveries made at Rome of a marble statue of an athlete and a bronze horse, and frescoes of an ancient house found on pulling down a building in the Via Graziosa. These paintings represent scenes in the adventures of Ulysses, and display skilful drawing and grouping, while their value is heightened by the names of the figures being inscribed over them in Greek characters.

Mr. Falkner's contribution of a report on a house excavated at Pompeii under

his personal superintendence, in 1847, is highly valuable, not only for the interesting and novel information it contains, but also for the clear and perspicuous manner in which it is conveyed to us, the evident result of a combination of acquirements not often found united. The excavations were made by order of the Neapolitan Government, and Mr. Falkner was permitted, though with some unwise restrictions, to be present to direct the researches, and to make notes. The house has furnished the most copious and varied details on several points which needed a careful and experienced eye; and the architect and the antiquary will be delighted with the new and curious facts collected relative to the domestic architecture of the ancients, the rich and beautiful paintings and other choice works of art, which, thanks to Mr. Falkner, have been preserved and made known to us. Some excellent plans illustrate the paper, as well as an engraving of a mosaic fountain with a statue, which to our view more resembles Silenus than what it is considered—Marsyas.

Claret and Olives—from the Garonne to the Rhone. By Angus B. Reach.—This is a fresh, clever, spirited book—full of lively detail, and giving one of the best pictures of south-western France we ever remember to have read. The little touches of antiquarianism are no more than sufficient to awaken the reader to the feeling of a Briton's peculiar interest in old Aquitaine and Guienne, and, blended with the descriptions of the vintage and the claret-making, are capital peeps into French country life.

An Englishman ought, indeed, as Mr. Angus Reach says, "to feel at home in the south-west of France." There was a time when his forefathers were loved in the district and the French hated; "in which the Gascon feudal chiefs around protested that they were the natural-born subjects of England, which was so kind to them." Of course travellers have nothing of the sort to expect in our day, but there is an old as well as a new town of Bordeaux, and that famous old place must have seen merry meetings of English and Gascon in its time—at the christening of our Richard the Second, for instance—and it is not amiss to bear in mind the revellings of his father the Black Prince with the French King after the battle of Poitiers. During the three hundred and odd years in which Bordeaux was an English capital, and our countrymen drank its wines, there do not seem to have been any "stomach prejudices," and the wine itself was imported plentifully into England. Mr. Reach, however, seems to think that the very best clarets of modern times, the Margaux and La Fittes and the rest, were quite unknown then: that it was a rough growth, such as the middling people now drink in the neighbourhood. He gives some curious details of the care and cultivation of the vines, and is clearly of opinion that the large capitalists have the advantage in producing as well as selling.

The commencement of the vintage is subjected to the decrees of those meddling officials without whom, if we are to believe the French government, in all times and under all dynasties, the work of life could not by any means go on. Nobody is allowed to begin gathering his own grapes till the mayor and his officers have made a general inspection of vineyards, and decided the day on which they are graciously pleased to give leave to commence the work. Perhaps one proprietor may be ready a fortnight before another, in consequence of advantages of sun and soil. N'importe! "The wretched little tyrannical piece of humbug" must proceed. "What would France be without *les autorités?*" A farmer in Norfolk would doubtless be a good deal surprised were he to be told that he must not begin to cut his corn till the chairman of the board of guardians gave him leave. He would naturally wonder why Providence had given him eyes, or why the country allowed him to hold land at all, if he was thus incapable of judging of his own wheat or barley.

From the vine district Mr. Reach passes over the Landes, that curious barren region which lies between Bordeaux and the sea. He afterwards visits Pau, and slightly sketches other scenes in the Pyrenees. But the olive culture is one of his chief objects, and for this he comes full south—to Montpellier, to Cette, to Aigues Mortes, and to Nismes. The olive itself he does not admire. He says the tree is anything but picturesque, and the crop far from presenting an inviting aspect.

The results of his wanderings belong rather to another work; for Mr. Angus Reach travelled for the Morning Chronicle, and his papers on the social and agricultural position of France are before the public. *Here* we have chiefly the vivid pictures of a tourist looking at more general and artistical matters of interest. As, however, Mr. Reach briefly recurs to the results alluded to, in winding up, we will follow him so far as to say that he is clear about the following facts: "1st. that there is a continual diminution of the size of landed properties in France; 2nd. that this tendency does not stop with the interests of the parties concerned, but goes on in spite of them; 3rdly. that when a

man finds he cannot support his family out of his patch of land, he *borrows* money and *buys* more; in nine cases out of ten the interest he has to pay is greater than his profit, and he ends by bankruptcy, and is reduced to day-labour; 4thly. that the smaller patches of land are cultivated as rudely as possible, and as wastefully. Not a franc is expended beyond what absolute necessity requires. The lands are undrained, ill-manured, and there is only the profit of a bare and poor living for the proprietor;" so that, on the whole, Mr. Angus Reach concludes that the proprietorship of France is now nearly as bankrupt as that of Ireland. "Encumbered estates" prevail; and notaries and land-agents are in very many instances the real owners of the deeply-mortgaged soil. With the exception of parts of Normandy, the great want seems to be that of resident proprietors of an intelligent order. Mr. Reach allows that small holdings tend to produce an industrious population, and to breed a spirit of independence; *but*, by encouraging a poor and ignorant race of proprietors, they keep back agriculture, and injure the community of consumers. French socialism, he adds, is the result of poverty; a ruined labourer has no resource but in charity, for there is no poor law,—nothing but casual benevolence between himself and starvation. To conclude, "The present state of rural France—all political questions left aside—appears to me," says Mr. Reach, "to point to the possibility, if not the probability, of the world seeing a greater and bloodier *Jacquerie* than it ever saw before."

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

March 25. Capt. W. H. Smyth, V.P.

Mr. Wayte exhibited a rude mediæval jug of earthenware, which had lately been obtained from the draining of Whittlesea Mere. Lord Londesborough exhibited a stirrup of very handsome form, and also an ancient prick spur, both said to have been recently found in London. Mr. Thoms exhibited for a friend a silver coin of the last Mogul of Delhi, which was stated to have been found at a great depth at Lutton, in Lincolnshire. Mr. Gould contributed some pen-and-ink sketches, accompanied by remarks, on Celtic remains existing in France. They comprised, among others, views of the Pierre Folle in the department of Charente, and the Roche aux Fées at Essé, on which Mr. Gould observed that there was no evidence of their having been designed to cover sepulchral remains, while there were strong grounds for objecting to the supposition that they were temples. The writer was of opinion that they were, in fact, the places of initiation into the Druidical rites, as the district of France in which they occur was the stronghold of the Gaulish priesthood before the Roman dominion. Mr. Brooke communicated some remarks "On the Battle of Shrewsbury, and on Battlefield church, founded on the site of that engagement, between the forces of Henry the Fourth and Lord Percy."

April 1. J. P. Collier, esq. V.P.

Mr. Blaauw exhibited some encaustic tiles, of the middle of the 15th century, from the church of Witham, in Essex (further noticed in our Report of the Archæological Institute.)—The Hon. Mr. Kennedy presented a Russo-Greek picture of the Life of Christ. Mr. C. Wykeham Martin exhibited a medal dug up at Leeds Castle, Kent, which has on one side a coat of arms and on the other a perpetual almanack.—The Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields sent for exhibition a series of eight paintings, of the early German school, representing the martyrdoms of female saints. No name or mark of any artist is to be traced on them; but if not by Cranach, Hemling, or Van Eyck, they must have been by some accomplished pupil of one of the great masters of that period. They were presented to the church of St. Martins'-in-the-Fields while Archbishop Tennison was Vicar.

Two papers were read, and a third was commenced. The first was by Mr. Benjamin Williams, to prove that the broad arrow, used as the mark of national stores, was a Scandinavian character or rune; but the author did not attempt to show how and at what date it came to be used for the purpose of distinguishing what are now called the Queen's stores.

M. Leopold de Lisle sent a communication on early frauds practised by monasteries in order to secure to themselves valuable privileges by pretending that royal charters had been granted for the purpose. The writer illustrated his essay by particular reference to some charters supposed to have been granted by Richard the First, of England, to the Grammont brotherhood, which were known to have been fabricated because the king was therein styled Comes Pictaviæ,—a title

which he had never borne. By order of the pope the monk who had been guilty of the imposition was imprisoned.

The third paper, not concluded, was by Mr. W. S. Gibson, and relates to the history and antiquities of Naworth Castle, Cumberland.

April 23. This being St. George's Day, the anniversary meeting was held, and the President delivered his annual address to the members. The election of Officers and Council took place. Lord Viscount Strangford was elected Director in succession to Capt. W. H. Smyth; and the Council for the ensuing year consists of eleven Members from the old Council, viz.—Lord Viscount Mahon, President; Sir Robert H. Inglis, Bart. M.P., Samuel Lord Bishop of Oxford, J. P. Collier, esq., Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., K.S.F., Vice-Presidents; John Bruce, esq., Treasurer; Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., and John Yonge Akerman, esq., Secretaries; Joseph Gwilt, esq., Hon. R. C. Neville, and James Prior, esq.; and of ten new Members, viz.—the Viscount Strangford, Director; the Earl of Albemarle, Rev. Dr. Bosworth, George Godwin, jun. esq., Dr. Augustus Guest, Alex. Beresford Hope, esq. M.P., Thomas William King, esq. York Herald, Octavius Morgan, esq. M.P., Henry Shaw, esq., and Benjamin Williams, esq.

A resolution was passed, to solicit from the Corporation of London the preservation, if possible, of the Crypt of Gerard's Hall.

The Society afterwards held their anniversary dinner, as usual, at the Freemasons' Tavern, the President in the chair.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

March 5. Octavius Morgan, esq. M.P. in the chair.

The Rev. T. Berkeley Portman communicated a short account of an entrenched work on the Cheviot range near Ingram, in the northern parts of Northumberland, known in the locality as the "British Town;" and he exhibited a plan, in which the circumvallation, the ways leading to the town, and the circular inclosures within it, supposed to be the foundations of British dwellings, were accurately laid down. It was suggested that this and the numerous remains of the same class in Northumberland would present an interesting field of investigation on the occasion of the meeting of the Institute at Newcastle in the ensuing summer.

Mr. Tucker presented a set of casts from the unique stone moulds for casting bronze weapons, found near Chudleigh, Devon, accompanied by an account of the discovery, by Mr. J. Croker, in whose possession these moulds still remain. They are entirely dissimilar to any hitherto found in England, but moulds of the like description have been discovered in Ireland. They were found near the confluence of the river Bovey with the Teign, and lay upon the fine clay, which is there worked for the purposes of manufacture, and over them an accumulation of gravel and rolled pebbles, six feet in depth, with two feet of earth, had been deposited. The moulds are formed of greenish schist, similar to that found in Cornwall; and both are intended for casting long thin blades, weapons of a very rare type in this country, and more frequently found in Ireland. Mr. Croker stated that a hoard of bronze celts had been found a few years since under a block of granite, about three miles higher up the valley, near a spot where there existed six stone circles in a group, well preserved, and supposed to be the sites of Early British habitations. They had been wholly destroyed for building purposes, although the locality abounds in the best materials.

Mr. Tucker sent also a cast of an interesting sculptured fragment, found in Exeter, in excavations near a spot supposed to be the site of the Dominican Convent, there founded in the reign of Henry III. The object in question, the head of a mailed effigy sculptured with much spirit, appeared to be of that period, and had been part, doubtless, of a sepulchral memorial, the conventual church having been the burial-place of the Ralegh, Dinham, Martyn, Calwodelegh, and other Devonshire families of note. The buildings and site were granted by Henry VIII. to John Lord Russell, in 1539, and the church was speedily demolished, as Leland states, "to make hym a fair place." Many fragments of sculpture, enriched with painting and gilding, and other relics, have been found at various times.

Mr. Westwood read an interesting memoir on the Pallium, Crosier, and Pastoral Staff, as affording indications of the difference in rank of the higher dignitaries of the Church, alluding especially to the curious incised effigy of a bishop of Cracow, in the twelfth century, of which a rubbing had been exhibited by Mr. Nesbitt. The prelate is represented as invested with the pall, in accordance with a special privilege conceded to that see. Mr. Westwood observed that in earlier times archbishops are often represented as bearing the crosier, or pastoral staff with a crook, instead of the cross-staff, and that bishops are occasionally portrayed as invested with the pallium. He cited as examples the benedictional of St. Æthelwald, and illuminations in one of the

Cottonian MSS., the sculptures of the portal of Chartres Cathedral, the fact of the discovery of a richly enamelled crosier-head in the tomb of Ataldus archbishop of Sens, who died in 933, and noticed certain sculptures of early date in Alsace and at Monza, illuminations in a MS. in the Vatican, as also several ancient seals of Archbishops, which distinctly shew that the use of the cross-staff was comparatively of recent adoption, the *cambuca* having in earlier times been carried as the insignia of pastoral office, both by archbishops and bishops.

Professor Donaldson addressed the meeting on the subject of the defaced and neglected condition of the Royal Tombs at Westminster, and invited the members of the Institute to visit the tombs in company with Mr. Scott and himself,—which was done on the following Monday. (See our last Magazine, p. 375.)

Mr. Majendie made some observations in explanation of a plan of Hedingham Castle, with the adjacent buildings, as surveyed in the reign of Elizabeth, and shewing various details which are no longer to be perceived: he observed that Mr. Harrod, during a careful examination of the remains of this remarkable fortress, had recently verified in a striking manner the accuracy of certain parts of this ancient ichnography, which has been preserved amongst Mr. Majendie's family muniments.

Mr. Blaauw produced several decorative pavement tiles from Witham church, Essex, bearing the arms of Philippe, Duke of Burgundy, in 1419, or those of Philippe his son and successor, who died in 1477. Also the arms of the Duke of Bedford, and those of the family of Montgomery, for one of whom the tiles were evidently made. They are of large size, and probably of Flemish fabrication.

Mr. Auldjo exhibited several diminutive grotesque masks, from the collection of Robert Goff, esq, discovered at the Pyramids of San Juan, Teotihuacan, in Mexico; and a number of arrow-heads, small knives, and cutting implements of obsidian, from the same place, interesting to the English antiquary when compared with the relics of the Flint period in our own country.

Amongst antiquities exhibited, the most interesting were—a bronze Irish palstave, having a loop at each side, from the collection of Lord Talbot of Malahide; and a celt of flint, found during the previous month on ploughed land near Reigate, on the estate of Robert Clutton, esq. who has subsequently presented this specimen, which is in remarkably fine preservation, to the British series of the British Museum; only five flint celts, found in England, existed previously in the national collection.

Mr. Greville Chester exhibited a Chess-piece, supposed to be the rook, found in Norfolk, and formed of sea-horse's tooth, elaborately carved, being an unique example of the forms of such objects in the twelfth century. Mr. Nesbitt brought a rubbing from a superb altar-covering, in the church of St. Maria zur Wiese, at Soest, in Westphalia, decorated with curious and elaborate embroideries in relief. A German hunting-knife and horn were exhibited by Mr. Charles Landseer, R.A. Two rare silver medallions, one bearing the heads of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, the other presenting the bust and insignia of Essex, the Parliamentary General, were sent by Miss Julia Bockett. Mr. Rhode Hawkins and Mr. Franks exhibited several Italian matrices of seals, some enamelled fibulæ, and other curious antiquities.

April 2. Edward Hawkins, esq. Treas. in the chair.

A memoir was read, descriptive of the remains of Brinkburn Priory, Northumberland, by Mr. W. Sidney Gibson, with some account of its foundation and history.

A letter was read from Dr. Wilson, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh, claiming the interest and good offices of the Institute on the occasion of the threatened desecration of Kirkwall Cathedral. He stated that this remarkable structure, having suffered greatly by neglect, had been repaired at the expense of Government, a considerable sum having been expended within the last few years. During the progress of this work, and when plans had been drawn out for completing the choir, with appropriate fittings, certain difficulties arose through the interference of the local authorities; and the result was this, that the Government abandoned all further proceedings, as it appeared that all rights in this ancient building had been formally vested, some years since, in the Town Council of Kirkwall. Meanwhile the presbytery of that place had called in the assistance of certain inefficient builders to report as to the construction of galleries, piercing windows for lighting them, and to raise a dead wall cutting off the nave at the junction with the transepts. The condition of this venerable cathedral is, however, such that the erection of galleries, irrespectively of any consideration as regards their unsightly appearance, must endanger the security of the fabric; whilst all that has been effected by the outlay of public funds will be rendered wholly abortive in the

event of the barbarous schemes proposed by the presbytery being carried into effect.

Sir Henry Dryden, Bart. in confirmation of the statement communicated by Dr. Wilson, gave an interesting account of Kirkwall Cathedral, and laid before the meeting a series of plans, sections, and drawings, executed by himself, illustrative of its proportions and architectural features. He observed that, feeling the most lively interest in the preservation of this fabric, one of the two cathedrals still existing in North Britain, and unique as a vestige of the Scandinavian period in that part of the realm, he had cheerfully come from the country to address the meeting and lay before them the memorials now exhibited, the result of many months' continued labour. He stated his opinion of the circumstances which had led to the unfortunate predicament in which the sympathy of antiquaries in the south had been so justly claimed by Dr. Wilson, and the difficulties which must be anticipated unless the control of the Government could be forthwith and strenuously interposed. He would call upon his friend Herr Worsaae, who was present, and with whom he had passed many happy hours in the cathedral of St. Magnus, to confirm the view which he entertained of the interest with which the cathedral at Kirkwall ought to be regarded.

The distinguished Danish antiquary, M. Worsaae, expressed his gratification at having witnessed the appeal made in behalf of one of the most important monuments in North Britain. Sir Henry Dryden had enabled the Society to form an accurate judgment of its character, by the admirable collection of drawings now before them. M. Worsaae earnestly hoped that a structure of so much interest as the principal vestige of the times oft he Norwegian Earls of Orkney, would not be suffered to be defaced and irreparably injured by the tasteless projects of the local authorities.

After some conversation it was moved by Mr. S. R. Solly, and seconded by Mr. Majendie, that a remonstrance should be addressed to the town council of Kirkwall, and such other measures taken as might best conduce to aid the object brought before the Society by Dr. Wilson.

Mr. Berthold Seeman then read a memoir on several inscriptions, or engraved symbols, of a remote antiquity, discovered by him on the granite rocks on the isthmus of Panama. He described also the ancient sepulchral cists which had been found in that part of the new world, containing small earthen vessels, of which he produced drawings, golden eagles, and other singular relics.

Mr. Worsaae remarked that he was desirous to impress upon the attention of English antiquaries the importance of a careful comparison of the antiquities of Europe with the vestiges of the early occupants of America. He cited especially the account given by Sir C. Lyall in his second tour to the United States, describing certain deposits of oyster and other shells, with broken bones, amongst which weapons of flint, charcoal, and various relics are to be found, showing that these deposits occur at no great distance from the coast. Precisely similar beds of shells, mixed with bone implements, axes, and arrow-heads of flint, broken pottery, stags-horn hatchets, &c. had recently been discovered on the coasts of Denmark, and much difference of opinion had at first existed as to their nature. The comparison of these deposits in quarters of the globe remote from each other had satisfactorily established the conclusion that they are to be regarded as vestiges of the earliest occupants of the coasts.

Mr. Jones, of Gloucester, produced a series of coloured drawings representing the curious paintings and hieroglyphics upon the wooden chests in which a mummy in the collection of Mr. Hopkinson, of Edgeworth, unrolled a few months since, had been inclosed. Mr. Birch explained the import of these paintings, and called especial attention to some which he considered to be of very unusual character. The mummy was also of more than ordinary interest; the deceased being ascertained to have been one of the navigators of the sacred bark of Amen Ra; and it appeared that he was an eunuch. The mummy, with the curious painted chests, have been presented by Mr. Hopkinson to the Gloucester Museum.

Mr. Wyndham communicated a collection of pedigrees and genealogical materials, relating chiefly to foreign families of note.

The Rev. S. Blois Turner produced a remarkable assemblage of German seals, moulded in plaster by Dr. Roemer, of Francfort, who possesses very large collections of ancient seals. Amongst those lately sent by him to Mr. Turner, are many fine imperial seals, commencing with those of Charles le Gros, A.D. 800, Lewis II. and other very early examples. One of the casts exhibited deserves notice, the seal of Richard Earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III. and elected King of the Romans in 1257. The impression is in very perfect state. There were also several municipal seals of beautiful design, and seals of the Archbishops of Treves and Mayence, valuable as illustrative of ecclesiastical costume at an early period.

Mr. Nesbitt exhibited facsimiles of several sepulchral brasses in Germany, of grand dimensions, the memorials of two of the Bishops of Paderborn, in the fourteenth century; an episcopal effigy at Lubec, date 1347; one of the Bishops of Bamberg, about 1390; and a large effigy of a lady, in a chapel in Mecklenburg, supposed to portray the second wife of Albert, King of Sweden. All these brasses, hitherto unknown to English collectors, are of the fourteenth century.

Amongst antiquities exhibited were a Roman silver ring set with an initiative intaglio of *Nicolo*, lately found at Lincoln, and in the possession of Mr. Willson; a collection of fibulæ, ornamented pins, a bronze umbo, and harp-pins, for attaching the strings of that instrument; these relics were chiefly found in co. Westmeath, and were exhibited by Mr. Brackstone; several other Irish antiquities were also produced by Mr. Evelyn Shirley and Mr. Wardell, of Leeds. Mr. Addison brought a deed, from the muniments of the Ffarrington family, to which is appended a very perfect impression of the seal of the Abbot and Convent of Evesham, "*ad causas tantum.*" The document bears date 29 Henry VIII., but the seal, representing St. Egwin, appears to be of the fourteenth century.

Mr. Way brought a cast from a large mould of serpentine, found in Ayrshire, intended for casting metal objects of various unusual forms: he had recently received it from Dr. Wilson of Edinburgh, who has described in his "Prehistoric Annals" several other stone moulds found in Scotland.

Mr. Pollard exhibited a British gold coin, the device a horse galloping; in very good preservation.

Lieut.-Col. Trollope sent a fac-simile of a small enamelled pendant escutcheon, found in Carisbrook Castle, probably an ornament of harness; the bearing which it displays is fusily, or and azure. This coat is possibly that of the Oglanders.

Mr. Yates, at the close of the meeting, observed that he considered it very desirable that at the approaching meeting of the Institute at Newcastle, some detailed accounts should be communicated of such Roman walls in other localities which it might be interesting to compare with the great Barrier in the North of England. He proposed, accordingly, to undertake an examination of the remarkable wall in Germany, between the Danube and the Rhine, a monument of the Roman period little known to English antiquaries. He was about to leave England for this object, and would take occasion to invite the co-operation of any antiquaries who might have leisure to devote to this interesting investigation. Mr. Yates has subsequently set forth on this pilgrimage, intending to commence his observations at Ratisbon.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

March 30. The third Conversazione of the season was held in the Museum, George Street, J. M. Mitchell, esq. of Leith, in the chair.

A lecture was delivered by Alexander Christie, esq. R.S.A. on the style of ornament which prevailed from the fourth to the twelfth century. From sketches drawn on the board, he illustrated the successive modifications and improvements made, in the earlier ages, in the erection of the basilicas or places of worship, and stated that architecture might, in almost every case, be taken as the type of the decorative art of the time—the missals, the drinking-cups, and even the jewellery of the same age, almost invariably exhibiting the same style of ornament. Mr. Christie also illustrated the progress of ornamentation by numerous drawings and casts, exhibiting a gradual improvement in design and colouring. The close of the period chosen for illustration was especially remarkable for the number and beauty and elaborate character of the mosaics adorning the interior of the structures. A great variety of drawings of these mosaics, and other mediæval ornaments, were examined with much interest by the company.

Dr. D. Wilson, in moving the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Christie, adverted to the remarkable psychological fact illustrated by the lecture and the drawings exhibited, that almost every improvement that had taken place in the decorative art was a mere imitation or elaboration of former designs. Originality in ornamentation was, he thought, very rarely to be met with indeed; but this derivative character, which so universally pertained to it, was the chief source of its value to the archæologist.

There were exhibited, along with the valuable donations presented to the Society since the last Conversazione, various other objects of interest, including some beautiful relics recently discovered in Argyllshire; a Roman Centurial Inscription, and various specimens of Roman Pottery, dug up at Castlecarry on the Antonine Wall in 1841, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland; a collection of Primitive Urns, and other relics, recently found in a group of stone cists at Lesmurdie, Banffshire, by Capt. Stewart of Lesmurdie, and Alexr. Robertson, esq. F.G.S. &c.; and a collection of models of ancient and medieval edifices, including

the old Tolbooth of Edinburgh, demolished in 1817, and of the collegiate church of the Holy Trinity at Edinburgh, demolished in 1845.

THE BURY AND WEST SUFFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

March 25. The fourth annual meeting of this Society was held at Bury St. Edmund's. The Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, V.P. presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, forcibly pointed out the good that had resulted from the establishment of the Society. Referring to the fact that the portrait of Thomas Bright, one of the "worthy benefactors" of the town, which adorned the room in the Guildhall where they were permitted to meet, had been recently copied for transmission to one of his descendants, a gentleman of high respectability in the United States, he expressed the gratification which all must feel in knowing that our brethren on the other side the Atlantic, especially in New England, take a lively interest in the homes of their ancestors in this country.

The most prominent feature of the meeting was an extensive and curious assemblage of Anglo-Saxon relics recently found near Bury St. Edmund's, at West Stow. Mr. Tymms read a paper descriptive of these relics, which consist of weapons and personal ornaments, collected during the present year while digging for gravel on a heath in the parish of West Stow, and bordering on that part of the parish of Icklingham where many Roman antiquities have been heretofore discovered. Nearly 100 skeletons have been exhumed on Stow Heath in the course of seven or eight years, all of them more or less accompanied by urns, weapons, and ornaments, which have been dispersed by the workmen without the attention of any competent person being directed to the fact. The owner of the estate, the Rev. E. R. Benyon, having been apprised of the interesting nature of these discoveries, has now directed whatever may hereafter be found to be preserved, and has already presented a number of articles to the museum of the Institute. These consist of a stone coffin, believed to be the only one that has been found in a Saxon burial-ground in this kingdom; several vessels of unbaked earth, one of them containing, when found, the burnt ashes of the dead; some umbones of shields in admirable preservation; a long, broad, and strait sword, with fragments of the wooden scabbard; a number of spear-heads of various shapes, and ferules of spear-shafts; many knives of the accustomed form, but smaller in size than those usually met with, with fragments of the wooden stocks attached; fragments of two wooden coffers ornamented with bands of bronze, similar to that found at Wilbraham, and presented as a Saxon crown by Mr. Deck to the British Museum; two silver studs, one curiously ornamented; a large number of beads, including many amulets of blue glass and one bead of jet; coins of Maximianus and Constantine, perforated for suspension as amulets; sixteen bronze brooches, of different forms, sizes, and patterns; fragments of girdle-hangers; hair pins and tweezers on a ring; an armlet of bronze; buckles, clasps, and bronze rings. Engravings of the most curious of these objects will be given in the Institute's printed "Proceedings."

Mr. C. R. Smith, Hon. Member, communicated some observations on the fragments of girdle-hangers, accompanied by sketches of fragments of other similar utensils, shewing the manner in which they were worn.

Mr. Tymms presented to the Institute several terra-cotta cylinders formerly used in the manufacture of false hair found in Bury, resembling those found at Nottingham, and Whetstone, near Highgate, and described in the Archæological Journal, vol. vii. 397, and, like them, having at one end the stamp of a crown surmounting the letters W. B.

The Rev. Thos. Castley communicated an account of the discovery of a cinerary urn containing fragments of human bones in the parish of Cavendish, with the zigzag ornament round the neck of the urn.

Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart. exhibited a bronze gilt decade ring with the letters Th in a lozenge facet, recently found at Great Barton, near Bury.

Mr. Isaiah Deck exhibited a collection of British arrow-heads in flint, calcedony, quartz, &c. and some fragments of a copper speculum, found with a bead and some Roman coins 7 feet below the surface of turf in a fen between Mildenhall and Ely.

Mr. Pace presented to the Institute a silver coin of Henry I. minted at Stamford, and bearing the name of a moneyer unnoticed by Ruding. Obv. HENRI . REX; Rev. DVLFDARI . ON . SAN.

Mr. Wing exhibited a silver penny of Æthelred II. found at Whepstead. It is in beautiful preservation. On the obverse ÆDELRED . REX . ANGL.; reverse EADRI . MO . STA.

The Rev. Henry Creech exhibited a triangular unguentarium of amber found in Norfolk.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Little Foreign News of importance has arrived during the past month. The death of Prince Felix von Schwarzenberg, the Prime Minister of Austria, occurred on the 5th April, and the chief events of his life are noticed in our Obituary. Count Buol Schauenstein, the late ambassador in England, has been appointed to succeed the late minister in the department of Foreign Affairs. There is to be no Mayor of the Palace, though it is announced that the policy of the deceased Prime Minister will be adhered to on all points.

The Birkenhead steam-ship, transporting soldiers to the Cape, and having six hundred and thirty souls on board, was most unfortunately lost on the 26th Feb. She was swiftly traversing a smooth sea on a fine night, when the captain to save time navigated her near the shore. Off the ominously named Danger Point, about fifteen miles from Point d'Urban, the misguided ship struck upon a pinnacle rock, distant less than two miles from the line of shore. The rock broke through into the engine-room and rent the bottom of the vessel. In twenty minutes the Birkenhead was literally rent in two; and one half falling into deep water on one side, the other half upon the other side of the rock, they sank, and nothing was visible above the water-line but the maintopmast and maintopsail yard, floating spars, two crowded boats, and the struggles of our drowning countrymen. Countrymen we are proud to call them, for they died true heroes. The long annals of shipwreck furnish no picture more impressive than that which is conveyed to us of this large body of men labouring calmly in the face of death. As soon as the vessel struck the captain gave orders to the officers in command of the troops, which were with the greatest order and regularity immediately carried out. The men fell into place, were told-off into reliefs, and passed to various points where their service was needed, coolly as if on the parade ground. "Every one did as he was directed, and there was not a murmur or a cry among them until the vessel made her final plunge." Of 638 persons who had left Simon's Bay in the gallant ship but a few hours before, only 184 remain to tell the tale. No less than 454 Englishmen have come to so lamentable an end. The Birkenhead left Queenstown on the 7th of January, having on board detachments of the 12th Lancers, 2nd, 6th, 12th, 43rd, 45th, 60th Rifles, 73rd, 74th, and 91st Regiments. She was an iron paddle-wheel vessel of 556-horse power, and was built by Mr. J. Laird, of Birkenhead.

By the arrival of the packet-ship Melbourne, with about 150,000*l.* in gold on board, advices have been received from Port Philip direct, which exceed all previous intelligence received from Australia regarding the extraordinary abundance of gold procured at the diggings. From the 29th Sept. when the news of the discovery of the gold field was announced, up to the 19th Nov. there had been obtained from the diggings 67,000 ounces of gold, which, with the subsequent receipts by government escort to the 17th Dec. amounting to 68,161 ounces, and that estimated to have been brought by private hands, 28,353 ounces, added to that in the possession of the diggers on the gold fields, 80,000 ounces, made a total of 243,414 ounces, equal to 20,282 lbs. 10 oz. valued at 730,242*l.* There were supposed to be about 20,000 to 30,000 persons at the Ballarat and Mount Alexander diggings. The field is reported to be illimitable, the indications of gold extending over scores of miles, and each new-found digging apparently eclipsing all previous discoveries. Labour and many of the necessaries of life were rising in consequence to exorbitant prices.

By Royal Proclamation, the florins, or two-shilling pieces, are again declared to be current and lawful money of the United Kingdom. The obverse of the piece has the royal effigy crowned, and the inscription, Victoria D.G. : Brit. Reg. F.D. The omission of the letters of Dei Gratia, it will be remembered, caused much controversy on the former issue of florins, when Mr. Sheil was Master of the Mint. On the reverse of the piece are the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom, contained in four shields, crosswise, and also the crown and floral emblems, the whole surrounded by the words "one florin, one tenth of a pound."

On the 28th of March *Shrivenham House*, Berkshire, the seat of Lord Viscount Barrington, but let to Mr. Pole, was wholly destroyed by fire. It was built in the Gothic style, from designs by Mr. Atkinson, early in the present century.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Preferments.

March 24. Knighted, John Dorney Harding, esq. D.C.L. her Majesty's Advocate-General.—Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Colonel W. Bell, to be Colonel; brevet Major C. W. Wingfield to be Lieut.-Col.—Stirlingshire Militia, J. A. Henderson, esq. to be Major.

March 26. Brevet, Capt. S. A. Abbott, 51st Bengal N. Inf. to be Major in the East Indies.

March 27. Royal Artillery, Major-General F. Campbell to be Col.-Commandant.—1st West York Yeomanry Cavalry, Major R. G. Lumley to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. V. Corbett to be Major.

April 1. Major-Gen. James Frederick Love, C.B. to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of Jersey.—Horace Hamond, esq. to be her Majesty's Consul at Cherbourg.

April 2. 9th Foot, Lieut.-Col. C. Dunsmure, from 42nd Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—27th Foot, Lieut.-Col. A. A. T. Cunynghame, from 20th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—62nd Foot, Lieut.-Col. C. Trollope, from 36th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—80th Foot, Lieut.-Col. G. Hutchison, from 97th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—90th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Vaughan to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major G. S. Deverill to be Major.—Unattached, brevet Lieut.-Col. H. J. French (late Deputy Quartermaster-Gen. in the Windward and Leeward Islands) to be Lieut.-Colonel.—To be Inspecting Field Officers of Recruiting Districts, Lieut.-Colonel G. L. Davis, C.B. from 9th Foot; brevet Colonel M. J. Slade, from 90th Foot; Lieut.-Col. T. J. Adair, from 67th Foot; Lieut.-Col. H. A. Magenis, from 27th Foot.—Staff, brevet Colonel J. Eden, C.B. to be Dep. Adjutant-Gen. to the Forces in Ireland; brevet Colonel J. L. Pennefather, C.B. to be Deputy Quartermaster-Gen. to the Forces in Ireland; Major J. D. O'Brien, to be Deputy Quartermaster-Gen. to the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.—Royal Military Asylum, Lieut.-Col. J. Clark, to be Commandant.

April 6. Admiral Sir C. Ekins, Gen. Sir P. Maitland, Adm. the Hon. Sir T. B. Capel, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Woodford, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. F. Bouverie, Vice-Adm. Sir C. Bullen, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. F. Burgoyne, Inspector-General of Fortifications, to be Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Downman, Vice-Adm. Sir G. F. Seymour, Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir A. Maitland, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Maclaine, Lieut.-Gen. G. C. D'Aguilar, Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Armstrong, Lieut.-General H. Goldfinch, Lieut.-General J. Bell, Lieut.-Gen. G. Brown, Adjutant-Gen. of her Majesty's Forces, Rear-Adm. P. Hornby, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, Rear-Adm. W. F. Carroll, and Col. J. Tennant, C.B. of the Bengal Artillery, to be Knights Commanders of the said Order; and Rear-Adm. G. E. Watts, to be a Companion of the said Order.—Capt. William Domville, late of the Queen's Royal Regiment, to be one of H.M. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* T. G. Wright.

April 7. Lord Napier (now Secretary of Legation at Naples) to be Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburgh; the Hon. Richard Bingham (now Secretary of Legation at Lisbon) to be Secretary of Legation at Naples; William Robert Ward, esq. (lately appointed Secretary of Legation at Florence) to be Secretary of Legation at Lisbon; and William Taylour Thomson, esq. now First Paid Attaché to H.M. Legation at the Court of Persia, to be Secretary of Legation at that Court.

April 13. 85th Foot, Lieut.-Col. M. Power, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

April 19. Royal Artillery, brevet Major A. Tulloh to be Lieut.-Colonel.

April 20. William Charles Gibson, esq. to be Auditor-General of Ceylon; Charles Peter Layard, esq. to be Government Agent for the western province of that island; and Edward Hume Smedley, esq. to be District Judge of Galle, in that island.—Royal Engineers, brevet Major W. B. Marlow to be Lieut.-Colonel.

April 23. 21st Foot, Major F. G. Ainslie to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Lieut.-Colonel Lord West to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. R. Nisbit, 46th Foot, to be Major and Lieut-Colonel in the Army.

Charles Beevor, of Great Melton, Norfolk, and Berners-street, Middlesex, esq. to take the name of Lombe only, and bear the arms of Lombe, in compliance with the will of Sir John Lombe, Bart. deceased.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Harwich.—Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
Monmouth.—Crawshay Bailey, esq.

Naval Promotions.

March 8. Rear-Adm. W. Croft to be Vice-Admiral on the Reserved List; Rear-Adm. W. Bowles, C.B. to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. D. H. O'Brien, Capt. E. Lloyd, K.H., and Capt. B. M. Kelly, to be Rear-Admirals on the Reserved List; Capt. A. L. Corry to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—To be retired Rear-Admirals of 1st Sept. 1846: Captains A. Montgomerie, J. W. Montagu, Hon. G. P. Campbell, W. B. Bigland, K.H., G. C. Gambier, J. Gore (a), and J. Gedge.

March 11. Captain H. J. Austin, to Victory.

March 16. Capt. G. G. Lock, to Winchester.

March 19. Commander J. F. B. Wainwright, to Winchester.

March 24. Commander A. Heseltine, to Britomart.

March 31. Commanders A. Boyle, to Victory; J. R. Rodd, to Impregnable; and J. B. Marsh, to Waterloo.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. D. Browne (R. of Enniscorthy), Dean of Emly, Ireland.
Rev. H. B. Macartney, Dean of Melbourne, Australia.
Rev. W. Hooper Parker (R. of Saham-Tony), Hon. Canonry in Norwich Cathedral.
Rev. J. D. Jefferson (P.C. of Thorganby), Osbaldwick Canonry in York Cathedral.
Rev. T. W. Whitaker (R. of Stanton-by-Bridge), Canonry in Lichfield Cathedral.
Rev. P. G. Bartlett, Kingstone R. Kent.
Rev. C. J. Belin, Blakesley V. Northamptonsh.
Rev. W. Bryans, Tarvin V. w. Duddon C. Chesh.
Hon. and Rev. A. G. Campbell, Ossington D. Notts.
Rev. R. N. Cornwall, Eynesford V. Kent.
Rev. J. Cousins, Cullen R. and V. dio. Emly.
Rev. R. E. Crawley, Potterspury V. Npn.
Rev. G. Dowell, Llanigan V. Brecknockshire.
Rev. A. P. Dunlap, Bardwell R. Suffolk.
Rev. J. Elliot, Thornley P.C. Durham.
Rev. C. Fawcett, Somerford-Keynes, V. Wilts.

Rev. T. Fenton, Waterfall R. Staffordshire.
Rev. W. Gardner, Crocken-Hill P.C. Kent.
Rev. T. Gibbins, Papworth R. Camb.
Rev. J. H. B. Green, Normanton-en-le-Heath P.C. Leicestershire.
Rev. T. Greenland, Wenhaston V. Norfolk.
Rev. G. Griffith, Tanybwlch P.C. Merionethsh.
Rev. E. Griffiths, Oaks P.C. Charnwood Forest.
Rev. T. Gurney,* Lilbourne V. Northamptonsh.
Rev. C. T. Hackett, Killaney R. Clogher.
Rev. E. J. Hill, Panfield R. Essex.
Rev. W. J. Jenkins, Fillingham R. Lincolnsh.
Rev. T. le B. Kennedy, Kilmore R. Clogher.
Rev. W. Leay, Downside P.C. Somerset.
Rev. C. Lee, Christ Church P.C. Leicester.
Rev. B. Lodge, St. Mary Magd. V. Colchester.
Rev. W. D. Long, Trinity P.C. Woolwich.
Rev. T. Loughnan, St. Mary's Chapel, Queen Square, Bath.
Rev. H. P. Measor, Kingston-upon-Thames V.
Rev. C. J. M. Mottram, St. George P.C. Kidderminster, Worcestershire.
Rev. F. G. Nash, Berden P.C. Essex.
Rev. T. O'Regan, Donnington-Wood P.C. Salop.
Rev. G. G. Perry, Waddington R. Lincolnshire.
Rev. J. Porter, Oddingley R. Worcestershire.
Rev. J. Postle, one-fourth of Felmingham R. and V. Norfolk.
Rev. J. J. Reynolds, Holy Trinity R. w. St. Peter R. Shaftesbury, Dorset.
Rev. T. Shurt, Morton-Morrell P.C. Warw.
Rev. C. Smith, Boothby-Graffoe R. Lincolnsh.
Rev. C. J. Sterling, Newton-upon-Trent V. Linc.
Rev. A. R. Taylor, St. Michael-Caerhays R. and V. w. St. Stephen, R. Cornwall.
Rev. F. G. Tipping, All Saints' P.C. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire.
Rev. H. Walker, Western District P.C. St. Margaret, Westminster.
Rev. R. S. Walpole, Farndon V. Notts.
Rev. R. Watts, Nailstone R. Leicestershire.
Rev. T. N. Williams, Aber R. Carnarvonshire.
Rev. G. F. Williamson, Osmaston P.C. Derb.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. J. Alcock, Bethesda Chapel, Dublin.
Rev. H. Brown, Colonial, Western Australia.
Rev. B. Hill, at Valparaiso.
Rev. E. Marston, to Earl of Derby.
Rev. J. C. Miller, to Lord Calthorpe.
Rev. A. Nash, assistant, Asylum, Limerick.
Rev. C. B. Reid, Garrison, Hounslow.
Rev. J. H. Risley, to Duke of Buckingham.
Rev. Joshua Scholefield, Billesden Union, Leic.
Rev. B. Vaux (P.C. of St. Peter, Yarmouth), Military Asylum, Yarmouth, Norfolk.
Rev. E. Ventris (P.C. of Stow-cum-Quy, Cambs.) to the Lord Chancellor.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. W. W. Howard, Third Master, Repton School, Derbyshire.
Rev. J. Partridge, Head Master, Proprietary School, Yarmouth, Norfolk.
A. Creak, Head Master, Proprietary School, Brighton.
T. T. Day, Head Master, Grammar School, Nantwich, Cheshire.
W. L. Henderson, B.A. Master of the Lower School, Colchester Grammar School, Essex.

Erratum.—P. 398, 2d col. *for* Rev. G. Lockyer, *read* Rev. E. L. Lockyer.

BIRTHS.

March 13. At Ham green, near Bristol, the wife of P. J. Miles, esq. a son and heir.——15. At Highfield, near Southampton, the wife of Col. Crabbe, K.H. a son.——16. At Chesterford vicarage, Essex, Lady Harriet Hervey, a son.——20. In Dorset place, Lady Louisa Rabett, a dau.——At Eltham-court, Kent, the wife of Richard Bloxam, esq. a dau.——At Chester street, Mrs. P. Pleydell Bouverie, a dau.——21. At Heavitree, Exeter, the wife of the Hon. W. Addington, a dau.——In Upper Grosvenor st. the wife of Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart. M.P. a dau.——22. At Eton college, the wife of the Rev. W. B. Marriott, a dau.——23. At Grendon rectory, the wife of the Rev. Henry Hanmer, a son.——25. At Castle Rising rectory, the wife of the Rev. Chancellor Bagot, a son.——At Midhurst, Lady Jane, the wife of A. E. Knox, esq. a son.——At Marina, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of James Russell, esq. Q.C. a son.——26. Lady Alfred Paget, a son.——29. In Park st. Grosvenor sq. the wife of Thomas Saunders Cave, esq. a son.——At Chawton house, Hants, the wife of Edward Knight, jun. esq. a dau.——30. At Rise, near Hull, the wife of William Bethell, esq. a dau.——At Claridge's hotel, Brook street, Lady Olivia Ossulston, a son.

April 1. Mrs. Edmond St. John Mildmay, a dau.——2. In Montague square, London, the wife of G. D. O. Templer, esq. of Lyme Regis, a dau.——At Carlton gardens, Mrs. William E. Gladstone, a son.——4. At Holbrook grange, Warw. the wife of Charles M. Caldecott, esq. a son.——5. At Whitehall yard, the wife of the Hon. S. P. Vereker, a dau.——At Plymouth, the wife of Mortimer J. Collier, esq. twin daughters.——At Cambridge sq. Hyde park, the wife of John Robert Mowbray, esq. a son.——7. At the Grove, Lymington, the wife of Capt. Mackinnon, R.N. a son.——8. At Great Malvern, the wife of Capt. Winnington Ingram, 97th Regt. a son.——10. At Egham pk. the wife of Col. Salwey, M.P. a son.——In Green st. Grosvenor sq. Lady Macdonald, a dau.——11. The wife of William Kaye, esq. of Broughton, Manchester, three daughters.——12. At Edinburgh, Lady Anne Home Drummond, a son.——At Putney, the wife of Alfred E. Dryden, esq. barrister-at-law, a son.——13. At Purbrook, Hants, the wife of John Moore Napier, esq. a dau.——14. At Hyde park square, the wife of William Longman, esq. a son.——19. At Residentiary house, St. Paul's, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Coward, a son.——21. At Talacre, Flint, Lady Mostyn, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 16. At Hobart Town, Lieut. Charles Style *Akers*, R.E. second son of Aretas Akers, esq. of Malling Abbey, Kent, to Henrietta-Margaret, youngest dau. of Col. Despard, C.B. 99th Regt. Commander of Her Majesty's Forces in Van Diemen's Land.

Jan. 19. At Grenada, John *Cameron*, esq. of Tempe estate, to Annette, only dau. of the late Evan Baillie, esq. barrister-at-law.

Feb. 7. At Cheltenham, R. Francis *Molesworth*, esq. son of the late Major-Gen. Molesworth, to Gertrude-Le-Normand, eldest dau. of the late George Bagot Gosset, esq. 4th Dragoon Guards, and niece to the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Gosset.

9. At All Souls', Langham pl. Hector-Maclean, eldest son of Sir J. D. Hamilton *Hay*, Bart. of Alderston, to Anne-Charlotte, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Lewis Bird, H.C.S., and dau. of the late John White, esq. formerly Assistant Surgeon of the 17th Light Dragoons.

10. At Lower Tooting, Surrey, the Rev. Richard *Riley*, of Ashton-in-Makerfield, Lanc. to Eliza-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Major G. W. White, 6th Garrison Battalion.——At Aberford, the Right Hon. Lord *Ashtown*, to

* Instead of Rev. T. Conway, as at p. 398.

Elizabeth, second dau. and coheiress of the late R. Gascoigne, esq. of Parlington.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Capt. *Polhill*, of the Carabineers, of Howbury hall, Bedfordshire, only son of the late Capt. Polhill, M.P. to Emily-Frances, dau. of Sir H. W. Barron, Bart. M.P.——At Broughton, Oxon, H. N. *Goddard*, esq. of Cliffe Manor house, Wilts, to Eliza-Agnes-Whippy, of Adderbury house, Oxon, widow of John Whippy, esq. of the Lodge, Hillingdon, Middlesex, and dau. of the late William Walford, esq.——At Chatham, Henry Lockyard *Gleig*, esq. 2d Bengal Inf' son of the Rev. George Robert Gleig, M.A. Chaplain General, to Louisa, third dau. of the late Capt. Henry Drury, R.N.——At Oxford, William Augustus *Neale*, esq. Bombay Army, second son of the late John Neale, esq. of Castlehill, High Wycombe, to Henrietta-Frances, eldest dau. of Capt. Henry Strong, Madras Army.——At Kempsey, Worcestershire, Wm. Wallace *Gabriel*, esq. Lincoln's inn fields, son of the late Capt. J. W. Gabriel, R.N., K.H. to Mary, only dau. of Major-Gen. Henderson, K.H., K.C.——The Rev. Charles G. *Donton*, M.A. Incumbent of St. Benedict's, Lincoln, only son of the Rev. J. Donton, M.A. Vicar of Biggleswade, to Anna-Allen, fourth dau. of William Hogge, esq.——At Ryde, Robert *Gordon*, esq. late of the 66th Regiment, to Isabella-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Hood Hansay Christian, and granddau. of Rear-Adm. Sir Hugh C. Christian, K.B.——At Cheltenham, George Augustine *Prevost*, esq. to Adelaide-Susan, youngest dau. of the Rev. Francis Close, Incumbent of Cheltenham.——At Lewisham, Francis Cornelius *Webb*, esq. M.D. of Great Coram st. to Sarah-Schroder, only dau. of the late Jos. Croucher, esq.——At Brighton, the Rev. Edward *Hardwicke*, of Arley, Staff. to Sarah, J. G. Saunders, eldest dau. of Thomas Saunders, esq. F.S.A. the City Comptroller.——At Brompton, the Rev. Edmund *Hollond*, of Benhall lodge, Suffolk, to Fanny-Steevens, third dau. of the late John Reade, esq. of Holbrooke house, Suffolk.

11. At Barnstaple, Edwd. Becher *Marsack*, Capt. E.I.C.S. eldest son of George Hartwell Marsack, esq. of Barnstaple, to Louisa-Harriett, fourth dau. of John Beavis Bignell, M.D.——At Lambeth Palace, the Right Hon. Lord *Hatherton*, to Mrs. Davenport, of Capesthorne, Cheshire.——At St. George's Hanover square, Fred. Henry *Law*, B.A. of Corpus Christi college, Camb. to Lady Adelaide Vane, youngest dau. of the Marquess of Londonderry.——At Brighton, the Rev. Samuel F. *Morgan*, M.A. Rector of All Saints', Birmingham, to Sarah-Atkins, eldest dau. of the late George Milward, esq. of Lechdale manor, Glouc.——At Tuttington, the Rev. Favill J. *Hopkins*, M.A. eldest son of the Rev. D. J. Hopkins, Rector of Woolley, Hunts. to Augusta, youngest dau. of the late Rev. P. N. Jodrell, Rector of Yelling.

12. At Prince's Risborough, the Rev. Edward *Prest*, Chaplain of Sherburn hospital, Durham, and eldest son of John Prest, esq. to Rose, third dau. of the late Henry Farrar, esq.——At Sutton, Surrey, Otho W. *Travers*, esq. son of the late Major Robert O. Travers, 36th Regt., and of Bandon, Ireland, to Henrietta A. eldest dau. of the Rev. W. H. Vernon.——At St. Peter's Eaton sq. Frederick, youngest son of the Rev. Thomas H. *Gale*, Vicar of Godmersham, Kent, to Claudia-Fitzroy, eldest dau. of Joseph Severn, esq.——At Brampton, Derb. Foster W. *Nash*, esq. son of the Rev. Okey Nash, of Throwley, Kent, to Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Rev. Richard Smith, Rector of Staveley.——At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. the Hon. Frederick *Walpole*, youngest son of the Earl of Orford, to Laura-Sophia-Frances, only dau. of Francis Walpole, esq. and granddau. of the late Hon. Robert Walpole.——At Penrith, the Rev. Thomas Haycroft *Barton*, of Acklam, son of the late J. Barton, esq. of Hatcham, London, to Mrs. Clark, niece of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Richardson, K.C.B. and widow of W. S. Clark, esq. surgeon, son of the late Sir W. S. Clark, York.——At Bombay, Lieut. J. Allen *Wright*, Adjutant 70th Bengal N.I. to Georgianna, second surviving dau. of Capt. M. Houghton, H.E.I.C.S.——At Ryde, the Rev. N. H. *Macgacan*, B.A. Curate of Ilford, Essex, to Henrietta-Maria, dau. of the late Rev. W. Warner, Rector of Medford, Essex.——At Plympton St. Mary, Devon, Richard Strode *Hewlett*, esq. R.N. to Annie-Francis, dau. of Wm. Braddon, esq. late of Bengal Civil Service, of Blacklands, Devon.——At St. Martin's in the fields, Quintin Kennedy *Joliffe*, Indian Navy, to Gertrude-Eliza, only dau. of the late John Hammet, esq. M.P. for Taunton, and widow of Major H. J. Pogson, on the Staff at Gibraltar.——At Sevenoaks, John Boyd *Saunders*, esq. 9th Bengal Light Cav. eldest son of John J. Saunders, esq. of Southend, Sydenham, to Lily, eldest dau. of Alex. Glendining, esq. of Ash grove, Sevenoaks.——At St. John's Church, Hackney, Robert *Mushet*, esq. of the Royal Mint, to Mary-Anne, dau. of John Blakeway, esq. of Upper Clapton.——At Gainsborough, the Rev. Sween M. *Mackay*, M.A. Vicar of Skillington, Linc. to Harriette, youngest dau. of W. B. Heaton, esq. of Gainsborough.

14. At Hastings, the Rev. Henry Law *Cooper*, of St. John's coll. Camb. to Emma, second surviving dau. of the late Geo. Cooper, esq. of Preston, Lanc.——At Portsmouth, Henry *Pybus*, esq. of Beauvallon, Clisson, France, to Elizabeth-Forbes, eldest dau. of S. W. Garratt, esq. of Portsmouth.

16. At St. George's Hanover sq. George *Derbyshire*, esq. of Lewisham, to Isabella-Margaret, second dau. of Benj. H. Thorold, esq. of Hormston hall, Lincolnshire.

17. At Plymouth, M. B. *Pell*, esq. Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and Professor of Mathematics in the University of Sydney, to Julia, younger dau. of the late Lieut. James Rusden, R.N.——At Alverstoke, Hants, Comm. John Ormsby *Johnson*, R.N. to Edith-Runora, dau. of the late Rev. Charles Twyford, and niece of Rear-Adm. Purvis.——At Yarnton, Oxon, the Rev. Charles *Tudor*, M.A. Curate of Merton, Oxfordshire, to Magdalene-Matilda, only dau. of the late Walter Harris, esq. of Kington, Heref.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Sir S. C. Paul *Hunter*, of Mortimer hill, Berks, Bart. to Constance, younger dau. of Wm. Bosanquet, esq.——At St. George's Hanover square, Hugh Hamilton *Lindsay*, esq. only son of the late Hon. Hugh Lindsay, to Anna, eldest dau. of Æneas R. M'Donell, esq. and widow of Capt. Charles Basil Lindsay.——Henry Gawler *Bridge*, esq. of Manor house, Dorsetshire, to Julia-Helen, dau. of William Jekyll Anstey, esq. formerly Deputy Postmaster-General of Jamaica.——At Abbot's Ripton, the Rev. S. *King*, to Constance, dau. of John Bonfoy Rooper, esq. of Abbot's Ripton, Huntingdonshire.

18. Lord *Brooke*, M.P. son and heir to the Earl of Warwick, to the Hon. Miss Anne Charteris, eldest dau. of Lord Elcho, and granddau. of the 7th Earl of Wemyss and March.——At Croughton, William Wemyss Methven *Dewar*, esq. youngest son of the late Sir James Dewar, Chief Justice of Bombay, to Philippa-Maria, only dau. of the late John Turner Ramsay, esq. of Tusmore park, Oxon, and Croughton.——At Betchworth, Surrey, Capt. Henry D. *Cholmeley*, 27th Foot, to Georgiana-Millicent, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Lewis Way, formerly of Stansted Park, Sussex.

——At Limerick, the Rev. William Rowley *Bluett*, Vicar of Clonlea, dio. of Killaloe, to Louisa, dau. of Tenison Lyons, esq.——At Bombay, Francis *Lloyd*, esq. Civil Service, to Emily-Louisa, eldest dau. of T. W. Muspratt, esq. Bombay Civil Service.

19. At Knightsbridge, John Farnaby *Cator*, esq. Capt. R.A. eldest son of Col. Cator, R.A. to Julia-Maria-Frances, only surviving dau. of Henry Hallam, esq. of Wilton crescent.——At Aigburth, near Liverpool, the Hon. George *Denman*, M.A. Fellow of Trinity coll. Camb. barrister-at-law, fourth surviving son of Lord Denman, to Charlotte, fifth dau. of the late Samuel Hope, esq. banker, of Liverpool.——At Palgrave, Suffolk, Thomas Spencer *Cobbold*, esq. M.D. President R. Med. Soc. Edinburgh, youngest son of the Rev. Richard Cobbold, M.A., B.D. Rector of Wortham, Suffolk, to Frances-Philippa, second dau. of the late John Amys, esq.——At Backwell, Alex. *M'Cowan*, esq. of Bayswater, youngest son of the Rev. T. Conolly Cowan, A.M. of Reading, to Ann-Theodosia, eldest dau. of the late Matthew Windey, esq. of Horsley, Glouc. relict of Lieut.-Gen. Lomax, of Bristol.——At Bampton, Devon, A. *Twelvetrees*, esq. of London, to Sarah, widow of R. C. Densham, esq. of Cooksley house, Somerset.——At Henney, Essex, John, only son of Fred. *Greenwood*, esq. of Norton Conyers, near Ripon, to Louisa-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Nath. C. Barnardiston, esq. of the Ryes, Sudbury, Suffolk.——At Pateley bridge, W. *Cockcroft*, esq. of Catterick, to Isabel, second dau. of the late Teasdale Hutchinson, esq. of Grassfield.——At Upper Chelsea, George *Mayo*, esq. son of the late Rev. J. Mayo, of Ozleworth Rectory, Glouc. to Ellen-Anne, dau. of the late S. H. Russell, esq. H.E.I.C.S.——At Paddington, John F. *France*, esq. of Bloomsbury sq. and Guy's hospital, to Eliza, elder dau. of Richard Owens, esq. of Westbourne grove.——At East Bergholt, the Rev. Charles *Badham*, M.A. Vicar of All Saints', Sudbury, Suffolk, to Eleanor, dau. of the late James Deacon Hume, esq. of the Board of Trade.——At St. John's, Isle of Wight, Charles Stockdale *Benning*, esq. of Dunstable, only surviving son of Henry Benning, esq. of Barnard castle, to Elizabeth-Caroline, second dau. of the late Rev. W. M'Douall, Canon of Peterborough, and Vicar of Luton.——At Cheltenham, Wildman Yates *Peel*, esq. third son of the late Bolton Peel, esq. of Dosthill, Staff. to Magdalene-Susanna, second dau. of the late Jonathan Peel, esq. of Culham, Oxf.——At Market Drayton, Arthur, third son of Sir Richard *Brooke*, Bart. of Norton Priory, Cheshire, to Susan, eldest dau. of the Rev. A. H. Buchanan, of Hales, Staff.——At Stoke Church, George Edwin *Patey*, esq. Capt. R.N. to Mary, fourth dau. of the late Robert Rundle, esq.

21. At Llanrug, Carnarv, James Vaughan *Hughes*, esq. M.D. of Cauldwell Priory, Beds, to Caroline-Madelina-Coke, youngest dau. of the late Rev. T. S. Grimshaw, Vicar of Biddenham, Beds.——At St. Mary's, Hastings, the Rev. Arthur Philip *Dunlap*, B.D. Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, and Rector of Bardwell, Suffolk, to Jessy, fourth dau. of the late T. C. Brackenbury, esq. of Sausthorpe hall, Linc.——At Finchley, Major Geo. *Green*, 84th Regiment, to Emma, eldest dau. of James Lermitte, esq. Finchley.

24. At St. George's Bloomsbury, the Rev. Charles Frederick *Chase*, M.A. Rector of St. Andrew's-by-the-Wardrobe, son of Samuel Chase, esq. of Reading, to Susan-Mary, fourth dau. of John Alliston, esq. of Russell sq.——At Plymouth, Edmond George Lushington *Walker*, Lieut. R. Eng. second son of the late Gen. Sir G. T. Walker, Bart. G.C.B. to Camilla-Georgina, only dau. of Col. Calder, R. Eng.——At St. Peter's Eaton sq. E. *Macintosh*, esq. of Calcutta, to Fanny, youngest dau. of the late T. B. Bingley, esq. Bengal Horse Art. and granddau. of the late Gen. Sir John Horsford, K.C.B.——At Budleigh, Devon, Edward Joseph *Thackwell*, esq. 3d Light Drag. eldest son of Major-Gen. Sir J. Thackwell, G.C.B. to Charlotte-Price, eldest dau. of the late Capt. John Lucas.——At West Challow, Berks, Archer Charles *Croft*, esq. to Ellen, dau. of the late Samuel Kendall, esq. of East Moulsey lodge, Surrey.——At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Capt. Russell *Eliott*, R.N. son of the late Sir W. Eliott, Bart. of Stobs' castle, Roxburgh, to Henrietta, widow of John Ward, esq. and dau. of the late Sir John Kaye, of Denby Grange, Yorkshire.——At Delgany, co. Wicklow, the Rev. James *Godley*, of Ashfield Glebe, Cavan, to Eliza-Frances, youngest dau. of the late Peter la Touche, esq. of Bellevue, Wicklow.——At Londonderry, Henry-Barry, only son of the late Capt. Henry Barry *Hyde*, of 96th Regt. to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of G. Bird, esq.

26. At Cheltenham, the Rev. G. W. *Gabb*, Rector of Llanwenarth, Monm. to Mary, dau. of the late John Lowder, esq. Chapel house, Bate.

28. At Stonehouse, John Gyde *Heaven*, esq. of Bristol, to Amelia-Gascoyne, only dau. of the late Lieut. Nicholas Chapman, R.N.

March 2. At Cheltenham, the Rev. John *Home*, Incumbent of Dormestone, and Curate of Bradley, Worc. to Rose, dau. of James Hall, esq.—At Ardglass, Down, Ireland, Ernest, youngest son of Charles *Thellusson*, esq. of Worthing, Sussex, to Emily, only dau. of Alfred Robinson, esq. of Orchard st. Portman sq.——At Bexley heath, Kent, William-Calveley, second son of the late Rev. Robert *Davies*, of St. Paul's, Liverpool, to Caroline, dau. of the late Rev. George Preston, of Westminster School.——At Lewisham, Lieut. James Gordon *Nixon*, I.N., son of the late Capt. C. N. Nixon, R.N. to Charlotte-Mary, eldest dau. of George Walter, esq. of Greenwich.——At the British Consulate, Funchal, Edward *Sendall*, Rector of Vange, Essex, to Anne, second dau. of John Blandy, of Madeira.

3. At Caterham, Surrey, Henry Aglionby *Aglionby*, esq. M.P. for Cockermouth, to Mrs. Sadd, Caterham.——The Rev. Edward *Barnwell*, of Ogbourne St. George, Wilts, to Harriet-Bellairs, dau. of James Stevenson, esq. of Uffington, Linc. and of Walton villa, Clifton.

4. At Kencot, Oxf. John *Carter*, esq. of Fairford, Glouc. to Amelia, dau. of the late Richard Burnaby, esq. and niece of Sir William Burnaby, Bart.——At St. James's Piccadilly, Charles Edward *Powys*, esq. Lieut. R.N. to Caroline-Emily, dau. of the late T. Ray, esq. of Hertford.——At Dauntsey, Major Exham Schomberg Turner *Swyny*, 63rd Regiment, to Bertha, second dau. of the Rev. G. A. Biedermann, M.A. Rector of Dauntsey, Wilts.——At St. George's Hanover square, Marmaduke-William, second son of Charles William *Hallett*, esq. of Surbiton lodge, to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Stanley Stokes, esq. of Doctors' Commons.——At Wyke Regis, Weymouth, John Edward *Bridge*, esq. Manor house, Piddletrenthide, Dorset, to Ellen-Eliza, eldest dau. of Edward Palmer, esq. of Wyke.

6. At All Souls', Langham pl. William *Acton*, esq. surgeon, of Queen Ann st. Cavendish sq. to Sarah-Jane, only surviving dau. of the late Alex. Tabberer, esq. of Warwick.

9. At St. George's Hanover sq. C. Hamilton *Onslow*, Commander in the R. M. S. P. Company's Service, to Mary-Douglas, youngest dau. of the late Rev. George Walton Onslow, of Dunsborough, Ripley.——At Northallerton,

Robert Eden *Wilson*, esq. of Ebberston lodge, youngest son of the late Rev. T. F. Wilson, of Burley hall, and grandson of the late Sir John Eden, Bart. to Eleanor, only child of the late George Body, esq. solicitor, Northallerton.——At Lambeth, Daniel, eldest son of the late Capt. Daniel *O'Connor*, St. Helena Artillery, to Janet, eldest dau. of the late Andrew Dods, esq. M.D., R.N.——At St. Marylebone, Edward Henry *Burnell*, of Bedford row, younger son of George Burnell, esq. of Sussex terr. Hyde park, to Gertrude, dau. of Peter Davey, esq. of Sussex place, Regent's park.——At Leeds, William Henry *Leather*, esq. of Beeston park, to Sarah-Anna, dau. of G. Leather, esq. of Knostrop.

10. At Gort, C. Monteith *Hamilton* esq. Capt. 92nd Highlanders, eldest son of J. G. Hamilton, esq. of Glasgow, to the Hon. Maria Corinna Vereker, dau. of Viscount Gort.

11. At Melton Mowbray, Francis *Geary*, esq. brother of Sir William Geary, Bart. to Mary-Isabella, dau. of Francis Grant, esq. of Sussex villa, Regent's park, and the Lodge, Melton Mowbray.——At Hedsor, Bucks, Walter Caulfeild *Pratt*, esq. late Capt. 67th Foot, son of Col. Pratt, of Cabra Castle, co. Cavan, to the Hon. Catherine Cecilia Irby, youngest dau. of Lord Boston.——At Claybrook, John Crowther *Harrison*, esq. of Hull, to Elizabeth-Walker, fourth dau. of William Simons, esq. of the Manor house, Ullesthorpe, Leic.——At Ely, Henry William *Ridgway*, esq. of Leighton Buzzard, to Jane, dau. of J. D. Pledger, esq. banker, of Ely.——At Stretton, William, second son of Robert *Arkwright*, esq. of Sutton hall, Derb. to Fanny-Susan, second dau. of Edward Thornewill, esq. of Dove cliff, Staff.——At Childwall, Lanc. the Rev. James *Garbett*, Vicar of Upton Bishop, and Preb. of Hereford, to Frances, eldest dau. of the late T. T. Garston, esq. of Chester.

13. At St. George's Hanover sq. Richard Orpin Townsend *Nicolls*, esq. 6th Madras N.I. son of Major-Gen. Nicolls, R.M. to Emma, youngest dau. of the late John Jefferys, esq. formerly of Blakebrooke, Worc.——At Paddington, William Steele *Wilkinson*, late 1st Dragoon Guards, only son of the late Major Wilkinson, K.H. of Kensington, to Emily, dau. of Sir John Hansler.

16. At Frankfort-on-the-Main, St. John George *Jefferyes*, esq. only son of St. John Jefferyes, esq. of Blarney castle, Cork, to Emma-Sophia, eldest dau. of George Lewis, esq. M.D. of Wiesbaden.——At Northallerton, Sir W. R. C. *Chaytor*, Bart. of Clervaux castle, to Mary, fourth dau. of John Whitney Smith, esq. of Northallerton.——At Boston, United States, James *Lawrence*, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Minister at this Court, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the historian, W. H. Prescott, esq.——At Marylebone, Richard Aldworth *Oliver*, Comm. R.N. second son of the late Adm. R. D. Oliver, to Flora, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. D. H. Bellasis.——At St. Pancras, Capt. Gamaliel *Fitzmaurice*, Madras Army, to Isabella, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Lewis Bruce, 12th Nat. Inf. Bengal Army.

17. At Clapham, Thomas *Nott*, jun. esq. M.D. of Bere Regis, Dorset, to Jane, third dau. of the late John Marsland, esq. of Sidmouth.——At Douglas, Isle of Man, the Rev. Philip *Bland*, Chaplain to Price's Factory, Vauxhall, to Agnes, youngest dau. of the late Walter Ritchie, esq. 14th Light Drag.——At Hammersmith, Robert William *Mylne*, esq. to Hannah, youngest dau. of George Scott, esq. of Ravenscourt.

18. At St. George's, Hanover square, Harry-Spencer, eldest son of H. S. *Waddington*, esq. M.P. to Caroline, third dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart.——At Bath, Edmund James *Goodridge*, esq. Bengal Art. second son of H. E. Goodridge, esq. of Bath, to Louisa-Eugenia, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Timbrell, esq. Trowbridge.

22. At Wandsbeck, Denmark, Henry Sykes *Thornton*, esq. to Emily, second dau. of the late W. Dealtry, D.D. Rector of Clapham, and Archdeacon of Surrey.

23. At Hersham, Surrey, the Rev. W. *Cornewall*, M.A. Chaplain Cape Coast Castle, to Frances, eldest dau. of T. B. Hudson, esq.——At Hackney, Lieut. J. W. *Lane*, R.N. of Carshalton, to Louisa-Caroline, relict of Capt. W. B. Price, of Homerton.——At Christ Church, Marylebone, T. O. W. *Coster*, esq. late Capt. 4th Drag. Guards, only son of Thos. Coster, esq. of York terrace, Regent's park, to Mary-Ellen-Parry, only dau. of the Rev. Henry Davies, of Blandford square.

24. At Islington, the Rev. Samuel Whitbread *Bourne*, B.A. Queen's coll. Cambridge, to Mary-Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Henry R. Cassin, esq. M.D. of Nevis.——At Edinburgh, John *Ward*, esq. Lieut. R.N. to Mary-Hope, dau. of John Bowie, esq. W.S.

27. At Hunslet, near Leeds, Walter *Warburton*, esq. to Winifred, youngest dau. of the late John Farncomb, esq. of Kennington, and niece of Alderman Farncomb.

30. At Hampstead, Middlesex, William *Gribble*, jun. esq. of Lombard st. to Margaret, eldest dau. of Edward Toller, esq.——At Westow, the Rev. Nicholas *Walton*, to Emily-Augusta, only surviving child of the late John Ash Vickers, esq. of Leeds.——At Kensington, Charles, youngest son of Prof. *Cowper*, of King's coll. London, to Isabel-Agnes, youngest dau. of John Thompson, esq.——At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Alfred Wilks *Drayson*, esq. R. Art. to Mary-Catherine, fourth dau. of R. M. Preece, esq. of Devonshire street.

31. At Edington, Robert-Edward, son of W. H. *Pepys*, esq. of Earl's terrace, Kensington, to Ann, third dau. of W. Price, esq. of Tinhead, Wilts.——At Westbury, Wilts, Alfred Newton *Herapath*, esq. of Bristol, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of W. Matravers, esq.——At Hersham, Surrey, R. D. *Aldrich*, esq. R.N. Inspecting Commander Banff District, to Elizabeth-Strutt, only dau. of the late Wm. Jeakes, esq.——At Walcot, the Rev. John *Going*, Minister of St. Paul's chapel, Vauxhall, to Jane, fourth dau. of the late John Echlin, esq. of Echlinville, co. Down.——At Normanton-on-Soar, Leic. George, second son of Samuel W. *Tyndall*, esq. of Strandville, co. of Dublin, to Barbara-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late John Buckley, esq. of Normanton hill.——At Christ Church, Marylebone, R. W. *Mackay*, esq. of Hamilton terrace, St. John's wood, to Frances-Maseres, dau. of the late Dr. Fellowes, of Dorset square.——Benson *Rathbone*, esq. of Liverpool, to Hannah-Sophia, youngest dau. of Robert Hyde Greg, esq. of Norcliffe hall, Cheshire.

Lately. At Dublin, the Rev. John Bickford *Heard*, B.A. Caius coll. Camb. to Mary, dau. of the late C. Tuthill, esq. of Dublin.

April 1. At Bath, Charles William *Whitby*, esq. only son of Lieut.-Col. Whitby, of Norwood, Surrey, to Beatrice, youngest dau. of the late Geo. Philipps, esq. of Llyncwen, Carm.

3. At Clungunford, Shropsh. Henry James *Sheldon*, esq. of Brailes house, Warw. to Alicia-Mary, widow of W. Oakeley, esq. of Oakeley, Shropshire, and dau. of the late Gen. Sir Evan Lloyd and the dowager Lady Trimlestown.——At St. Peter's Eaton square, Wickham Talbot *Harvey*, esq. Capt. in the Imperial 10th Hussars, to Georgina, eldest dau. of the late Geo. Watson Smyth, esq.

OBITUARY.

THE DUCHESS IDA OF SAXE WEIMAR.

April 3. At Weimar, in her 58th year, Ida, consort of Charles-Bernard Duke of Saxe Weimar Eisenach, only brother of the reigning Duke.

As the only sister of her late Majesty Queen Adelaide the Duchess Ida was known in this country, which she frequently visited during her sister's life.

She was born on the 25th June, 1794; and was the younger daughter of George Frederick Charles Duke of Saxe Meinengen, by Louisa, daughter of Christian-Albert Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

She was married, May 30, 1816, to the Duke Charles-Bernard of Saxe Weimar, who is a general of infantry in the service of the Netherlands; and had issue three sons and two daughters: 1. Prince William Augustus Edward, born in 1823, and the adopted heir of her late Majesty Queen Adelaide; he is a Captain in the Grenadier Guards, and married in Nov. last Lady Augusta Katharine Gordon-Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond and Lennox, who has since received the title of Countess of Dormstadt, her marriage having been admitted only as *morganatic*; 2. Prince Hermann Bernard George, married in June 1851 to the Princess Augusta Wilhelmina Henrietta, daughter of the King of Wurtemberg, in whose service he holds the commission of Lieut.-Colonel of the Horse-guards; 3. Prince Frederick Gustavus Charles, Captain of Engineers in the Austrian service; 4. the Princess Anne Amelia Maria, born in 1828; and 5. the Princess Amelia Maria da Gloria Augusta, born in 1830.

PRINCE FELIX VON SCHWARZENBERG.

April 5. At Vienna, of apoplexy, in his 52nd year, Prince Felix Louis John Frederick von Schwarzenberg, Minister for Foreign Affairs, President of the Administration of the Austrian Empire, Field-Marshal Lieutenant in the Imperial army, Colonel-proprietor of the 21st regiment of Infantry, and Chancellor of the Order of Francis Joseph.

Prince Felix Schwarzenberg was born on the 2nd Oct. 1800, and was the second son of the late Francis Prince of Schwarzenberg in Bohemia. His elder brother John Adolph is the present head of the family, and his younger brother is a Cardinal and Prince Archbishop of Prague.

He was scarcely more than fifteen years old when he was distinguished by the Princes at the Congress of Vienna. Having been sent in a diplomatic capacity to St. Petersburg, he compromised himself by receiving and concealing in his house Prince Trubetsky, who was implicated in the conspiracy of 1824. Trubetsky having been caught by the Russian Minister of Police, Prince Benkendorf, playing a match of chess with Schwarzenberg, the latter was obliged to retire from the court of the Czar, to which he had been accredited.

He next visited England, where his offences were morally, if not politically, of a more serious dye. His attentions to Lady Ellenborough were the occasion of her divorce from her husband (by Act of Parliament in 1830), and at the time of his death the Prince was an outlaw of this country for unpaid damages and costs.

In 1832 Prince Schwarzenberg was sent on a special diplomatic mission to the Hague. From thence he passed as Austrian Ambassador to Turin, and soon after was accredited in the same capacity at Naples. He continued to represent Austria at the latter capital until the war broke out with Charles Albert, in March 1848. Prince Schwarzenberg then took the command of a division. After the victorious termination of the campaign by Radetzky, and the capture of Milan, Prince Schwarzenberg was commissioned to conduct the negotiations for peace with Charles Albert. When the Revolution of Oct. 1848 broke out in Vienna, Schwarzenberg retired with the troops, and re-entered after the bombardment by Windischgrätz. The day after, he went to the hall where the Constituent Assembly had been held, and closed it.

After the fall of Prince Metternich the old adherents of the former government had been successively called upon. Count Ficquelmont and Baron Wessenburg attempted the duties of Ministers, and an appeal was also made to the leading members of the Liberal party, who had suddenly become conspicuous members of the State. The failure of all these expedients was rapid and complete. Prince Schwarzenberg accepted the first office in the government on the 21st Nov. 1848. With a head-strong tenacity and courage, which seemed to take no account of the dangers before him, he at once repudiated all concession and compromise, and resolved to suffer no abatement of the Imperial power so long as he was its representative. Europe had anticipated that the hold of Austria on Italy was weakened or shaken off by her disasters at home; quite the reverse, the Imperial outposts were ex-

tended below the Appennines, and the Imperial policy pressed with absolute sway over parts of the peninsula heretofore independent. In Hungary it would at this period have been easy to treat with the insurrection on terms which would have secured the welfare of the country, and saved a hundred thousand lives. There were generals high in command of the Magyar forces who were as ready to surrender in December as they afterwards were at Vilagos in August. But to all such proposals the Austrian minister turned a deaf ear, and this transaction was followed by the execution of Louis Batthyani.

Those qualities of unwearied devotion to the public service, of unshaken resolution in the hour of danger, and of determination to restore at all hazards the authority which had just been shaken and overthrown by the revolution, enabled Prince Schwarzenberg to perform a task which would have failed in any feebler or more gentle hand. He found the empire in ruins, and he leaves it entire. He found the authority of the Imperial court at its lowest ebb—attacked in Italy, rejected in Hungary, derided in Vienna, and effaced at Frankfort—insomuch that the Tyrol seemed the only possession which the House of Hapsburg could call its own. He left that authority absolute throughout the dominions of the crown, and as influential as it has ever been in the councils of Europe. To have achieved that work in three years and a half was the part of no ordinary man; and, although the means employed by Prince Schwarzenberg were not unfrequently tainted with the spirit of military despotism, and dictated by his own imperious character, he has given his life to the duty he had undertaken to perform, and, like Count Brandenburg, who succeeded under similar circumstances in stemming the torrent of the revolution in Prussia, he exhausted the last powers of nature in the moment of success. The cabinet has its victims as well as the senate or the field of battle.—*Times.*

LORD RENDLESHAM.

April 6. At Rendlesham hall, Suffolk, in his 55th year, the Right Hon. Frederick Thellusson, fourth Lord Rendlesham, in the peerage of Ireland (1806), M.P. for the Eastern division of Suffolk, and a Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

He was born at Rendlesham hall on the 7th Jan. 1798, and was the twin brother of William the third Lord, being the sixth son of Peter-Isaac first Lord Rendlesham, by Elizabeth-Eleanor, third daughter of John Cornwall, esq. of Hendon, Middlesex.

He succeeded his brother in the peerage Sept. 13, 1839, up to which period he had been residing for many years in Italy. He was elected member for the Eastern Division of the county of Suffolk in 1843, in place of the late Sir Charles Broke Vere, Bart. and at the dissolution in 1847 was re-elected, in conjunction with Sir Edward Sherlock Gooch, Bart. without opposition. By the death of Lord Rendlesham (says the Ipswich Journal) "the county of Suffolk has been deprived of an honest and able representative. His honesty was plain to all the world; his ability was partially concealed by a hesitation of speech, which men of the soundest judgments are often unable to overcome. But it was appreciated by all who had been concerned with him in the serious transaction of public business. The recent inquiry respecting the County Lunatic Asylum was brought to a successful issue chiefly through his untiring zeal, and by means of his remarkable talent for arithmetical calculations. His services as Chairman of the Committee on the County Expenditure were not less conspicuous; and it should not be forgotten that he undertook that arduous business when his health was already broken and past hope of recovery. Since his first election for the Eastern Division he has never given a vote in the House of Commons at variance with the well understood principles upon which he was returned to Parliament; he has never wavered—never shrunk from his duty, and never blinked his opinions. Although firm and resolute, he was moderate in his views and fair to his opponents. His death, painful and lingering, was met with calmness and resignation."

Lord Rendlesham married, on the 5th June 1838, Eliza-Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Sir George Beeston Prescott, Bart. and widow of James Duff, esq.; and by that lady, who died Dec. 31, 1840, he has left issue two children: 1. the Hon. Anne Blanche Thellusson; and 2. the Right Hon. Frederick-William-Brook, now Lord Rendlesham. His Lordship was born at Florence in Feb. 1840.

LORD DUNSANY.

April 7. At Dunsany Castle, co. Meath, in his 48th year, the Right Hon. Randal Edward Plunkett, 15th Lord Dunsany, in the peerage of Ireland (1461), and a Representative Peer of that kingdom.

Lord Dunsany was born at Rome on the 5th Sept. 1804, the elder son of Edward-Wadding the 14th Lord, a Representative Peer of Ireland, by his first wife, the Hon. Charlotte-Louisa Lawless, third daughter of Nicholas first Lord Cloncurry. He graduated at Christ church, Oxford, where he was 3rd class in classics and

mathematics in 1828. He was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Radnor in 1844.

As Mr. Randal Plunkett, he was known as a prominent leader of the ultra-Protestant or Orange party, when politics were at the fever height during the earlier years of Whig Government; he nevertheless enjoyed a certain amount of popularity with all classes of his countrymen, and since his accession to the peerage he had been a constant resident in Ireland.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father Dec. 11, 1848; and was elected a Representative Peer in Nov. 1850.

"In Lord Dunsany the peerage has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and the country one of her warmest and most patriotic defenders. He was the uniform and consistent supporter of the monarchy, and the unflinching advocate of Protestant and Conservative principles."

His Lordship married, Dec. 29, 1828, Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Lyndon Evelyn, esq. of Keynsham Court, co. Hereford; and that lady is left his widow, having had no issue.

He is succeeded in the peerage by his only brother, the Hon. Edward Plunkett, Capt. R.N. who was born in 1808, and married in 1846 the Hon. Anne Constance Dutton, third daughter of Lord Sherborne, and has issue a son and heir, born in 1848.

LORD PANMURE.

April 13. At Brechin Castle, Forfarshire, aged 80, the Right Hon. William Maule, Lord Panmure, of Brechin and Navar, co. Forfar, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Forfar.

Lord Panmure was born on the 27th Oct. 1771; and was the second son of George eighth Earl of Dalhousie, by Elizabeth daughter of Andrew Glen, niece and heir of James Glen, esq. of Longcroft, co. Linlithgow.

He became the representative of the Earls of Panmure through his grandmother Jean Lady Ramsay, daughter of the Hon. Harry Maule of Kellie, and niece to James fourth Earl of Panmure, who was attainted for his share in the rebellion of 1715. William Maule, esq. the brother of Lady Ramsay, sat in the lower house of parliament for forty-seven years, from 1735 until his death in 1782, as member for the county of Forfar. He was a general in the army, and in 1743 was advanced to the dignities of Earl of Panmure and Viscount Forth in the peerage of Ireland: and in 1764 he repurchased from the York Buildings Company the Panmure estate, for the sum of 14,157*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* In 1775 he settled his estates—after the death of his half-brother John Maule, who was one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland,—on his nephew George Earl of Dalhousie, and his second and other sons, in order.

In consequence of this settlement (Mr. Baron Maule having died in 1781) the Panmure estates, on the death of the Earl in 1782, devolved on his son the Earl of Dalhousie, and on his death in 1787, on his second son, the subject of this memoir, then in the 16th year of his age.

He purchased a cornetcy in the 11th regiment of Dragoons, in 1789, and afterwards raised an independent company of foot, which was disbanded in 1791.

On the 28th April 1796 he was elected, on a vacancy, M.P. for the county of Forfar. At the general election in the same year Sir David Carnegie, Bart. took his place; but on the death of Sir David in June 1805 he was again chosen, and he continued to represent the county in that and the eight following parliaments. Having adopted the political principles of Mr. Fox, he steadily supported them on all occasions. He was finally raised to the peerage of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Panmure, on the 9th Sept. 1831.

"Lord Panmure was emphatically a remarkable man. Endowed with much natural shrewdness, he neglected the cultivation of his talents; but, of an energetic and fearless character, he drew attention to himself by his systematic defiance of conventional decorums. Private life is a phrase scarcely applicable to any portion of Lord Panmure's existence, for he cared not to conceal anything; and comment upon what would have been called in any other man his private life is relinquished, less because conventional delicacy requires it, than because it would tend little to edification. His public career was marked by consistent devotion to popular liberty and mutual tolerance, and by benevolence rare both in its extent and its intensity.

"It would not be fair to judge the late Lord Panmure by the same rules as ordinary men. His character more resembles one that might have been formed in any country of Europe when the feudal system was in its prime, or in France in the seventeenth century. In his youth, what might by courtesy be called the public opinion of Scotland had quite a different standard of morals for the patrician and the plebeian. No man of noble birth or large property was expected to submit to, or even pretend to respect, the puritanical notions upon which the rest of society acted. By some strange coincidence, a number of very young men came at the same time with himself into the full possession of large estates and the uncontrolled direction of

their own conduct, in different counties of Scotland. Animated by the same propensities, able to indulge them to the same extent, they naturally associated together. They kept each other in countenance in their extravagant sallies; they provoked each other by emulation to wilder extravagances than they might otherwise have fallen into; they carried to the utmost that social licence which the servility of their countrymen tolerated in their rank. With most of those boon companions it was 'a short life and a merry one.' Some exhausted their constitutions, and dropped into premature graves; some died by their own hands; some, with shattered health or shattered finances, sobered down into amiable members of society. But a vein of worldly prudence which ran through all his excesses, and an inconceivably strong constitution, enabled Lord Panmure to hold on unchanged to the last. He survived among modern decorums a monument of the daring aristocratic recklessness of an earlier age. The habits contracted in impulsive youth became rigid and unalterable under the petrifying influence of custom. Alike unmeasured in his loves and hatreds, he was devotedly and tenderly attached to those who did not thwart him, implacable to those who did; liberal and humane to all who only came in contact with him in the abstractions of public life, he was a despot to those who stood in more intimate relations to him. Kind, liberal, tolerant, so long as nothing touched him personally, he was fierce and unrelenting as soon as his self-will was opposed. A noble nature was spoiled in him by early indulgence,—it is no exaggeration to call him a glorious savage. In this respect he is a log-line to mark the rate at which Scotland has advanced since 1790. Society now-a-days would not indulge any spoiled child of rank and fortune in the way that perverted the powerful nature of Lord Panmure."—*Daily News.*

Lord Panmure married, on the 1st Dec. 1794, Patricia-Heron, daughter of Gilbert Gordon, esq. of Halleaths, and had issue three sons and seven daughters: 1. the Hon. Patricia, married in 1825 to Gilbert Young, esq. of Youngfield, who left her a widow in 1829; 2. the Hon. Elizabeth, who became in 1822 the second wife of Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart.; 3. Lucy, who died in 1806; 4. the Hon. Mary, married in 1824, to James Hamilton, esq. of Bangour; 5. the Right Hon. Fox Maule, now Lord Panmure; 6. the Hon. Georgiana, who was married in 1824 to the late William Henry Dowbiggin, esq. and died in 1833; 7. the Hon. Ramsay, married in 1826 to Donald Macdonald, esq. of Sandside, co. Caithness; 8. the Hon. Christian; 9. the Hon. Lauderdale Maule, Lieut.-Colonel in the 79th foot; and 10. the Hon. William Maule Maule, who married in 1844 Miss Elizabeth Binay, and has issue. Lady Panmure died on the 11th May, 1821; and his lordship married secondly in 1822 Miss Elizabeth Barton, by whom he had no issue.

The present Lord was born in 1801. He was a member of the late Whig ministry as Secretary of War, and is Lord Lieutenant of Forfarshire, and has represented Perth in the present parliament. He married in 1831 the Hon. Montagu Abercromby, sister to the present Lord Abercromby, but has no issue.

HON. FREDERICK WEST.

March 22. At Culham Court, Berkshire, in his 86th year, the Hon. Frederick West, uncle to Earl De la Warr.

He was the eighth and youngest son of John second Earl De la Warr, by Mary daughter of Lieut.-Gen. John Wynyard.

He sat in the parliament of 1802–6 as member for the boroughs of Denbigh, &c. where he had acquired interest through his second marriage with Miss Myddelton, of Chirk Castle.

He married twice: first, in April 1792, Charlotte, daughter and coheir of Richard Mitchell, esq. of Culham Court, and by that lady, who died in 1795, he had issue one daughter, Charlotte-Louisa, who is unmarried. His second wife was Maria, daughter and coheiress of the late Richard Myddelton, esq. of Chirk Castle, co. Denbigh, by Elizabeth Rushout, sister to the first Lord Northwick, and granddaughter of George fourth Earl of Northampton. By that lady, who died in 1843, Mr. West had issue one son, Frederick Richard West, esq. formerly M.P. for Denbigh in the parliament of 1826, who married first, 1820, Lady Georgiana Elizabeth Stanhope, sister to the present Earl of Chesterfield; and secondly, Theresa, only daughter of the late Capt. John Whitby, R.N. and by the latter lady has issue two sons and three daughters.

SIR JOHN SHELLEY, BART.

March 28. At his villa, Fulham, Middlesex, in his 81st year, Sir John Shelley, Bart. of Maresfield Park (formerly of Michel-grove), a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Sussex.

He was the only surviving son of Sir John Shelley, of Michelgrove, Sussex, the fifth Baronet (who was Clerk of the Pipe, Keeper of the Records in the Tower, a Privy Councillor, and some time Treasurer of the Household in the reign of George

III.) by Wilhelmina, daughter of John Newnham, esq. of Maresfield, and succeeded to the baronetcy when in his eleventh year, his father having died in the year 1783.

The family of Shelley, of which the deceased Baronet was the head, and the present Sir Percy Florence Shelley (son of the distinguished poet Percy Bysshe Shelley), and Lord de Lisle, are branches, is of great antiquity; the name of the founder appears on the Roll of Battle Abbey, as one of William the Norman's followers.

Sir Richard Shelley, in the time of Rufus, was Knight of the Shire for Huntingdon, and several of his descendants were summoned to parliament with the Barons; Sir Thomas Shelley, Knight, in 1205, was Ambassador to Spain, and two of his descendants (Sir John and Sir Thomas) were attainted and beheaded by Henry IV. for their adherence to Richard II. In the time of Henry VIII. Sir William Shelley, Knight, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, was a favourite of that monarch, who honoured him with a visit to his mansion of Michelgrove. He married into the Belknap family, through whom several manors in Sussex and Warwickshire came into possession of the Shelley family; and they now lay claim to the ancient barony of Sudeley, temp. Edw. I. 1299 (in abeyance), as representatives of Alice Belknap, one of the coheirs of Sir Edward Belknap.

Sir Richard Shelley, son of the Judge, filled in the reigns of Henry VIII. and his successors a very distinguished position. He was Grand Prior of the Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in England and Malta. It was an office combining military and sacerdotal functions, and the person holding it was always, in former times, summoned to parliament with the dignitaries of the Church. During the greater part of Elizabeth's reign he was, owing to his religion, out of favour, and resided abroad, either at the court of Philip of Spain, at Malta, or at Venice. During his residence at the latter city he was, notwithstanding his disgrace, employed by his uncle Lord Burghley, Elizabeth's great Minister, to negociate a commercial treaty with the Venetians, and a medal (in the British Museum) was struck in commemoration of it; this medal, on which Sir Richard is represented, bareheaded, and in complete armour, is interesting as a work of art of the period, and moreover as showing how the physiognomy of races may be perpetuated, the profile bearing a most remarkable resemblance to that of the recently deceased baronet.

This Sir Richard was Turcopolier * at the time of the siege of Malta by the Turks, 1566, when the invaders were utterly discomfited and put to the rout with the loss of 30,000 men. His uncle, Sir John, brother of the Judge, was also a Knight of St. John of Jerusalem, and was killed at the fall of Rhodes in 1522.

As a consequence of the Reformation this family, with most of the old Sussex families, suffered severely for their adherence to the Romish faith. We have shown how Sir Richard Shelley lay under a cloud, and William Shelley, who married a daughter of Wriothesley Earl of Southampton, was attainted and executed for high treason, in the reign of Elizabeth, he having joined in the Babington plot for the release of Mary Queen of Scots. His brother's son, John, to whom Sir William previously to his attainder had conveyed his estates, was created a Baronet by James I. on the 22nd of May, 1611, being the date when this order of hereditary knighthood was first instituted. (There are only 5 baronetcies now remaining whose creation bears date the 22nd May, 1611, the others having either become extinct or merged in peerages.)

At the age of 17 the subject of this notice entered the army as an Ensign and Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, served with the Duke of York's army in Flanders, carried the King's colours at the battle of Famars, and was present at the storming and fall of Valenciennes in 1793. He was then sent home, with despatches, on promotion; but, not intending to make the army his profession, Sir John shortly afterwards retired from the service, never ceasing, however, to take a deep interest in the noble regiment to which he had been attached; and it was a proud moment in his after-life when, by his late Majesty William IV., he was invited, with the other members of the "Nulli Secundus" Club, to join a sumptuous banquet, given to the officers who had served in the Coldstream Guards, in St. George's Hall, Windsor. Sir John Shelley had the good fortune to enjoy the favour and personal friendship of the last two reigning sovereigns, George IV. and William IV. as well as that of their royal brothers; but the Duke of York was his great friend

* This office, peculiar to the Knights of St. John, was next in rank to that of Grand Master of the Order, and Sir Richard would undoubtedly have succeeded to the latter office had England remained a Catholic realm, but he was superseded by the Prior of Savoy, having lost caste through the hereticism of his sovereign.

and patron, and among the many sorrowing hearts in England at the death of that prince none was more sincerely affected than his.

Sir John Shelley's parliamentary career began in the year 1804, when, as representative of the borough of Helstone in Cornwall, he supported the opposition headed by Charles James Fox, and subsequently, in 1806, the brilliant but short-lived administration of which that distinguished man, though not the head, was in fact the life-blood and chief ornament.

In 1816 Sir John was returned for Lewes in Sussex, and continued to sit for that borough without interruption (though not without many contested elections) up to the year 1831, when, finding the electors of Lewes generally favourable to the Reform Bill, he finally retired.

Sir John was in politics what is usually called a "Tory;" but the natural kindliness of his disposition and his course of life, which had led him to mix with all ranks of society, had tempered, in him, the exclusiveness characteristic of Toryism; and he showed by many of his independent votes in the House of Commons, particularly with reference to the extension of the franchise (by the suppression of corrupt and effete boroughs, and the transfer of their members to rising towns—a measure invariably opposed by the Tory Ministry of the day, who reckoned him among their staunch supporters,) that he was more far-sighted and liberal than those with whom he usually acted; while on the other hand his support of the then existing game laws (a remnant of feudal times), and his opposition to the claims of the Dissenters and Roman Catholics, proved him not unworthy of the name of Tory. Sir John was passionately attached to the sports of the field and all athletic exercises, in which, when in his prime, he excelled; and his success on the turf as a breeder of winning horses is notorious, the last horse bred by him being the celebrated "Priam."

It would extend this notice to far too great a length if we were to endeavour to depict the career of the deceased Baronet from his boyish days, when at Winchester and Eton he consorted with the rising intellects of Canning, the late Lord Carlisle, Frere, G. Rose, the Smiths, Tierney, and others; through that long course of fashionable gaiety which, whatever it may do in some cases, never hardened *his* heart or cooled the fresh zealousness of *his* joyous disposition; down to the evening of his life, when, surrounded by his family, in comfort and quiet, he prepared for the great change which has come too soon for all but himself; suffice it therefore to say, that by a large circle of friends and acquaintance in all classes and in many countries, the loss of this true specimen of an English Gentleman will be deeply mourned.

Sir John Shelley married, on the 4th of June, 1807, Frances daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Winckley, of Brockholes and Catterall Hall, Lancashire, esq.; and by that lady, who survives him, had issue four sons and two daughters; 1. Sir John-Villiers, his successor; 2. the Rev. Frederick Shelley, Rector of Beer Ferris, Devonshire, who married in 1845 Charlotte-Martha, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Hippesley, of Lambourne, Berks, and has issue; 3. Adolphus-Edward, who married in 1836 Amelie, only daughter of Henry Hinchliffe, esq. and has issue; 4. Spencer, who married in 1843 Susanna, daughter of Stephen Martin Leake, esq. and has issue. The daughters are Fanny-Lucy, married in 1834 to the Hon. George Edgcumbe, younger son of the late Earl of Mount Edgcumbe; and Cecilia-Victoria, married in 1842 to Thomas Fassett Kent, esq. barrister-at-law.

The present Baronet was born in 1808, and married in 1832 Louisa-Elizabeth-Anne, only child of the Rev. S. Johnes Knight, of Henley Hall, Shropshire, and has issue one daughter. He is now a candidate for the representation of the city of Westminster.

REV. SIR HARCOURT LEES, BART.

March 7. At Blackrock House, near Dublin, aged 76, the Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees, the second Baronet (1804), Rector and Vicar of Killaney, co. Down.

He was the eldest son and heir of Sir John Lees the first Baronet, by Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Cathcart, esq. of Glandusk, co. Ayr. His father, who was from the same county, having been secretary to the Marquess Townshend, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was afterwards Secretary of War and Secretary to the Post Office in Ireland. Sir Harcourt's brother, the late Sir Edward Smith Lees, was Secretary of the Post Office in Dublin, and knighted on King George the Fourth's visit to that city in 1821; he was afterwards Secretary of the Post Office in Edinburgh, and died in 1846. Sir Harcourt Lees was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge; where he graduated B.A. 1799, M.A. 1802. He succeeded his father in the title in Sept. 1811.

During the times of controversy previous to the removal of Roman Catholic disabilities, Sir Harcourt Lees was continually before the public in letters and remonstrances, deprecating all concession,

and urging the preservation of Protestant ascendancy. On his exertions in this respect we find the following remarks now made in one of the journals favourable to his politics: "Sir Harcourt Lees was known for many years as an energetic and fearless writer on the most exciting topics of his day; and, though eccentric in some of his views, he exhibited considerable power and sagacity in detecting and dragging to light many of the lurking springs of that great deluge of the Papal encroachment which has since overspread this empire. His manliness and truth brought him into conflict with several opponents; not one of whom, however, even in the fiercest heavings of the controversial surge, ever questioned his sincerity, or the genuine goodness of heart which, like a golden sand, lay at the bottom of the tide. In private he was beloved and respected in all the relations of life, and will long be lamented as the kindest of husbands and parents—a most indulgent and considerate landlord—and a true and steadfast friend."

Sir Harcourt Lees married, in 1812, Sophia, daughter of the late Col. Lyster, of Grange, co. Roscommon; by whom he has left issue three sons and two daughters: 1. Sir John Lees, his successor; 2. George-Cathcart, an officer of the 61st regt. who married in 1840 Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Major Colclough, of the 33rd regt.

The present Baronet was born in 1816, and married in 1839 Maria-Charlotte, only daughter of the late Edward Sullivan, esq. of the Madras civil service, granddaughter of Sir Richard Sullivan, Bart. by whom he has issue; and secondly a daughter of Sir James Caldwell, K.C.B. of Beachlands, Isle of Wight.

Sir Henry Wheatley, Bart. G.C.H.

March 21. In St. James's Palace, in his 74th year, Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley, Bart. G.C.H. and C.B. late Privy Purse to King William the Fourth and to her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Sir Henry Wheatley was the fourth son of William Wheatley, esq. of Lesney House, in the parish of Erith, Kent, where he was born in 1777, by Margaret, daughter of John Randall, esq. of Charlton, in the same county.

He entered the 1st Foot-guards in 1795; served in Holland under the Duke of York, and was wounded in the neck on the 19th September, 1798. He was aide-de-camp to Sir Harry Burrard during the siege of Copenhagen in 1807; was present at the battle of Vimiera, accompanied the guards to Cadiz in 1810, and was engaged with that corps at Barrosa. His rank of Major-General was in the army of Hanover, and conferred upon him by King William the Fourth.

He was appointed Keeper of the Privy Purse by that sovereign, and Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall. Both these offices were continued to him by her present Majesty, until his retirement in Jan. 1847.

He was nominated a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic order in 1834; was created a Baronet in Feb. 1847, and nominated a Companion of the Bath of the civil division in 1848.

He married Feb. 13, 1806, Louisa, daughter of George Edward Hawkins, esq. serjeant surgeon to King George the Third, by whom he had issue two sons, both deceased in their boyhood; and five daughters: Georgiana-Louisa; Henrietta-Maria, who died young; Laura-Maria, who died in 1841; Mary; and Sophia, Maid of Honour to Queen Adelaide. The baronetcy has expired with him.

Capt. Sir Samuel Brown, R.N.

March 15. At Vanbrugh Lodge, Blackheath, aged 75, Sir Samuel Brown, Knt. and K.H. a retired Captain R.N.

He was the eldest son of William Brown, esq. of Borland, co. Galloway, by a daughter of the Rev. Robert Hogg, minister of Roxburgh. He was born in London in 1776, and entered the navy in 1795 on board the Assistance 50, in which he continued to serve on the Newfoundland and North Sea stations until 1801. He was confirmed Lieutenant in the Irresistible 74, attached to the fleet in the Channel, Nov. 6, 1801; was appointed to the Royal Sovereign 100, July 5, 1803; and removed to the Kent 74, on the 15th March, 1804. On the 30 Jan. 1805 he joined as First Lieutenant the Phœnix 42; and on the 10th August was engaged in a battle which lasted three hours and a half with the Didon 46, (carrying 85 more men than the Phœnix,) which surrendered after a loss of 27 killed and 44 wounded, the Phœnix suffering the loss of 12 killed and 28 wounded. On the 4th Nov. following he shared in Sir R. J. Strachan's capture of the four line-of-battle ships which escaped from Trafalgar; and soon after he was transferred, with his Captain (Thomas Baker), to the Didon, which was added to the British navy.

In August 1806 Lieut. Brown was appointed to the Imperieuse 38, employed in the Channel; and he subsequently served for short periods in the Flore 36 and Ulysses 44. He was advanced to the rank of Commander Aug. 1, 1811; and accepted that of retired Captain May 18, 1842.

As a man of science, Sir Samuel Brown acquired considerable celebrity by various

useful inventions, particularly his iron chain-cables, which were first described in the Philosophical Magazine for Oct. 1814. In 1817 he obtained a patent for the construction of iron suspension bridges. He built one over the Tweed in 1819. His name, however, is best known from the chain-pier at Brighton, which was erected under his superintendence.

He was nominated a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic order in Jan. 1835; and was dubbed a Knight Bachelor by her present Majesty in 1838.

He married, August 14, 1822, Mary, daughter of John Home, esq. writer to the signet, of Edinburgh; who survives him.

Major Eardley-Wilmot, R. Art.

Dec. 31. In action against the Kafirs, at Fort Peddie, aged 35, Henry Robert Eardley-Wilmot, Capt. Royal Artillery, and brevet Major.

This gallant officer was the fifth son of the late Sir John E. Eardley-Wilmot, Bart. of Berkswell Hall, Warwickshire, Lieut.-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, by his first wife Elizabeth-Emma, fourth daughter of C. H. Parry, M.D. of Bath, and sister of Capt. Sir Edward Parry, R.N.

At the early age of six he was sent to a school where there were more than eighty boys, above whom he soon found his level, and his hardy habits were further formed in the field-sports of his father's estate, where his boyish enterprise was exercised in the pursuit of the less usual species of game,—the beasts and birds of prey, with whose habits he acquired a great familiarity. In Nov. 1831 he was appointed to a cadetship in the Royal Military Academy, and in 1834, two years and a half after joining, he obtained a commission in the Artillery. The first year of service he spent on the continent of Europe, and in April, 1835, he sailed for Newfoundland, and from thence went to Canada, returning to England in 1837, when he attained the rank of First Lieutenant. In 1838 he returned to Canada, and during the second period of his service on the American continent, from 1838 to 1843, he embraced the opportunity of making the tour of the United States, and of acquiring a thorough knowledge of that republic. Sir John Eardley-Wilmot having in 1843 been appointed Governor of Van Diemen's Land, obtained permission for the subject of this memoir to accompany him as an aide-de-camp, and he therefore left Canada for England to prepare for his voyage, which he did not commence till after his father's departure. To gratify his taste for new scenes, Mr. Wilmot set out in 1843 for Hobart Town by way of the Cape and Sydney, at each of which places he spent some time, and finally arrived in Van Diemen's Land at the close of the year. Soon afterwards the New Zealand disturbances broke out, and, having procured two ship-guns, Mr. Wilmot proceeded to New Zealand, where he materially assisted in the reduction of the rebels. He fought side by side with his younger brother, Charles Eardley-Wilmot, throughout the New Zealand campaign, and one of the most powerful chieftains, after peace was established, offered him a large tract of land and his daughter in marriage, besides the proposition to give him a distinguished place among the most renowned of the warrior chiefs. This offer was declined by the Major, who soon afterwards left the colony on his return to Hobart Town. In 1845 he was made Second Captain, with the brevet rank of Major, and returned to Van Diemen's Land in time to see his beloved and estimable parent dying under the combined influences of disease and a broken heart, both induced by excessive grief at calumnies, which have since been thoroughly refuted by Sir Robert Peel and the present noble Premier.

In June, 1847, Major Wilmot returned to England, where he remained engaged in the recruiting service until July, 1850, when he was promoted as First Captain to a Company at the Cape, where he arrived at the end of December. Immediately on his arrival he proceeded to the frontier, and took an active part in all the operations there down to the 31st of December, 1851. On that day he fell in a skirmish with the Kaffirs, some few miles from Fort Peddie, while in command of a party of British troops. On Saturday the 3d of January, the earth closed over all that was mortal of the gallant Major Wilmot. His death caused the utmost sorrow, expressed not only by the Commander-in-Chief and the superior officers, but by those under him, and by the soldiers. Everywhere his kindness and gentlemanly bearing appear to have won friends, while his soldierly conduct, his bravery, and general high professional attainments secured for him the respect and admiration of all with whom he acted.

A very full and interesting memoir of Major Eardley-Wilmot's career has been published in Jones's Woolwich Journal for April.

Dymoke Welles, Esq.

Feb. 2. Dymoke Welles, esq. of Grebby Hall, co. Lincoln.

He was the second son of the late Dymoke Welles, esq. of Grebby hall, by Anne, daughter and coheir of Thomas Waterhouse, esq. of Beckingham hall,

Notts, by Anne Hurt his wife, coheir of her uncle Eastland Hawksmore, esq. His father claimed in 1819 the barony of Marmion, being descended from Edward the second son of Sir Charles Dymoke, who performed the office of Champion at the coronation of Charles II.—the present Henry Dymoke esq. of Scrivelsby, now Queen's Champion by the tenure of that manor, being descended from John the fourth son of the same Sir Charles.

In 1833 Mr. Dymoke Welles succeeded to the representation of the family by the death of his elder brother Thomas Waterhouse Welles, esq. In 1839 he petitioned the Crown to terminate in his favour the abeyance of the barony of Kyme, but his claim proceeded no further.

Having died without issue, the next heir of the family is his brother Edmund Lionel Welles, esq. of the Grange, West Moulsey, Surrey, and Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, a barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple.

William Iremonger, Esq.

Jan. 21. At Wherwell Priory, Hants, in his 76th year, William Iremonger, esq. K.C. formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Queen's Royal regiment of Infantry.

He was born on the 31st Aug. 1776, and was the second but eldest surviving son and heir of Joshua Iremonger, esq. of Wherwell, by Anne, daughter and eventually heiress of Colonel Joseph Dussaux. He succeeded his father in his estates on the 6th July, 1817.

Colonel Iremonger married, on the 4th Jan. 1808, Pennant, youngest daughter of Rice Thomas, esq. of Coed Helen, co. Carnarvon: and had issue five sons and three daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest son, William Joshua Iremonger, esq. who was born in 1808, and married in 1844 Mary-Anne-Widmore, only child of William Hopkins Kilpin, esq. of King's Clere, Hants. His younger sons are, 2. the Rev. Thomas Lascelles Iremonger, Vicar of Wherwell and Goodworth Clatford, Hants; 3. the Rev. Frederick Assheton Iremonger, M.A. Curate of Ludgershall, Wilts, who married in 1847 Maria-Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Thomas Gregory, esq.; and 4. Pennant-Athelwold, late Captain in 56th Regt. who married in 1850 Mary-Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Rice Jones, esq. of Coffronydd, co. Montgomery. The daughters are, Margaret-Sophia, Helen-Frances, and Elfrida-Susanna-Harriet, married in 1844 to Sir William Eden, Bart.

Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq.

March 23. At his hunting residence at Bucknell, Oxfordshire, in his 70th year, Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, esq. of Shardeloes, co. Buckingham, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of that county.

Mr. Drake was born on the 16th March, 1783, the eldest son of Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, esq. LL.D. of Shardeloes, by Anne, daughter and coheiress of the Rev. William Wickham, of Garsington, co. Oxford. He was a member of Brazenose coll. Oxford, where he was created M.A. June 15, 1803. His father died in 1810, and his mother in 1845. He might be termed an hereditary member of the House of Commons; for the borough of Agmondesham, or Amersham, had been partly represented by his family from the time of the Restoration, if not before, and entirely from the year 1768. On his coming of age, in Jan. 1805, his relative, Mr. Charles Drake Garrard, resigned one of the seats in his favour; he then sat, in conjunction with his father, until his father's death, and afterwards with his younger brother William,* until the disfranchisement of the borough by the Reform Act.

Mr. Drake afterwards served as Sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1836.

"Mr. Drake was an excellent sportsman, and for many years the esteemed master of hounds in the Bicester country. No man as a relative, a landlord, a master and a neighbour, will be longer remembered for his tender affection, his liberality, his kindness, and his hospitality. As a politician Mr. Drake was, through life, a steady adherent to the Conservative or Tory party. From the disfranchisement of the borough in which his property and his personal influence had been commanding, he scarcely ever took any active part in national or county politics, further than to support generally the principles he approved. Whilst in parliament it was said of the deceased by the minister of the day, that he and his brother were two of the best members of parliament—neither of them refused a vote, when required by duty to give it, or ever made a useless speech, or ever asked a favour for themselves or their families."—*Northampton Herald.*

Mr. Drake married, in 1814, Barbara-Caroline, daughter of Arthur Annesley, of Bletchingdon Park, co. Oxford, and sister to the present Lord Viscount Valentia, by whom he had issue four sons and six daughters.

Rev. John Keate, D.D.

March 5. At Hartley Westpal, Hants. aged 79, the Rev. John Keate, D.D. Canon of Windsor, and Rector of Hartley

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* Mr. William Drake died in 1848; see our vol. xxxi. p. 319.

Westpal; formerly Head Master of Eton School.

Dr. Keate was son of William Keate, formerly of Wells, co. Somerset, in which city Dr. Keate was born. He was elected on the foundation of Eton School in the year 1784, being then eleven years old. He succeeded to King's College in 1791. In Harwood's Alumni Etonenses his name is thus entered: "John Keate, A.B. son of William Keate, of the year 1758; an Assistant at Eton School. He obtained several academical prizes." Dr. Keate's father, therefore, received his education at Eton School. He was afterwards surgeon to King George the Third, sometime surgeon-general to the army, and for thirty years surgeon to Chelsea Hospital, and died at his official residence in that establishment in 1821, aged 76. His son, Robert Keate, F.R.S. brother of Dr. Keate, is now Serjeant-surgeon to her Majesty and Inspector-general of Hospitals.

Whilst at Cambridge, as Goodall (his predecessor at Eton) had done before him, Dr. Keate carried off four of Sir William Browne's medals. These were, for the Greek Ode and the Epigrams in 1793, for the Latin Ode in 1794, and again for the Greek Ode in 1795. He graduated B.A. 1796, M.A. 1799, and D.D. by royal letters mandatory in 1810. It was in that year, after having been for many years an Assistant Master, that he became the Head Master of Eton. He was appointed Canon of Windsor in 1820, and in the same year presented by the Dean and Canons of that collegiate church to the vicarage of Nether Stowey, in Somersetshire. This he resigned in 1823 for the rectory of Hartley Waspul or Westpal, another living in the same patronage.

He married Miss Frances Brown, daughter of Sir Charles Brown, physician to the King of Prussia, by whom he has left one son and five daughters; the son, the Rev. John Charles Keate, has succeeded his father as Rector of Hartley. His eldest daughter is married to the Rev. Edward Coleridge, the present Under Master of Eton School; the second to the Rev. Dr. Chapman, the Bishop of Colombo; the third to the Rev. Richard Durnford; the fourth is unmarried; and the fifth is married to the Rev. Julius Shadwell, Incumbent of Heywood, Lanc. and son of the late Vice-Chancellor of England.

A correspondent of the "Times," dating from Eton College, in noticing the death of Dr. Keate, says—

"In him Eton has lost the most distinguished of her scholars. During nearly a quarter of a century he guided the studies and preserved the discipline of this school with unparalleled success. The vigour and accuracy of his scholarship, particularly in composition, was not more remarkable than his modesty; and the extent of his mental powers was less known than it might have been, only because a strong sense of duty disposed him to concentrate their whole force on the instruction of his scholars. He was just and fearless in the exercise of authority. A certain sternness of manners veiled in a slight degree, but never concealed, a singular kindliness of heart, and few have ever obtained in the same position so much of the respect and affection of Eton boys and Eton men. In private life his strong sense and singlemindedness were fully appreciated by a numerous circle of friends—by none more than him who offers this feeble tribute to the memory of so wise and so good a man."

It was a matter of surprise to many people that Dr. Keate with his great interest should take so small and inconsiderable a living as Hartley Westpal, the net income of which is not more than three hundred pounds per annum. The secret, however, soon transpired. He was a great lover of nature, and had no ambition beyond the successful management of Eton school. The beautiful and retired village of Hartley was therefore selected as a place of rest. Thirty years spent in his arduous duties as undermaster and head-master left little leisure for the exercise of his great talents beyond the affairs of the school, in which they were entirely absorbed; and he was eminently successful, for in the Church, in the army and navy, in the senate, on the bench, at the bar, and in every public department, his pupils are now to be found directing the destinies of this great empire.

In his retirement on his living Dr. Keate gained the respect and esteem of all classes. Released from the cares of the appointment he had held so long, his natural kind and benevolent feelings extended to all around him, and his charity endeared him to the poor of his parish and neighbourhood. He has gone down to the grave bequeathing to society a name honoured among the first scholars of the day, and revered by every one for his private virtues.

The remains of Dr. Keate were interred on the 12th of March in his parish church of Hartley. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of the neighbouring villagers, many of whom had felt his bounty.

WILLIAM JACOB, ESQ. F.R.S.

Dec. 17. In London, aged 89, William Jacob, esq. F.R.S. formerly Comptroller of Corn Returns to Her Majesty's Board of Trade.

Mr. Jacob was formerly a merchant of the city of London, trading to South America, and his house of business was in Newgate street. In 1810 he was elected Alderman for the ward of Lime street; but he resigned his gown in the following year without having served the office of Sheriff. On a vacancy for the borough of Rye he was returned to parliament in July 1808, and sat till the dissolution in 1812.

In 1809 and 1810 he spent six months in Spain, and the letters he wrote from that country were afterwards formed into a volume of "Travels in the South of Spain," which was published in quarto, with numerous plates, in 1811. It contains much valuable information on the state of the Peninsula at that period.

He afterwards published—

"Considerations on the Protection required by British Agriculture, and on the influence of the price of Corn on Exportable Productions. 1814." 8vo.

"A Letter to Samuel Whitbread, esq. being a Sequel to Considerations, &c. To which are added, Remarks on the publications of a Fellow of University College, of Mr. Ricardo, and Mr. Torrens. 1815." 8vo.

"An Inquiry into the cause of Agricultural Distress. 1816." 8vo.

"A View of the Agriculture, Manufacture, Statistics, and State of Society of Germany, and parts of Holland and France, taken during a journey through those countries in 1819." 1820. 4to. The Preface is dated from Chelsham Lodge, Surrey.

"Tracts relative to the Corn Trade and Corn Laws; including the Second Report ordered to be printed by the two Houses of Parliament. 1828." 8vo.

"An Historical Inquiry into the Production and Consumption of the Precious Metals. 1831." Two vols. 8vo.

Mr. Jacob's industry in collecting and epitomising returns and averages connected with the corn law question was appropriately rewarded by the appointment of Comptroller of Corn Returns in Her Majesty's Board of Trade, to which he was nominated in 1822, and from which he retired on a pension in January 1842.

Mr. Jacob was also the author of numerous articles, chiefly relating to agricultural and economical subjects, in the latest edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

He was the father of the late Edward Jacob, esq. M.A. a Queen's Counsel and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, one of the most distinguished members of the Chancery Bar, who died Dec. 15, 1841, (just ten years before him,) and of whom a brief memoir will be found in our vol. XVII. p. 331. This gentleman, during the latter years of his life, had been in the receipt of a large professional income, without having the time to spend, or even to invest it to advantage. The very considerable amount which had accumulated at his bankers' came on his death to his father.

JOHN LANDSEER, ESQ.

Feb. 29. Aged 90, John Landseer, esq. formerly Engraver to his Majesty (George III.), and Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy.

Mr. Landseer was born in Lincoln, in the year 1761. His father followed the business of a jeweller, and was by this means acquainted with Sir Samuel Romilly's father, who was also a jeweller. This acquaintance descended to the next generation, and Mr. John Landseer and Sir Samuel Romilly continued in after life the intimacy of their early years. Mr. Landseer's instructor in his own branch of art was Mr. William Byrne, the celebrated landscape engraver, and immediately on leaving him he devoted himself to the practice of his profession. His best works of this period, those indeed upon which he himself trusted his reputation would chiefly rest, and which were rarely, if ever, surpassed at any later period, were the vignettes which he engraved after the designs of De Loutherbourg, for Macklin's Bible and Bowyer's History of England. The former of these works was first published in 1793, and the vignettes which it contains were entrusted to several artists, —Bromley, Heath, Skelton, and among the rest Landseer. Some of these manifest great skill, knowledge, and feeling; as, for instance, the plate which symbolizes the parable of the Lion and the Bees, in the history of Samson, and the Corn-sheaves in that of Ruth, with many others. In 1795 the name of Mr. Landseer occurs on the title-page of twenty Views in the South of Scotland, from drawings made by James Moore, esq. F.R.S. In the year 1806 Mr. Landseer appeared as lecturer on the art of engraving, before the Royal Institution. In the course of these lectures he went so far as to define engraving as "a species of sculpture, performed by incision," and this doctrine he supported with learning, spirit, and ingenuity. But not in theory only, but by avowed and open advocacy, and direct attack, he proceeded to assert the claims of the art, considering that it did not hold its due rank

and consideration among the professors of this country. The lectures were abruptly brought to a close in March 1806, and were published in the following year, with a preface in support of the same views. Apart from its controversial character, this work is still an authority on the subject of which it treats, notwithstanding the great and important changes that have since taken place in the practice of engraving.

In the same year, 1806, Mr. Landseer was elected an Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy, at a period when many of those who held the same opinions as himself, resolved not to set down their names as candidates for admission to the Academy at all, on any other but an equal footing with the painters; and the exception of Mr. Landseer's becoming an Associate was accounted for by the expectation that he would be able to advance the interests of his friends better within than outside the walls of the Academy. Nor was this a mere apologetic pretext; for in 1807 he presented a memorial to the President and Council on the subject; and in 1809 appears on the records a correspondence with the Academy on the question of admitting engravers to the rank and title of Royal Academicians. The details of the controversy it would be useless here to enter into. The result was, that the arguments of Sir Martin Shee and others prevailed with the council, and the propositions were rejected. These circumstances were referred to by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Arts and Manufactures in 1836; and, in reply to a question on the subject, Mr. Landseer complained of having met with illiberality, and of having been repulsed in an ungracious manner. That the disappointment consequent on the failure of his agitation of the question added asperity to his views we do not doubt; but a still more lamentable result was the distaste acquired by the artist for his profession, the hopeless, yet high-minded, perseverance in a cause of which he was the acknowledged advocate, and the perversion of a mind eminently qualified for success in art into less congenial channels. Of his productions afterwards nothing of importance remains to be recorded, except the "Antiquities of Dacca." It was as an engraver of landscape that his professional skill had been chiefly distinguished.

There was a "Society for the Encouragement of Engraving," and a Calcographic Society (perhaps the same), in which Mr. Landseer took an interest, and respecting which he published some pamphlets in 1810.

He also commenced a periodical Review of the Fine Arts, which was not carried further than two volumes.

At a later period he started a weekly periodical entitled The Probe, in which the artists were treated with more caustic criticism than was agreeable to their sensitive temperament. It did not exist more than six months.

In 1817 Mr. Landseer communicated to the Society of Antiquaries a paper entitled, "The Engraved Gems brought from Babylon to England by Abraham Lockett, esq. considered with reference to early Scripture History." This essay, which was printed in the Archæologia, vol. xviii. pp. 371—384, was written to show that the incised remains known as Babylonian cylinders were not used as talismans or amulets, but as the signets of monarchs or princes. In the year 1823 he published a more extended work on the same subject, under the title of "Sabæan Researches," and consisting of a series of letters addressed to distinguished antiquaries, and comprising a course of lectures delivered to the Royal Institution on the engraved hieroglyphics of Chaldæa, Egypt, and Canaan. Without detracting from the knowledge and vivacious style of this work, it is needless to remark how far modern research has advanced upon the mythology of Bryant, and what giant strides have been made in the interpretation of ancient Eastern monuments since the date of this volume.

Mr. Landseer was for some years a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, but he retired from it more than fifteen years ago.

In 1834 Mr. Landseer published "A Descriptive, Explanatory, and Critical Catalogue of Fifty of the earliest Pictures in the National Gallery," which is a lively, learned, but desultory criticism on the subjects mentioned; such a book as an artist only could have produced, and which affords a great deal of information in a very amusing form.

Mr. Landseer was married to a lady named Potts, and has left three daughters, besides three sons, George, Charles, and Sir Edwin, whose names have become in various ways individually distinguished. The two latter are both Royal Academicians.

A portrait of Mr. Landseer, taken in youth by the talented and eccentric artist Devis, is in the possession of Mr. Charles Landseer; and his head, painted by Sir Edwin with great vigour, was exhibited in the Academy a few years since.

ARTHUR JEWITT, ESQ.

March 7. At Headington, near Oxford, aged 80, Arthur Jewitt, esq.

Mr. Jewitt was born at Sheffield in the year 1772, and there he passed the early part of his long and useful life. He after-

wards resided for many years at Duffield, in the county of Derby, and more recently at Oxford. As a writer Mr. Jewitt was well-known by his many topographical and other works, and by his contributions to the periodical literature of the day. Amongst his productions are a History of Lincoln; a History of Buxton, 1811, 8vo.; the Lincoln and Lincolnshire Cabinet; the Matlock Companion; and several other publications of a similar nature. He also projected and carried on with considerable success the publication of a local magazine of superior character at Sheffield, in the early part of the present century; and was engaged in other literary undertakings both in that town and elsewhere. He contributed several papers of considerable interest to the pages of his friend Brayley's Graphic and Historical Illustrator, to Knight's Penny Magazine, and many other periodicals.

Mr. Jewitt married in early life Martha, daughter of Mr. Sheldon, of Sheffield; she died in 1835, having had a numerous family. His eldest son, the late Rev. Arthur Jewitt, was the author of several poems and other works of considerable merit; the second son is Mr. Orlando Jewitt, the eminent architectural draftsman and engraver; and his youngest son, Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, is the author of several antiquarian and topographical works, and a large contributor to the pages of the Journal of the British Archæological Association, &c.

Mr. R. A. Davenport.

Jan. 25. At Camberwell, in his 72d year, Mr. Richard Alfred Davenport, a laborious literary workman.

He was the author of a History of Greece, in three volumes, in continuation of that by Mitford, 1835; a Dictionary of Biography of the most eminent Characters of all Ages, 1831, 12mo.; and of several volumes of the Family Library; of which we can name the Life of Ali Pasha, that of Peter the Great, and Lives of Eminent Men.

He wrote considerable portions of the history, biography, geography, and criticisms in Rivington's Annual Register, for the years 1792 to 1797; the biographical notices and critical prefaces to Whittingham's 100-volumes edition of the British Poets; and edited more than a hundred volumes of miscellaneous works, among which was the Poetical Register, in nine volumes, containing contributions from some eminent writers of verse, and numerous pieces, original and translated, from his own pen.

In 1850 his friend Mr. Britton thus wrote of Mr. Davenport:—"This laborious, critical, and acute writer is scarcely known to the public, nor even to the literati of the present time. A devoted student and lover of books, he has lived in the midst of those fascinating companions, and has neglected to cultivate an intimacy with the world, which owes him much."

This description was confirmed by the extraordinary termination of Mr. Davenport's life. He resided in a small freehold house (Brunswick Cottage, Park-street, Camberwell,) perfectly alone; and was found in a dying state by a policeman who had heard his moans from the street. Upon the coroner's jury going to view the body, they found his place crowded with books, papers, pictures, coins, and curiosities, but all covered with dust, for no one remembered that the house had been cleansed during the eleven years he had occupied it. The windows were broken, and the furniture in decay. About the rooms were several bottles that had contained laudanum, and the verdict given was, "That the deceased died from inadvertently taking an overdose of opium."

His extensive library has been sold during the month of April by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson.

Richard Gilbert, Esq.

Feb. 26. In Euston-square, aged 58, Richard Gilbert, esq. head of the firm of Messrs. Gilbert and Rivington, printers, in St. John's-square, Clerkenwell.

This extensive and respectable establishment is of considerable standing, and has for many years been connected in business with the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; in conjunction with the house of Messrs. Rivingtons', the booksellers of that society.

The printing-office in St. John's-square was first formed by Mr. James Emonson, a relation and once the partner of the celebrated printer William Bowyer. Mr. Emonson died June 6, 1780.

Other persons connected with that printing-office have been, Mr. John Rivington (one of the sons of Mr. Charles Rivington, of St. Paul's Churchyard), who died June 28, 1785; his widow Mrs. Rivington, whose name appears for many years as printer to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; Mr. Deodatus Bye, a very worthy and amiable man, who died Feb. 12, 1826, and to whose memory his attached friend Mr. John Nichols, (not long before his own lamented decease,) paid a just and feeling tribute, in the Gentleman's Magazine for Feb. 1826, p. 181; Mr. Henry Law, second son of Mr. Bedwell Law, and brother of Mr. Charles Law, wholesale booksellers, and partners with Mr. G. B. Whittaker, in Ave-

Maria-lane; Mr. Robert Gilbert (the father of the gentleman now deceased), who died Jan. 10, 1815; and his eldest son, Mr. Robert Gilbert, who died soon after his father, in 1818.

Mr. Richard Gilbert was originally an accountant of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge at the office in Bartlett's-buildings; but on the death of his father he joined his brother as a printer; which business he much enlarged, particularly after his marriage, Sept. 11, 1823, with Anne, only daughter of the Rev. George Whittaker, of Northfleet, and sister of George Byrom Whittaker, esq. who in that year was one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. On the death of his brother-in-law Mr. Whittaker, in 1847, Mr. Gilbert and his family acquired a very considerable fortune; and his only son, Mr. Robert Gilbert, succeeded to his uncle's share in the business as a wholesale bookseller and publisher.

The present head of the printing-office in St. John's-square is Mr. William Rivington, youngest son of Charles Rivington, esq. the late highly respected bookseller, of Waterloo-place.

Mr. Gilbert was the author of the "Liber Scholasticus," a very useful compilation, which passed through more than one edition. He was also the compiler and editor of at least three editions, in 1818, 1822, and 1836, of "The Clerical Guide, or Ecclesiastical Directory" (a list of the benefices in England and Wales, and their incumbents; since superseded by the annual publication of "The Clergy List," which was commenced in 1840); and he was the projector and editor for many years of the Clergyman's Almanack and Pocket Companion (which first appeared in 1819), published by the Company of Stationers. In 1841 he was elected one of the stockkeepers of that society. Mr. Gilbert was an active governor of Christ's and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals. He was also many years one of the General Committee, and finally one of the auditors, of the Royal Literary Fund for Relief of Authors.

Mr. Gilbert was much beloved, and is sincerely regretted, by a large circle of friends. His death was occasioned by dropsy, brought on after a violent attack of jaundice.

He was buried, March 4th, in the vaults of St. John's Church, Clerkenwell, in which parish he was born, and with which he had been connected throughout his life. He was, we believe, mainly instrumental in the erection of two churches in that neighbourhood, St. Philip's and St. Mark's.

THOMAS ALLASON, ESQ.

April 9. After a few hours' illness, in the 62nd year of his age, Thomas Allason, esq. architect, of Connaught-square, and Augusta-lodge, Ramsgate.

Mr. Allason was brought up in the office of Mr. Atkinson, an architect of some celebrity. He distinguished himself at a very early period by the neatness and elegance of his drawings, and obtained the gold and silver medals from the Royal Academy. At that time "Stuart's Athens," and "The Antiquities of Attica," were the class-books of an architect's office, while the works of Soane, Wilkins, and Smirke gave the tone of architectural design to the student. Mr. Allason carefully studied Greek architecture, and appreciated its beauty. All his own designs are strongly impressed with the delicacy of feeling and carefulness of finish which such studies inevitably produce upon an educated mind.

His taste for Greek architecture was still further confirmed by a tour which he made on the continent and through Greece, as draughtsman to Messrs. John and Edward Stanhope, whom he assisted in their examination and publications on the remains at Olympia and Platæa. On his return from this tour, he published in folio a work on the Antiquities of Pola, and a clever etching of Milan Cathedral.

Established in London in the year 1817, he was extensively engaged as an assistant architect, and his pencil supplied numerous designs, not only for buildings, but also for furniture decorations and landscape gardening. In this latter branch he was very successful, and was retained for some years by the late Earl of Shrewsbury, in laying out the gardens at Alton Towers and in designing additions to the mansion.

When the members of the Stock Exchange founded the Alliance Fire Assurance Company, Mr. Allason (having obtained experience as an assistant in a similar office) was appointed their surveyor. This introduction to the moneyed interest of London gave him many opportunities of developing his talents. The Rothschilds, the Montefiores, and Ricardos were his clients, and brought him also a valuable city and private connection. He erected many villas and mansions. The Alliance Fire Office, in Bartholomew-lane, is perhaps his chief architectural public edifice; but it is only necessary to refer to the other appointments which he held, such as surveyor to the Stock Exchange, the Pollen estate in London, the d'Este estate at Ramsgate, &c. to appreciate the labours of his life. Unlike many of the profession, who have the credit of designs which their pencil could not delineate, Mr. Allason worked out all his buildings by his own

hand, from the rough plan down to the minutest detail of a working drawing. He never had but one pupil, and but one clerk. He began life dependent on his own exertions, and pursued his course throughout with a stern independence of mind. Though fond of the arts and well known to the artists, he never enrolled himself as a member of any of the societies connected with architecture or the arts. He placed himself, notwithstanding, in a good position in the profession, and on a late occasion, when the Board of Metropolitan Sewers was remodelled, he was appointed one of the commissioners.—*The Builder.*

FRANK FORSTER, ESQ. C.E.

April 13. At Elm Lodge, Kilburn, aged 52, Frank Forster, esq. C.E. recently the engineer to the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers.

"He was in the act of writing a letter when he was struck with apoplexy, and almost immediately expired. His health had been much impaired by the harassing fatigues and anxieties of official duties, which were not lightened to him by the want of harmonious support within the board. Mr. Forster became connected early in life with the eminent engineer Mr. Robert Stephenson, and was associated with him in some of his greatest works, beginning with the London and Birmingham Railway, when railway engineering was yet struggling out of infancy, and ending with the Chester and Holyhead Railway, when the science and practice may be considered to have almost reached their climax in the Britannia Bridge. In these works, and others between, he was in responsible office, second only to the chief whom he delighted to serve, and it was, as is generally understood, chiefly on Mr. Stephenson's recommendation, based upon so long experience of the man, and backed by other engineers of the first rank, that he was appointed to the honourable post he lately resigned."—*Times.*

Mr. Forster was buried at Highgate cemetery, attended by his patron Mr. Stephenson, and many other eminent engineers.

DAVID BREMNER, ESQ. C.E.

March 14. At Glasgow, aged 33, David Bremner, esq. C.E. engineer to the Clyde Trust.

Mr. Bremner was born at Wick in 1819, being the second son of Mr. James Bremner, a celebrated shipbuilder and marine engineer of that place. From an early age he manifested a strong predilection for the profession he subsequently followed, and whilst yet a lad he aided his father in some important works in his native county.

He was assistant to Mr. Gibb in the erection of the celebrated bridge over the Weir at Bedick, and for some time resident engineer of the new West Dock at Hartlepool, from which engagement he came to Glasgow, having received the appointment of engineer to the Clyde Trustees in Feb. 1846. He discharged the onerous duties of that office with a fidelity and skill which secured the confidence and respect of all parties, displaying a maturity of judgment rarely associated with such a limited and early experience. The following are the principal works on which Mr. Bremner has been professionally engaged:

Sandside, Castlehill, Keiss, and Sarclet Harbours, in the county of Caithness.

Lossiemouth, where a novel mode of keeping out the water from the excavations within the sea wall was for the first time successfully adopted, by caulking the masonry with oakum.

He also furnished plans for and was engaged in the improvement of Macduff, Pitullie, and Granton Harbours.

Some of the harbours where his abilities were exercised are probably as exposed to the influence of storms as any other works in the kingdom; and the resources of his mind were consequently often called into active exercise to meet unexpected repulses, and overcome difficulties, arising from the violent action of the elements. In the general conduct of his office his urbanity yet firmness in the discharge of his multifarious and onerous duties secured him the respect and esteem of all whose duties brought them in contact with him.

Mr. Bremner was early imbued with the importance of an active religious faith, and attached himself to the Free Church; becoming, four years ago, an elder in Dr. Paterson's congregation. He was unmarried. His remains were removed by rail and steamer to his native place.

MR. EDWARD FITZWILLIAM.

March 30. In Regent-street, aged 63, Mr. Edward Fitzwilliam, comedian.

He was of Irish parentage, but was born in England Aug. 8, 1788. At the age of eighteen he started on his professional career; and in 1806 was engaged at Hythe and Southend as actor and property-man at the rate of twelve shillings a week. In 1808 he appeared at Gosport; and subsequently he was engaged under Elliston at several provincial theatres, among them that of Birmingham. He made his first bow to a London audience when the Regency Theatre in Tottenham-street was

opened by Mr. Paul. In 1813 he was employed as a low comedian at the Olympic; whence he progressed to the Circus and the Surrey, where he began to acquire considerable reputation.

On the 2nd Dec. 1822, he married Miss Copeland, who is still a favourite actress under her married name, and for a long period their combined attractions continued to be successful. He became, too, a performer at Drury Lane, but under conditions to which he was not accustomed: Mr. T. Dibdin had previously written characters for the actor; the actor had now to accommodate himself to parts written for others, and proved incompetent to the task. Equal to a minor theatre, the "legitimate drama" overtasked his powers. Mr. Fitzwilliam's popularity gradually declined; and of late years his reputation was confined to convivial circles, and his talents were principally employed at public dinners. For the last seven years he had received an annuity from the Drury-lane Theatrical Fund.

Mrs. Kelly.

March 15. At Lewisham, Kent, aged 103, Ann Kelly. From early youth she was a member of the theatrical profession, and acted at various theatres in England, Ireland, and Scotland. She was in the same company with the late Edmund Kean, and also with James Sheridan Knowles during his brief career as an actor, and it was her proudest boast that she had often played "Alicia" to the "Jane Shore" of Mrs. Siddons. About the age of 60 she lost her hearing and was obliged to relinquish the stage, and as she was then residing in the same town with Mr. Knowles, he, learning her destitute situation, took her into his family, and from that time to the hour of her death she has been solely dependent on that gentleman's bounty. She retained all her faculties to the last, and was only confined to her bed three days previous to her decease. She was buried at Sydenham on Good Friday. It is somewhat singular that though she was twice married she had never occasion to change her maiden name, both husbands bearing the name of Kelly.

CLERGY DECEASED.

March 4. In Guernsey, the Rev. *Henry Frederick Benwell*, son of the late Henry Benwell, esq. of Caversham. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, B.A. 1849.

March 12. At Gibraltar, the Rev. *Godfrey Kingsford*, Chaplain to the convict establishment at that settlement. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1841, and was formerly Curate at St. Mary's, Dover. He was a zealous preacher and much esteemed by all classes at Gibraltar. In a fit of delirium from fever he cut his throat.

March 19. At Edinburgh, the Rev. *J. Edmondston*, late Chaplain at Sydney, New South Wales.

At Ballymoney glebe, co. Cork, aged 83, the Rev. *Robert Meade*, for fifty-four years Rector of Ballymoney.

March 20. At Wolverhampton, aged 80, the Rev. *Robert Crockett*, Rector of Nailstone with Normanton-on-the-Heath, Leic. (1822). He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1797.

March 22. The Rev. *John Buckworth Herne*, Rector of West Hendred, Berks (1810). He was the youngest son of the late Sir Everard Buckworth Herne; and was formerly of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. He graduated B.A. 1805, when his name was Buckworth, and M.A. 1810.

March 23. At Newport, Isle of Wight, in the house of his son the Rev. Joseph Maude, aged 76, the Rev. *Joseph Maude*, formerly of Queen's coll. Oxford, B.A. 1796, M.A. 1799.

At Cresswell hall, Staffordshire, aged 75, the Rev. *Edward Whitby*, Rector of Cresswell, and a magistrate of the county. He was the third but eldest surviving son of the Rev. Thomas Whitby, of Cresswell, by Mabella, second dau. of John Turton, esq. of Orgrave. He succeeded his father in the Cresswell estate in 1828. He was educated at the Charter-house and at Trinity college, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1797, M.A. 1807; was presented to the rectory of Cresswell in 1806, and to the vicarage of Seighford in 18—. He subsequently resided for some time at Nice, and officiated as minister of the English chapel. He married Mary-Anne, fourth dau. of Benjamin Way, esq. of Denham, co. Bucks; but by that lady, who died in 1850, he had no issue. He is succeeded in the Whitby estate by his nephew Thomas Edward Whitby, Capt. 3rd Dragoons, only son of the late Major George Whitby.

March 24. At Malmesbury, aged 58, the Rev. *William Fletcher*, Vicar of Harwell, Berks (1843), and a magistrate for the counties of Buckingham and Berks. He was formerly master of the Grammar School at Woodbridge in Suffolk, and was author of "Excursions of a Village Curate," &c.

At Colchester, aged 74, the Rev. *John Robert Smythies*, of Lynch Court, Hertfordshire, Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Colchester. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1801.

April 1. At Dublin, aged 52, the Rev. *John Davis*, Perp. Curate of Warrenpoint, diocese Dromore.

April 3. Aged 71, the Rev. *William Borrows*, Perp. Curate (1815) of St. Paul's chapel, Clapham, Surrey. He was of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, B.A. 1812, M.A. 1815. Mr. Borrows was a native of Derby, to which place his body was carried for interment. His services at Clapham were acceptable to a large congregation; his principles being what are termed Low Church.

April 5. At Bandon, the Rev. *Benjamin W. Bradshaw*, eldest son of the late Benj. Bradshaw, esq. solicitor, of Dublin, and Lowe's Green, Tipperary.

April 7. At his residence, Redcliff Hill, Bristol, aged 71, the Rev. *Martin Richard Whish*, Rector of St. Mary Redcliffe and Perpetual Curate of St. Thomas, Bristol, Vicar of St. John's, Bedminster, Rector of Abbot's Leigh, Somerset, Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Bishopworth, near Bedminster, and a Prebendary of Salisbury. He was of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1807. He was collated to the prebend of Bedminster and Redcliffe in the cathedral church of Salisbury in 1806; and in virtue of that stall presented himself to the livings above mentioned, which are united, in the same year. "Though Mr. Whish was somewhat eccentric, he was a pious and conscientious pastor, and very charitable to the poor; in fact the distressed always received from the Rev. Martin Whish willing and cheerful aid as far as his means would permit. Mr. Whish was strongly attached to the Evangelical doctrines of the Church of England."—*Bristol Mirror*.

April 9. At Ashford, Kent, aged 77, the Rev. *Samuel Hill*, M.A.

April 10. At Thorpe, Derb. the Rev. *Benjamin George Blackden*, Rector of that place (1823). He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1818.

April 13. At Dover, aged 59, the Rev. *Robert Rede Rede*, of Ashmans and Ross hall, Beccles, Suffolk. He was the second son of the late Rev. Samuel Lovick Cooper (elder brother of Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart. the celebrated surgeon), by Sarah-Leman, younger daughter of Thomas Rede, esq. of Beccles. He assumed the name and arms of Rede in 1822 on succeeding to the estates of his uncle Robert Rede, of Ashmans, esq. He succeeded his father in the rectory of Ingoldisthorpe, Norfolk, in 1818; and in 1826 was presented by Balliol college to the rectory of St. Leonard's, Colchester. In 1834 he received a silver inkstand thus inscribed:—"Presented to the Rev. R. Rede Rede, Rector of St. Leonard's, Colchester, and late Minister of St. John's chapel, Hampstead, on his retiring from the duties of officiating at the chapel in Sept. 1841, as a testimonial of the acknowledgments of the members of the congregation, who, with gratitude, bear witness to his zealous efforts for their religious instruction, and as a mark of respect and regard." He married in 1821 Louisa, dau. and coheir of Benj. Henshaw, of Moor Hall, Essex, by Martha, sole dau. and heir of Wm. Clinton, esq. and has left issue four daughters.

April 14. At the house of his son, the Rev. Robert Hey, Belper, the Rev. *Samuel Hey*, Vicar of Ockbrook, Derbyshire (1816). He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1809, M.A. 1812.

April 18. Aged 77, the Rev. *Samuel Colby Smith*, Rector of Denver, Norfolk. He was formerly Fellow of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1797 as 6th Wrangler, M.A. 1800; and he was presented to his living by that society in 1820.

April 22. The Rev. *John Collinson Bisset*, Vicar of Leysdown cum Harty, Isle of Sheppey. He was of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, B.A. 1808, M.A. 1819; was presented to the rectory of Addington in Surrey by Archbishop Manners Sutton in 1820; and collated to the vicarage of Leysdown by Archbishop Howley in 1836. In 1847 he published "The Conquest of China," a poem; reviewed in vol. XXVIII. 173. Mr. Bisset in early life kept a private academy at Croydon, in partnership with his father.

At Hans-place, Chelsea, aged 28, the Rev. *William Stow*, M.A. Vicar of Avebury with Winterbourne Monkton, Wilts. He was the eldest son of David Stow, esq. of Glasgow; was of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1846.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

August .. Drowned, in attempting to cross the river Wimmera, Australia, aged 37, George-Lawson, eighth son of the late Rev. Thomas Leckie, of Peebles, N.B.

Oct. 15. Murdered by the natives of Ocean Island in the South Pacific, with one of the crew of his yacht the Wanderer, Benjamin Boyd, esq. late of the Stock Exchange.

Nov. .. Lost, on the west coast of Africa, in a captured slaver, aged 22, Gilbert Elliot, Lieut. R.N. only son of the Dean of Bristol; together with Charles, youngest son of Mr. Wood, of Morston, Norfolk, Midshipman of H.M.S. Sampson, 12 of the best seamen, and one carpenter. The captured felucca was last seen off the island of St. Thomas, on the 31st Oct.

Nov. 27. In reduced circumstances, Mr. Sapio, formerly a favourite tenor singer. He was born in England, and was the son of Signor Sapio, who had been singing-master to Marie-Antoinette, and who came with the French refugees to this country, where he died in 1827. The son was at first an officer in the army. As a public singer, his style was brilliant and declamatory, someting between Braham and Vaughan; and a long criticism on his professional merits is given in the Dictionary of Musicians, 1824, vol. ii. He has left a widow in destitution.

Nov. 30. At his residence, Melbourne, Port Philip T. Bear, esq. late of Kenton, Oxfordshire.

Dec. 16. At Madras, Mahetabel, wife of the Rev. John Chapman, late of Cotyam, Travancore.

Dec. 27. At Nainèe Tal, Eliza-Mary, wife of Capt. D. Stansbury, 60th N.I. Bengal, eldest dau. of the late Capt. William Beckett, 9th N.I. Bengal.

Jan. 3. At Gurroundah, India, aged 27, by the accidental discharge of a pistol, Edmund Sharpe, esq. Bengal Art. eldest son of the late Rev. W. Sharpe, Rector of Pattiswick, Essex.

Jan. 11. At Calcutta, aged 35, surgeon Thomas Murray, of the Bengal Med. Service.

Jan. 17. In New Bond-st. aged 71, Mr. John Rodwell, bookseller.

Jan. 21. At Exeter, aged 88, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Robert Cutcliffe, Vicar of Beer and Seaton, and last surviving dau. of the late Edmund Granger, esq.

Jan. 27. At Girgeh, on the Nile, William Henry, eldest son of Mr. W. B. Storr, of King-st. Covent-garden, and Mill Farm, Barnes.

At Mixbury, Oxf. Dorothea, dau. of the Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer.

Jan. 30. At sea, on his way from Calcutta, Patrick Stewart, esq. fifth son of the late Rev. Dr. Alexander Stewart, of the Canongate Church, Edinburgh.

Feb. 3. Aged 55, at Stirling, Wantage, Berks, Benjamin Samuel, elder son of the late Edward Rudge, esq. of Ewelme.

Feb. 6. At Hong Town, California, aged 22, Henry, third surviving son of Robert Smith, esq. late of Acaster Malbis, York.

Feb. 8. At Darjeeling, E.I., Jemima-Haldane, wife of Capt. Samler, 10th Bengal N.I.

Feb. 9. At Godmanchester, aged 68, Ann, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Bayliffe, Vicar of Rotherham, Yorkshire.

Feb. 12. At Goojeranwalla, from the effects of a fall from his horse, aged 29, Capt. Henry Hugh M'Kenzie Fleming, 61st Regt.

Feb. 14. At Cincinnati, Ohio, Francis Macdonald Schnell, esq. formerly of Kew-green, only son of the late Capt. Charles Vaughan Schnell, of the H.E.I.C.S.

Feb. 16. At Dover, aged 79, John D. D. Lacy, esq.

Feb. 17. In York Road, Lambeth, William Brooks, youngest son of the late Gen. Brooks, of the West India Service.

Feb. 19. At Pau, Henrietta-Maria, wife of Henry B. G. Whitgreave, esq. of Moseley Court, co. Staff. She was the third dau. of the Hon. Thomas Edward Clifford, 4th son of Hugh 4th Lord Clifford of Chidleigh, by Henrietta-Philippina Baroness de Lutzow, of Schwerin. She was married to Mr. Whitgreave in 1841.

Feb. 23. At Calcutta, by cholera, Mr. Alexander Rogers, assistant protector of emigrants. Mr. Rogers served Sheriff of London and Middlesex.

At Cambridge, in his 36th year, Mr. John Henry Robson, organist of St. Michael's church, and deputy organist of King's and St. Peter's colleges, and of the University church.

Feb. 24. Aged 84, Mary, wife of Benjamin Keningale, esq. of Wiston Hall, Suffolk.

Feb. 25. At Buckland, Dover, Alex. Lesmore Gordon, esq. B.A. of Worcester coll. Oxford.

Feb. 27. At Beckford Hall, Glouc. aged 43, William Watkins, esq. He was the younger son of the late John Watkins, esq. of Woodfield, Ombersley, Worc. by Mary, dau. of Robert Bourne, of Shrawley. He married in 1841 Anne dau. of Wm. Amphlett, esq. and had issue a son, William-Hubert, born in 1843.

Feb. 28. At Brundall, Norfolk, aged 81, Mrs. Elizabeth Hobart.

Lately. In Canada, Davidson Munro Murray,

esq. son of Wm. Murray, esq. of H.M. civil service, and grandson of Alex. Bruce, M.D. of Edinburgh and Barbados, nephew of David Bruce, esq. of Kennet, co. Clackmannan.

At Ulverstone, Lanc. aged 23, Malachi Cranke, late of Queen's college, Cambridge.

Aged 45, Mr. James Rhodes, ship-agent, City. As he was returning home on the night of Feb. 17, he was stopped by three men who attempted to rob him; the fright caused the rupture of a blood-vessel on the lungs. Verdict, Natural Death.

March 3. At the house of her son Barwick Beresford, M.D. aged 67, Elizabeth-Keturah, widow of James Beresford, esq. of the Royal York Rangers, 1st West India Regt. and second dau. of the late Barwick Bruce, M.D. of Barbados.

March 5. At Northampton, aged 75, Sarah, relict of Capt. Thomas Blick, of Swanbourne, Bucks, last surviving dau. of the late Rev. John Wynter, Rector of Filgrave-cum-Tyringham.

At Genoa, aged 27, John Anthony Waite, esq. late of Gray's-inn, and Shippon House, Berks.

March 6. At Badsey vicarage, Worc. aged 70, Elizabeth-Mayor, widow of the Rev. J. R. Boggis.

At Paignton, aged 70, John Harry, esq. M.D. a Magistrate for Devon. He was formerly private Physician to Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess of Oldenbourg, and afterwards private Physician to her sister the present Queen-mother of the Netherlands.

At Tilstock Parsonage, Salop, Anne, wife of the Rev. W. Renton.

March 8. At Sneynton, Notts. John Green, esq. B.A. (1842), late of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, second son of George Green, esq.

March 9. At Ushaw college, near Durham, aged 12, Wm.-Valentine, only son of John Errington, esq. of High Warden, Northumberland.

March 10. At South Shields, aged 28, Susanna, youngest dau. of the late Rev. D. Crosthwaite, B.D. curate of Houghton-le-Spring.

At Bath, Fanny-Georgiana, second dau. of the Rev. John Dolphin, Rector of Antingham, Norfolk.

At Edgbaston, aged 61, James James, esq.

At Portrush, co. Antrim, Caroline-Giveen, wife of Charles Knight, esq.

At Stockholm, Augusta-Louisa, wife of Rear-Adm. Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart. G.C.B. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenip. to Sweden and Norway, and dau. of the late Capt. Josias Rogers, R.N. She was married in 1814, and had issue two sons, the elder in the diplomatic service and the younger a Commander R.N.; and two daughters, one married to Baron Philip von Wurtzberg, and the other to the Earl of Arundel and Surrey.

March 11. At Montpellier, aged 76, Emanuel Henry Brandt, esq. of Cornwall-terrace, Regent's Park, and St. Helen's-place.

At Rawmarsh rectory, Yorkshire, in his 40th year, Sir James Fitzgerald Mahon, the 3rd Bart. (1819). He was the second son of Sir Ross Mahon, the first Baronet, by his third wife Maria-Geraldine, dau. of the Right Hon. James FitzGerald, of Inch Cronan, co. Clare, and the Baroness Fitz-Gerald. He succeeded his brother in 1842; and, having died unmarried, is succeeded by his next surviving brother, William, born in 1813.

Aged 75, Elizabeth, wife of William Burch, esq. of Hackney.

Aged 74, Thomas Newman, esq. of Catherine Hill House, near Worcester.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Sison, wife of retired-Comm. Sison, R.N. and sister of Thomas Shanks, esq. Stoke.

At Plymouth, aged 11, William-Wray, second son of Major Vandeleur, Carrack Beg, Clarina.

Aged 68, Mr. W. Wagstaff, for many years a member of the Philharmonic and Ancient Concerts, and 29 years organist of Battersea Church.

At Fulham-place, Maida-hill-west, aged 65, Thomas Henry Waters, esq. of Minley Manor, Yateley, Hants, and formerly of Northampton.

March 12. Aged 29, Mr. Charles Holme Bower, of Chancery-lane, and Ampton-place, solicitor.

At Rome, aged 22, Louisa-Charlotte-Eardley, dau. of the late Rev. Eardley Childers.

At Coniston Cold, Yorkshire, aged 61, James Braithwaite Garforth, esq.

At Dover, Eleanor, widow of Thomas Robert Holmes, esq. late of Cheltenham.

At Horsham, aged 72, James Hopkins, esq. formerly of Arundel.

In Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 11, Hugh-Hector, second son of the Hon. Henry Butler Johnstone, and nephew to Lord Dunboyne.

At Bath, the widow of George Peter Moore, esq. M.P.

At Walham-green, aged 70, James Poate, esq. Commander R.N.

At West Cowes, Maria-Clara, relict of Col. G. Robertson, youngest dau. of the late J. Cuthbert, esq. of Castle-hill, Inverness.

At Durham, of small-pox, aged 52, Walter Scruton, esq. deputy clerk of the peace.

Aged 88, Mrs. Clement Smith, late of Millbrook, near Southampton.

At Ranby, aged 74, Mrs. Steel, relict of Mr. Joseph Steel, formerly of Stockport and Manchester, cotton-manufacturer.

In Wimpole-st. aged 83, Frances, widow of the Rev. G. A. Thursby, of Cound Hall, Shropshire.

At Taunton, the wife of Major Frederick Todd, late of the 14th Madras Native Inf.

Aged 83, Mr. Charles Newdigate Webb, late of Beddington Snuff Mills.

March 13. At Bristol, Henry Wersley Benison, esq.

At Southsea, aged 51, Martha, wife of Lieut. Brown, R.N.

At Southsea, Commander George Martin Hunter, R.N. fourth son of the late Gen. Sir Martin Hunter.

At Reigate, aged 37, Catherine-Newnham, relict of the Rev. John Irvine, British Consular Chaplain, Genoa.

Aged 32, Henry Harcourt Jervis, esq. only son of the late Rev. Charles Jervis.

At Board Hill, Sussex, aged 78, Mary, widow of James Mangles, esq. of Woodbridge, Surrey, formerly M.P. for Guildford.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 45, Charles P. Parker, esq. late of the 11th Hussars.

Aged 76, John Prior, esq. of Halse House, Somersetshire, and Herne Hill, Dulwich.

Aged 71, John Rose, esq. of the Queen's Bench Office, and Cloudesley-sq. Islington, solicitor.

At Blendworth House, Hants, aged 76, Lady Seymour, widow of Adm. Sir Michael Seymour, Bart. K.C.B. She was Jane, third dau. of Capt. James Hawker, R.N. and was left a widow in 1834, having had issue the present Rev. John Hobart Seymour, Bart. Preb. of Lincoln and Gloucester, four other sons, and five daughters.

At Askham, near York, aged 92, Robert Swann, esq.

At Warminster, aged 88, Mrs. Mary Ann Wyche, dau. of the late Richard Samuel Wyche, esq. and the last of that branch of the family. She lived and died in the house in which she was born.

At Campsall Hall, near Doncaster, aged 75, Charles Thorold Wood, esq. of South Thoresby, Lincolnshire.

March 14. At Fring, Susan, wife of the Rev. Dr. Bacon.

At Chard, aged 52, Frances-Southwood, relict of Thomas Edward Clarke, esq.

In Barnsbury-park, aged 84, Mrs. Lawrance, widow of Thomas Lawrance, esq. and last surviving dau. of the Rev. Dr. Stafford.

At Aylesford vicarage, Kent, aged 27, Thomas Henry Marsh, of Lincoln's-inn, esq. barrister.

At Erleigh, near Reading, aged 36, Anne-Hughes, wife of Thomas May, esq.

At Linden House, Fulham, the residence of her brother, Mary-Ann, second dau. of the late William White, esq.

Aged 62, Eliza, wife of William Wray, esq. Queen's-road, Regent's-park.

March 15. Near Cambridge, aged 21, from the result of a fall from a horse, John Frederick Ansley, esq. youngest son of the late J. H. Ansley, esq. of Houghton Hill, Hunts.

At Shacklewell, aged 82, George Burton, esq. brother of William Burton, esq. of Turnham Hall, and Mrs. Burton, Ogleforth, York.

At Brighton, at an advanced age, Mary, relict of G. H. Carew, esq. of Crowcomb Court, Som. and Carew, Pemb. dau. of John Carew, esq. of Anthony House, Cornwall.

In Hamilton-pl. St. John's-wood-road, Elizabeth, relict of James Easton, esq.

At Exmouth, aged 67, Mary-Anne, dau. of the late William Eliot, esq. R.N.

Aged 51, Eugene Henry Forbes, esq. of Albany-st. Regent's-park.

At Ganton, Yorkshire, Adelaide, dau. of Sir Thomas Digby Legard, Bart.

At Plymouth, aged 85, Thomas Maddick, esq.

Aged 66, Francis Molineux, esq.

In London-road, St. John's-wood, aged 52, Charles Morrison, esq. late of Ceylon.

Aged 54, Lucy, wife of Rev. William Mousley, Vicar of Cold Ashby, co. Leic.

Aged 46, John Clarke Searle, esq. barrister-at-law. Mr. Searle had during the last 13 Sessions reported in the galleries of the Houses of Parliament, and possessed considerable literary ability.

At Broomsgrove, Worc. aged 73, Mary, relict of Chas. Sanders, esq.

March 16. At Bath, aged 58, Eliza, relict of W. Abbott, esq.

At the residence of his father, Beaumont House, Tothill, aged 25, Augustus-George, youngest son of Thomas Bewes, esq.

Aged 72, John Sparham Cooke, esq. of Flempton Hall, Suffolk.

At Plymouth, Elizabeth-Poulton-Williams, relict of Francis Coull, Staff-Surgeon in the Army.

At Cheltenham, aged 76, William Davy, esq. late of Cowley House.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 28, Jessy, wife of the Rev. Arthur Philip Dunlap, Rector of Bardwell, Suffolk. They were married on the 21st Feb. (see p. 510.)

At Clifton, Diana-Augusta, wife of Capt. William Elliott.

At St. Leonard's, aged 22, Jane-Elizabeth, second dau. of P. Erle, esq. of Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, London, and niece of the Rev. H. Fearon, B.D. Rector of All Saints', Loughborough.

At London, Mary-Anne, wife of J. P. Featherston, esq. of Black Hall, Northumberland.

In Brentford-end, aged 72, Miss Grimault.

In Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, Emily, third dau. of Thomas Rickman Harman, esq. of Sindlesham, Hurst, Berks.

At Lincoln, aged 58, Robert Johnson, esq. late of Settrington Grange, near Malton.

At Nice, aged 46, Edmund Newman Kershaw, esq. of Tidmington House, Warwickshire.

At Moor House, near Wakefield, aged 80, John Maude, esq.

At the Green, Stratford, Essex, aged 73, Jane, relict of Richard Mount, esq. late of Leytonstone.

At Torquay, aged 81, Benj. Nankivell, esq.

At Easton, near Stamford, Anna-Maria, relict of Richard Newcomb, esq. of Stamford, (of whom a memoir was given in our Magazine for June 1851, p. 672,) and only dau. of the late William Bloor, esq. M.D. of Uppingham.

In Lonsdale-sq. aged 58, John Eyre Pearson, esq.

At Sutton, in the Isle of Ely, Joseph Vipan, esq.

At Woolwich, aged 76, Mr. Edmond Waters, surgeon.

March 17. At Blackheath, aged 77, Ann, relict of George Atkinson, esq. of Castle-st. Falcon-sq. solicitor.

At Lyndhurst, Hants, John Frederick Breton, esq. late of the Royal Horse Artillery. As Lieutenant Mr. Breton served in Capt. Mercer's troop at Waterloo, and had three horses shot under him, but escaped himself with only a few bruises.

William, youngest son of the late Major-Gen. W. Brooks, of the Hon. East India Co.'s Service.

At Woolwich, Col. Courtenay Cruttenden, R.A. He entered the service as Second Lieut. on the 8th of September, 1803, and had been on active service upwards of 48 years. For several years past he was inspector of drills in the garrison at Woolwich.

At Isleham, Camb. aged 98, Mary Fletcher, widow, leaving 7 children, the eldest 75, the youngest 54 years of age; 49 grand-children, the eldest 54 years of age; 105 great-grand-children, the eldest 30 years of age; and 13 great-great-grand-children, making a total of 174 descendants. She was born and lived all her life at Isleham; was married in Jan. 1774; and her husband, by whom she had 11 children, died in July, 1842, after a union of sixty-eight and a half years, being only half a year younger than herself. She has a sister living in Hampshire, 91 years of age.

At Liverpool, aged 29, William-Middleton, eldest son of W. B. Fosbrooke, esq. attorney-at-law, late of Loughborough, and grandson of the late Wm. Middleton, esq. banker, of the same town.

Aged 71, Sarah-Sophia, widow of Thomas Furlonge, esq. formerly of Montserrat.

At Banbury, aged 50, T. Gibbs, esq. surgeon.

At Camberwell, Sarah, third dau. of the late Chas. Harman, esq. of Wine-office-court, Fleet-st.

At St. John's-wood, aged 66, John Hinde Pelly, esq. late of the Bombay Civil Service.

March 18. In Oakley-square, Chelsea, aged 70, Samuel Archbutt, sen. esq.

At Carr Mount, near Whitby, aged 67, Clara-Philipson-Stanley, wife of George Brown, esq. formerly Major 4th Light Dragoons, and niece to the late J. C. Curwen, esq. of Workington Hall, Cumberland.

In Old Bond-st. Major William Buckley, Bengal Cavalry. He retired from the service, Dec. 4, 1835.

Aged 18, Isabella-Mary-Jane, dau. of John Christopher, esq. of Southampton.

At Grogar-bank, near Edinburgh, aged 85, the Hon. Elizabeth Dundas, widow of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, of Arniston, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland. She was the eldest dau. of Henry 1st Viscount Melville, by Elizabeth, daughter of David Rennie, esq. of Melville Castle. She was married in 1787 and left a widow in 1819. Her next sister the Hon. Anne Strange died in Jan. last, aged 84; and her younger sister, Lady Abercromby, in 1837, aged 75.

In Great James-st. Bedford-row, aged 78, Mary, relict of Thomas Farrar, esq. formerly of Somerset House, and late of Cheltenham.

In Regent's-park-terr. Camden town, aged 76, John Fitzgerald, esq. formerly M.P. for Seaford, Sussex, in the parliaments of 1830 and 1831.

At Bridport, aged 53, T. E. Flight, esq. solicitor.

At Walker, Newcastle, William Gaskin, esq. B.A. 1830, formerly of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, only surviving son of the late Rev. Wm. Gaskin, incumbent of Wreay, Cumberland.

At Penge, Surrey, aged 37, John Giberne, esq.

At Faversham, aged 76, Sarah-Maria, dau. of the Rev. Francis Frederick Giraud, Vicar of Preston, and Perpetual Curate of Owre.

At West Chinnock, aged 82, Rd. Hayward, esq.

Robert Holme, esq. of Woburn-sq. late of the Stock Exchange.

At Beverley, aged 58, John Hudson, jun. esq.

At Ashwell, Herts, Sophia-Octavia, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Morice, Vicar of Ashwell, and Canon of Lincoln.

In Westbourne-pl. Harrow-road, aged 87, Mrs. Louisa Ann Mouchet.

At Dalston, aged 67, Edward Seaton, esq. surgeon R.N. formerly of Rochester.

At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Ames, in Liverpool, aged 82, Thomas Olivers Warwick, esq. M.D. formerly of Manchester.

March 19. At Hollins, Cumberland, aged 77, Jane, relict of Joseph Bell, esq.

At Trichinopoly, of cholera, aged 23, Richard Brooks, esq. Madras Civil Service.

At Romsey, aged 40, Warrick Daman, esq. late of Queen's coll. Camb. B.A. 1843.

At Nice, Compton Charles Domvile, esq. eldest son of Sir Compton Domvile, Bart. of Santry House, co. Dublin.

Aged 61, Thomas Gaskell, esq. of Chelsea.

At Broome, Beds, aged 89, Elizabeth, relict of Walter Gullifer, esq. of Witham, Essex.

At Gwern Vale House, Brecknocksh. aged 72, John Gwynne, esq. Deputy-Lieut. for Brecknockshire, also justice of the peace for the counties of Monmouth and Brecon. He served throughout the Peninsular War as Lieut. in the 14th Light Dragoons, being twice severely wounded, and was presentin the three several engagements—namely, Salamanca, Fuentes d'Onor, and Talavera—for which he received a three-bar medal.

At Bath, aged 63, Henry Hosmer, esq. formerly Capt. in the E. I. C.'s Maritime Service.

At Drove, Sussex, aged 22, Caroline-Sophia, wife of Captain Kingscote.

At Silverton, co. Dublin, aged 66, Col. William Miller, C.B., K.H. of the Royal Art. and for upwards of twenty years Deputy Inspector-Gen. of the Constabulary in Ireland. Col. Miller was a brother of Dr. Miller, of Exeter.

In West Hill, Wandsworth, Surrey, aged 87, William Mears Newton, esq.

At Bideford, aged 95, Mrs. Raddon, relict of James Raddon, esq. artist.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 94, Jane, relict of Thomas Rutherford, esq.

Aged 39, Jonathan Schwitzer Skelton, esq. formerly of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and late of Brick-court, Temple, barrister-at-law.

At Beere, near Winsham, Somerset, aged 63, Hugh Trenchard, esq.

At Jersey, John Turnbull, esq. her Majesty's Consul at Granville.

At the house of her son-in-law, Dr. Norway, Harrow-road, aged 73, Mrs. Vacey, late of Witson, Cornwall.

At Louth, Linc. aged 19, Thos. Harneis Waite, student of St. John's college, Cambridge, eldest son of Thomas Phillips Waite, esq. solicitor, Louth.

March 20. At Gosport, Augusta-Lydia, second dau. of the Rev. Richard Bingham, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Gosport.

In Manchester-st. Manchester-sq. Miss Louisa Buckley, sister of Major Buckley.

At Witham, aged 75, Thomas Butler, esq.

At Peckham, aged 83, Mrs. Fellows.

At King's Newton, Derb. aged 67, Susannah, dau. of the late Rev. George Greaves, Rector of Stanton and Swarkstone, Derbyshire.

At Overton, Torquay, Ellen, wife of Christopher McAdam, esq.

At Sherborne, Dorset, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of James Moss, esq. of Somers Town.

Aged 83, William Oak, esq. of Alexander-sq. Brompton.

At Andover, aged 32, Harriet-Maria, wife of G. S. Payne, esq. surgeon, Andover, and dau. of the late R. R. Perry, esq. surgeon, late of Andover, and formerly of Henbury.

At Chiswick, aged 85, Jane, relict of Francis Ronalds, esq. of Highbury-terr. Middlesex.

At Yeovil, aged 90, Mrs. White, relict of W. L. White, esq. solicitor.

March 21. At Cricklewood, Anna, wife of Gabriel Carr, esq.

Elizabeth, wife of George Rochfort Clarke, esq. and dau. of the late Rev. Henry Byron, Rector of Muston.

At Bristol, aged 63, Amos Greenslade, esq.

At Guildford, Elizabeth, relict of the Hon. Thomas Hill.

At her residence, Leamington Spa, aged 85, Catherine-Rebecca, Dowager Lady Huntingtower, relict of Sir William Talmash, Bart. Lord Huntingtower, and mother of the Earl of Dysart. She was the third dau. of Francis Grey, of Lehena, co. Cork; was married in 1789, and left a widow in 1833, having had issue the present Earl of Dysart, five other sons, and six daughters. She was the author of, a volume of "Poems," 1793; and of "Review of Poetry, Antient and Modern; a Poem," 1799. 4to.

At Poole, Francis-Cornwall, son of William Jolliffe, esq.

At Woolwich, aged 59, Robert Jolly, esq.

In Hanover-terr. Regent's-park, aged 37, Caroline, wife of J. P. Marsh, esq.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 79, the Rev. John Mather, late of Beverley, where he was thirty-six years pastor of the Congregational Church assembling in Lairgate Chapel.

Suddenly, aged 62, Captain Charles O'Neill, of Rockville, Ballyshannon, co. of Donegal. Captain O'Neill was a distinguished military officer in the Peninsular war, and obtained a medal with eleven clasps for his services. He retired some years since upon half-pay.

At Longworth, Herefordshire, aged 58, Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Biddulph Phillipps, esq.

In North-place, Highgate, aged 85, Mary-Ann, relict of the Rev. Edward Porter, of Highgate.

At Brighton, Miss Frances Wray.

March 22. At Little James-street, Bedford-row, aged 46, George Archer, esq. solicitor.

At St. Ives, aged 55, A. Ashton, esq.

At Meopham, at the house of her brother, Joseph Thorpe, esq. aged 87, Mrs. Boreman.

In Wellington-grove, Blackheath, aged 65, Samuel Collingwood, esq.

At the residence of her father, Sevenoaks, Mary-Jane, wife of H. Glazebrook, esq. of Boxgrove, Sussex.

Aged 69, Susanna Ley, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Ley, of Shobrooke.

At Cheltenham, Frances E. relict of Mr. George L. Lowden, and dau. of the late James Stewart, esq. formerly H. B. M. Consul at New London, United States.

At Blagdon, near Taunton, aged 65, Robert Marke, esq.

Aged 39, Sarah, wife of John Pinchin, esq. of Forest-lane, West Ham, Essex, and New-road, St. George's-in-the-East.

In Rupert-st. Haymarket, aged 48, Mr. Frederick Shoberl, jun. printer to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

At Durdham Down, Bristol, aged 55, William Killegrew Wait, esq.

March 23. At Ferrybridge, aged 37, Rose-Hannah, wife of Mr. W. Charter, master of the academy, and fourth dau. of the late Rev. J. Ellis, Vicar of Yedingham, near Malton.

At Plymouth, aged 28, R. W. Frost, youngest son of Langford Frost, esq.

At Weston-super-Mare, Edwd.-William, eldest son of the Rev. S. G. Kelly, Association Secretary of the Church Pastoral-Aid Society.

In Ebury-st. Eaton-sq. aged 54, Sarah, relict of W. Knapman, esq.

At Colchester, aged 62, Susannah Amelia Pemberton, of Clapton-sq. relict of John Pemberton, esq. of Hertford.

At New Burlington-st. aged 54, Charles Foley Wilmot, esq. second son of the late Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart. of Osmaston, co. of Derby, and the eldest by his second wife Mariana, dau. of Charles Howard, of Pipe Grange, co. Stafford, esq.

March 24. At the residence of his father-in-law John Barker, esq. Cadogan-pl., Thomas Alexander Boswell, esq. of Crawley-grange, a Magistrate and Deputy Lieut. of Bucks.

At Dartmouth, aged 38, Dinah-Mary, wife of John Brooking, esq.

At the Elms, Kingston-on-Thames, aged 58, Miss Mary Compton.

At Calais, the Right Hon. Jane-Craufurd Viscountess Hawarden. She was the youngest dau. of Patrick Craufurd Bruce, esq. of Taplow Lodge, Bucks. was married in 1811 to the present Lord

Viscount Hawarden, and had a numerous family. Her second daughter is the Countess of Yarborough.

At his residence, Downshire-hill, Hampstead, aged 50, John Joseph Lawson, esq. second son of the late James Lawson, esq. of Norwood, Surrey. He was the registered publisher of the Times newspaper.

At Northwich, aged 39, John Stevens Lee, esq. member of the Royal College of Physicians, son of Commissary General Lee, of Bermuda.

Isabella, widow of the Rev. C. M. Marcus, M.A.

At Bethnal-green, aged 83, Ann, relict of Joseph Merceron, esq.

In Upper Wimpole-st. Sarah-Hannah, widow of Godfrey Meynell, esq. of Bradley Hall, Derbyshire.

At Picton Castle, Pembrokeshire, aged 49, the Right Hon. Eliza Lady Milford. She was the dau. of John Gordon, esq. of Hanwell.

At Stoke-green, aged 85, Thomas Morris, esq. many years an Alderman and Magistrate of Coventry.

Aged 76, George Robinson, esq. of Richmond, Surrey.

Aged 27, George, eldest son of George Russell, esq. of Wilmington Hall, Kent.

In Champion-place, Upper Clapton, aged 72, Thomas Saunders, esq.

At the Firs, Kenilworth, aged 74, Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Stewart, of the Madras army. He was a cadet of 1792, and became Colonel of the 11th N. Inf. in 1826.

In Penton-place, Pentonville, aged 74, Ann-Martha Sutton, eldest dau. of the late James Sutton, esq. of Broken Wharf.

Aged 76, James White, esq. of Pilton House, Barnstaple.

March 25. At Torquay, Devon, aged 32, Maria, wife of John Graham Campbell, esq. of Shervan.

Aged 76, Thomas Cooke, esq. of Gorsefield, near Manchester.

At Ravenstonedale Corn Mill, aged 24, Mr. Anthony Dawson. When placing the belt upon one of the wheels, he was caught by his clothes, and crushed in the most terrible manner; he was held in that painful position upwards of four hours before he could be released, and was quite sensible all the time. The surgeons could render him no relief, and he died in a few days. Mr. Dawson was a celebrated wrestler.

At Mill Hill House, West Cowes, aged 41, Eliza-Georgina, wife of Major Ellis, of the 13th Dragoons, and eldest dau. of the late Gen. Richardson.

At Leamington, aged 74, Margaret, relict of John Hanbury, esq. and dau. of John Bass Oliver, esq. of Leicester.

Aged 80, David Hills, esq. of Norwich.

In Highbury-grange, aged 42, Louisa, wife of Benjamin Overbury, esq.

At Port Sonnachan, Argyleshire, aged 57, John Rigby, esq. of Hawarden.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 41, Thomas Sanders, esq. barrister-at-law, late Fellow of King's college, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1835, M.A. 1838, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, Jan. 26, 1839.

At Forest-gate, Stratford, Essex, aged 73, Robert Shephard, esq. late of Blaxhall, Suffolk.

At Staines Lodge, aged 64, Miss Stevens.

March 26. In Portman-st. Charlotte, relict of T. B. Bowen, esq. a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

At Ilminster, aged 27, Laura-Elgiva, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. George Cookson, Rector of Writhlington and Vicar of Powerstock.

After giving birth to twins, both of which are now living, Susan Mary D'Oyly, wife of the Rev. C. W. Edmonstone, late Vicar of St. Mary's, Marlborough, and now of St. John's, Islington.

At Bath, Frances-Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. S. Goodenough, late Rector of Yate, Gloucestershire.

At Reigate, aged 69, Mary-Anna, relict of Thomas Hughes, esq. of Finsbury-square.

Aged 87, William Hyde, esq. of Louth.

At Cropredy Vicarage, co. Oxford, aged 10, Uctred-Camden-Middleton, eldest son of the Rev. Augustus W. Noel.

At Upton House, Alresford, aged 64, Susanna-Eliza, wife of Col. the Hon. Cranley Onslow. She was the 2d daughter and coheir of Nath. Hillier, esq. of Stoke Park, Surrey, was married in 1812, and has left issue four sons and three daughters.

At Hastings, Francis Hearle Stevens, formerly Major of the 14th Light Dragoons, and lately Major of the 1st Royal Dragoons.

March 27. Aged 51, John Abbott, esq. of Thames Ditton, Surrey, solicitor.

Aged 26, Louise-Frances, wife of C. J. Braithwaite, esq. Gower-st. third dau. of Charles Windeler, esq. Great Coram-st.

At Strood, Edmund Buck, esq. a magistrate and alderman of Rochester.

In London, aged 80, Eliza-Keating, wife of the Rev. Richard Bewley Caton, A.M. of Binbrook-walk House, Linc. and Carr House, east riding co. York, and youngest daughter of the late Redmond Power, of Whitefort, co. Waterford, esq. second son of Edmond Power, of Chancellor's Town, esq. by Eliza his first wife, daughter of Redmond Keating, of Kilcowan, co. Wexford, esq. commonly styled Baron Keating. Of this family was Sir James de Ketynge, of Kilcowan, who had writ of summons as a Baron to parliament, 3 Edw. II. Mrs. Caton's uncle, the late Richard Power, of Clashmore House, co. Waterford, esq. was, during many years, member for that county in the Irish parliament. It was subsequently represented by his sons, Richard Shapland Power, of Clashmore House, esq. and Robert Power, esq. The only surviving child and heiress of the former was married in 1835 to the present Earl of Huntingdon. Of the marriage with Mr. Caton there is surviving issue two sons and a daughter. Mr. Caton was formerly an officer in the 12th Light Dragoons, and served with that regiment in Egypt during the campaign in 1801, for which he received the gold medal, and also the silver war medal with a clasp for Egypt. He was subsequently Major in the 3d Royal Lincoln Militia.

Aged 22, John Goodrick, esq. B.A. 1852, St. John's college, Cambridge, only son of Mr. John Goodrick, of Claxby, near Alford, Linc.

At Guildford, Honoria, fifth dau. of the late John Hyde, esq. of Hyde-end, Berks.

At Cheltenham, aged 57, Robert Inglis, esq. formerly of Canton.

At Arundel, aged 48, Charlotte, wife of George Lear, esq. solicitor.

Aged 46, Robert Meggy, esq. solicitor, of Trinity-sq. Southwark.

At Manchester, aged 85, Mrs. Effield Messiter, relict of the Rev. John Messiter, formerly Chaplain to the Royal Artillery.

Aged 53, Harriet, relict of William Pike, esq. of Wilfred Lodge, Hampstead-road.

At Liverpool, Matthias Purton, esq.

In Adelaide-road, Regent's-park, aged 79, Peter Rogers, esq. second son of the late Rev. E. Rogers, Rector of Sproughton, Suffolk.

At the residence of her nephew R. H. Rolls, esq. Banbury, aged 63, Harriette, last surviving dau. of Henry Rolls, esq. formerly of Prior's Marston.

At Gravesend, aged 38, William, youngest and only surviving son of Edward Tickner, esq. one of the borough justices.

In Montague-st. Matilda, wife of John Trotter, esq. of Bush, N.B. She was the fifth dau. of Sir Francis W. Macnaghten, Bart.

March 28. At Birmingham, aged 40, the Lady Olivia Acheson, sister to the Earl of Gosford.

At Worthing, Sussex, Leonora-Matilda, wife of W. Talbot Agar, esq. of Elm Lodge, Camden-town.

At Brighton, aged 59, James Allaway, esq. late of Reading.

In Coleshill-st. aged 74, Lester Brand, esq.

Sarah, wife of Richd. Buddell, esq. Cadogan-place.

At London, aged 39, Capt. Samuel Coverley, late in the Hon. East India Company's Service.

At Marseilles, aged 77, Edward Hayes, esq. formerly of Smyrna.

At Heavitree, aged 82, Mary-Elizabeth, relict of James Patch, esq. of Topsham.

At Hythe, Kent, aged 67, Charles Price, esq. son of the late Rev. Ralph Price, of Lyminge, Kent.

At Brighton, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. John Morgan Rice.

March 29. At Seend House, Wilts, aged 75, Elizabeth, relict of Peter Awdry, esq.

Sophia, third surviving dau. of the late William Bloxam, esq. of Highgate.

At Brighton, aged 85, Harriott Burchell.

At Mount Radford, Exeter, Louisa-Mitty, the wife of George Grove, esq.

At Osmington, near Weymouth, Elizabeth, wife of William Lidderdale, esq.

At Brighton, Eliza, widow of William Alfred Montague, esq.

At the London Bridge Railway Terminus, John Giles Pilcher, esq. merchant and wharfinger, of Morgan's-lane, Southwark, brother to the late Sheriff. He had just reached town from his residence, Stockwell Park, Surrey, when he was knocked down by an omnibus, and the wheel passing over his body caused such serious injuries that he only survived till the following day.

At St Helier's, Jersey, the residence of her mother Mrs. Osbourne, aged 37, Elizabeth, wife of George Schonswar, jun. esq. of Cheltenham.

March 30. At Turnham Green, aged 81, Mrs. Buffett, late of Twickenham, and relict of Henry Buffett, esq. of Cumbwich, Somerset.

In Hamilton-terr. St. John's-wood, aged 84, James Carpenter, esq. late an eminent bookseller in Old Bond-street.

At Brighton, aged 30, Emma-Matilda, wife of Capt. Purey Cust. She was the only child of the late William Chaplin, esq. Commissioner in the Deccan; was married in 1844, and died without surviving issue.

At Thames Ditton, Surrey, aged 95, Harriet, relict of Bartholomew Gibson, esq.

Aged, 53, Isabella, wife of the Rev. Chas. James Hutton, Rector of Ilketshall St. John's, Suffolk.

At Canterbury, George Leith, esq. of Walmer-court, near Deal.

At the residence of J. Hunt, esq. Stanhope-st. aged 38, Thomas Henry Payne, esq. surgeon, formerly of Frome. He had taken several voyages with the hope of establishing his health, and only survived his landing in England from Madras three weeks.

At Bedford, Powles Harrison Powles, esq. Capt. in the North York Militia.

At Stoke Hall, Ipswich, aged 85, Joseph Burch Smyth, esq. formerly High Sheriff for Suffolk.

In Portugal-st. Grosvenor-sq. Maria Elizabeth Sotheby, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Sotheby, esq.

At Penge, Sydenham, Mary, wife of Major Hector Straith.

March 31. Aged 77, Mrs. Bryant, of Loudwater, Bucks.

In Nottingham-pl. aged 64, J. F. Burrowes, esq.

At Easton, Wilts, aged 72, Thomas Butcher, esq.

At his house, Sussex-gardens, aged 56, George Chenevix, esq. of Ballycommon, King's County, formerly Surgeon-Major of the Coldstream Guards. This highly esteemed officer entered the medical service of the army Dec. 17, 1812, accompanied the Coldstream Guards to Holland, and served in the Netherlands and France from Nov. 1813, until the return of the Army of Occupation in 1818, having been present at the bombardment of Antwerp, the storming of Bergen-op-zoom, the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and the capture of Paris. Mr. Chenevix was with his corps in the chateau of Hougomont during the whole of the desperate and deadlyonslaught of the French army to gain possession of that important position. He married in 1839 Mary-Sophia, daughter of Charles Baldwin, esq. of Sussex-square, but had no issue.

At Paddington, aged 24, Fred. Eyres Chumbley, organist of All Saints' Church.

In Stockwell-park-road, Lieut.-Colonel Charles James C. Davidson, late Bengal Engineers.

At Deptford, aged 88, William Hookey, esq. late timber and store receiver of H.M. Dockyard.

At Woodford, aged 69, Joseph Brooke Hunt, esq. of the firm of Hunt, Fourdrinier, and Co. of Sherborne-lane.

At Newport, I.W. aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of Henry Postlethwaite, esq. of Chidham, Hants, dau. of the late Rev. Richard Mant, D.D. Rector of All Saints, Southampton, and sister of the late Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore. She was a lady well known for her benevolence to the poor, and was formerly actively connected with most of the charities of Newport.

At Alphington, near Exeter, aged 69, William Yalden, esq.

Lately. At Bengworth, Worc. Mrs. Evans, relict of the Rev. Rd. Evans, late Vicar of Aberystwith.

At Potsdam, aged 82, Dr. Eylert, first Bishop of Prussia. He was the author of several works on theology, and on the sciences connected therewith.

In London, on his return from India, aged 22, Alexander James Johnston, late Lieut. H.M.'s 53d Regiment, son of Major Johnston, late 44th Regt. and grandson of the late Capt. Alex. Johnston, 25th Regt.

At Caergelach, in the parish of Llandegfan, Anglesey, aged 108, Mrs. Mary Prichard. She was married when 27 years of age, and lived with her first husband 40 years. She remained a widow two years, when she contracted a second marriage, and lived 30 years with her second husband, and survived him eight years. Her sight failed her about three years back; all her other faculties and senses were unimpaired. Her memory to the last was peculiarly retentive.

At Maltby Mall, co. of York, Anne, wife of the Rev. George Rolleston, Vicar of Maltby.

At sea, Edward-Parr, eldest son of the late Edward Coke Wilmot, esq.

April 1. At Chatham, aged 68, Wm. Bryant, esq.

At Plymouth, Mary-Ann, wife of James Campbell, esq.

At Great Duryard, near Exeter, aged 78, Harriet, dau. of the late George Cross, esq.

Aged 89, Mrs. A. K. Dismorr, of Great Bowden, near Market Harborough, Leicestershire.

At Exeter, Mary, relict of the Rev. Thomas Edwards.

At Tours, aged 31, Louisa-Cecilia, wife of Monsieur Jameron, of Chatenay, and only dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Thomas Alfred Harris. She was married in 1844.

At his residence, Compton-road, Canonbury, aged 64, the Rev. William Sterne Palmer, for many years minister of the Congregational Church, Hare-court, Aldersgate-st. and from its commencement one of the secretaries of the Congregational Union of England and Wales.

At Plymouth, aged 79, the relict of Nich. Power, esq. of Queen-sq. Bloomsbury.

Aged 70, Susanna, wife of John Ryde, esq. of Anglesey, Gosport.

In Westbourne-pl. Edward Kent Young, esq. formerly Capt. 18th Regt. and second son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Robert Young.

April 2. Aged 24, Rotherham Cecil, esq. of Dronfield manor, Derb. eldest son of the late Samuel H. Cecil, esq.

At Westerham, Kent, Frances, eldest dau. of the late James Deacon, esq. Receiver of Grand Receipts of the Customs in London, and sister of Admiral Henry Colins Deacon.

Aged 36, Lieut. Andrew Robert Dunlap, R.N. youngest son of the late James Dunlap, esq. M.D. of Sydenham.

At Brighton, aged 62, Henry John Henley, esq. of Leigh House, Somersetsh.

At Saltash, aged 59, Edmund Herring, late Maj. 57th Bengal Nat. Inf. Hon. East India Co.'s Serv.

At Cheltenham, aged 61, Capt. Samuel Hughes, formerly of the Madras Estab.

At East Teignmouth, Mary-Sandford, wife of William Risdon Hall Jordan, esq.

Aged 69, Patr. Kelly, esq. formerly of St. Kitt's.

At Dublin, Hugh Kennedy, esq. of Cultra, co. Down.

Aged 23, Rawlin, eldest son of the Rev. Rawlin Mallock.

At Syston vicarage, Leic. aged 60, Anna, wife of the Rev. E. Morgan.

At Dulwich, aged 80, Samuel Page, esq.

At Exeter, Susan, second dau. of the late William Roberts, esq. of Penryn.

At Finchampstead, Berks, Henry St. John, esq.

April 3. At Teversham, Camb. aged 68, Anne, wife of the Rev. John Ashley, Rector of Teversham, and Canon of Ely Cathedral.

At Edinburgh, Rachel-Jane, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Roger Aytoun, of Inchdairnie, and sister to Roger Aytoun, esq. of Hastings.

At North Bank, Regent's Park, aged 79, Frances, widow of the Right Rev. William Bennet, late Lord Bishop of Cloyne, distinguished as a divine and a classical scholar, and also for his researches into the Roman topography of Britain. She was the eldest daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Mapletoft, Rector of Broughton, co. Northampton, by the Hon. Anna Maria Cockayne, only surviving daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Lord Viscount Cullen, of Rushton Hall, co. Northampton. She was married in September, 1791, at the early age of eighteen, and has survived her husband, who died in 1820, upwards of 30 years. The death of her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Mapletoft, aged 88, occurred on the same day and month as her own in the year 1825. (Gent. Mag. vol. XCV. i. pages 381 and 651.) Mrs. Bennet was buried on the 10th inst. at Kensall Green Cemetery. She has left no issue, and her two brothers having died long since previously unmarried, her only sister, Miss Ann Mapletoft, succeeds to her property.

At Southwell, Notts, aged 90, Elizabeth, relict of William Cayley, esq. of St. Petersburgh.

In Ladbroke-terr. Notting-hill, aged 62, Comm. Henry Downes, R.N.

At Plymouth, aged 57, Lieut. George Henry Godden, R.N. (1827.)

At Mortimer, Berks, aged 67, Martha, wife of John Kent, esq. late of Stratford, Essex.

At Birmingham, the relict of Mr. Jonathan Knott, proprietor and editor of Aris's Gazette.

At Frindsbury, near Rochester, aged 61, John Perkins, esq.

Aged 35, Mary-Darling, wife of J. Rigg, esq. of Chester-pl. Hyde Park-sq.

In Bilter-st. aged 57, Samuel Ritherdon, esq. Surveyor of Shipping to the Hon. East India Company, and to H. M.'s Commissioners for the South Australian colonies.

Aged 16, the Hon. Edward Robinson-Montagu, only son of Lord Rokeby.

April 4. Aged 40, Henry Cooper, esq. of the Royal Marine Office, eldest son of the late Henry Cooper, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Northallerton, aged 74, William Beckwith Dighton, esq. surgeon.

At Dalston-rise, aged 76, John Dye, esq. formerly of Chobham, Surrey.

At Lymington, Elizabeth-Rice, widow of N. Eisdell, esq. of Sloane-st.

At Derwent Lodge, near Keswick, aged 77, James Favell, esq.

At Staines Lodge, aged 66, Ann, relict of Michael Grayhurst, esq. of the Grove, Highgate, and the Strand, surviving her sister only nine days.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(*From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.*)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
March 27 .	504	441	267	10	1222	616	606	1607
April 3 .	561	471	291	1	1324	668	656	1730
,, 10 .	463	354	229	7	1053	538	515	1460
,, 17 .	473	393	222	2	1090	550	540	1644
,, 24 .	469	326	226	—	1021	559	462	1608

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, APRIL 23.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
40 10	29 1	19 4	33 6	29 10	29 11

PRICE OF HOPS, APRIL 26.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 12*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, APRIL 26.

Hay, 2*l.* 18*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 2*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, APRIL 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2*s.*	2*d.* to 3*s.*	4*d.*
Mutton	2*s.*	6*d.* to 4*s.*	2*d.*
Veal	3*s.*	0*d.* to 4*s.*	2*d.*
Pork	2*s.*	6*d.* to 3*s.*	8*d.*

Head of Cattle at Market, APRIL 26.

Beasts	4,341	Calves	218
Sheep and Lambs	25,950	Pigs	390

COAL MARKET, APRIL 23.

Walls Ends, &c. 13*s.* 3*d.* to 23*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 11*s.* 0*d.* to 13*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 38*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 37*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From March 26, to April 25, 1852, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	38	45	39	29, 87	fair, cloudy	11	40	54	42	30, 23	foggy
27	38	45	38	, 61	do. do. foggy	12	45	54	40	, 27	fair
28	42	47	41	, 73	do. do.	13	45	60	47	, 28	do.
29	45	55	48	, 48	do. do. rain	14	55	67	49	, 25	do.
30	52	57	49	, 38	cloudy, rain	15	45	56	44	, 26	do.
31	43	49	42	, 59	do. sleet	16	40	49	36	, 05	cloudy
A. 1	43	48	37	30, 06	fair, cloudy	17	42	50	42	29, 87	fair
2	39	49	36	, 26	do.	18	48	45	36	, 93	rain, cloudy
3	35	46	36	, 23	do.	19	38	45	36	30, 04	fair, cloudy
4	40	49	38	, 14	rain, fair	20	44	53	38	, 08	do. do.
5	43	55	41	, 09	fair, cloudy	21	44	54	42	, 01	do. do.
6	43	53	43	, 09	do. do.	22	48	60	49	29, 87	do. do.
7	40	48	42	, 19	cloudy, fair	23	53	60	48	, 91	do.
8	43	49	40	, 24	fair, cloudy	24	48	50	40	, 91	do.
9	43	51	39	, 29	cloudy	25	47	52	40	, 92	do. do.
10	39	53	42	, 22	foggy, fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

March & Apr.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3¼ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29	—	—	98¾	—	—	—	110¼	—	—	68 71 pm.
30	—	—	98⅞	—	—	—	—	—	77 79 pm.	68 71 pm.
31	—	—	98¾	—	—	—	—	—	77 80 pm.	68 71 pm.
1	—	—	98¾	—	—	—	—	—	77 pm.	68 71 pm.
2	—	—	98¾	—	—	—	109⅛	—	80 77 pm.	68 71 pm.
3	—	—	98¾	—	—	—	—	—	78 80 pm.	66 69 pm.
5	—	—	98¾	—	—	—	—	—	78 81 pm.	70 71 pm.
6	216	98⅛	99	99⅜	6⅝	—	109¼	264	79 81 pm.	69 71 pm.
7	217	98¼	99	99⅝	6¾	—	—	—	79 pm.	69 72 pm.
8	218	98⅝	99¼	100	6¾	98	—	262	83 pm.	69 pm.
10	218	98⅜	99¼	100	6¾	—	—	—	80 pm.	66 pm.
12	218	98¾	99½	100¼	6¾	—	—	264	83 pm.	69 72 pm.
13	218½	99⅛	99⅞	100¾	6⅝	—	—	265	82 pm.	69 73 pm.
14	218½	99	99¾	100¾	6¾	—	—	265	81 84 pm.	73 72 pm.
15	218¾	99	99¾	100⅞	6⅞	—	—	—	82 85 pm.	72 74 pm.
16	219½	99¼	100	101	6⅞	—	110¼	—	82 84 pm.	72 74 pm.
17	219½	99⅞	99⅞	101	6⅞	—	110¼	—	85 83 pm.	74 pm.
19	220	99⅛	99⅞	100⅛	6⅞	—	—	—	83 86 pm.	71 74 pm.
20	220	98⅞	99⅝	100⅝	6⅞	—	—	—	86 83 pm.	71 pm.
21	219¼	98¾	99½	100½	6⅞	—	—	—	86 pm.	—
22	220¼	98⅞	99⅝	100⅝	6⅞	98½	110¾	—	87 84 pm.	72 pm.
23	220½	99	99⅞	100⅞	6⅞	—	110⅝	—	86 85 pm.	72 74 pm.
24	220½	99	99¾	100¾	6⅞	—	—	—	86 87 pm.	74 71 pm.
26	220½	98⅞	99⅝	100⅝	6⅞	—	110⅞	—	87 pm.	—

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THE

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AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JUNE, 1852.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Urban,—Some interesting notices of Marat's early life in England were communicated in p. 47 of your present volume, but the writer does not seem to have been aware of a curious work which that extraordinary man had published previously to "The Chains of Slavery." It is entitled "A Philosophical Essay on Man; being an attempt to investigate the Principles and Laws of the reciprocal Influence of the Soul and Body. Lond. printed for F. Newberry, a. 1773." 2 vols. 8vo. The work is anonymous, and I had possessed it a long time before I knew the name of the author, which I learned in casually turning over a volume of the "Dictionnaire Universel Historique," where we are told, sub nomine *Marat*, that he published "De l'Homme, ou des Principes de l'Influence de l'Ame sur le Corps, et du Corps sur l'Ame, 1775." 2 vols. 12mo. Voltaire also notices the work as by J. P. Marat, but says it is in 3 vols. Amsterdam, 1775.—See "Melanges Litteraires," 32 vol.; Œuvres Completes, p. 367. With this clue I turned to Watt's Bib. Britanica, and found the English version in the list of Marat's works; but "The Chains of Slavery" is not mentioned there.

Oak House, Pendleton. F. R. A.

Mr. Urban,—The notice by Mr. Cole of W. Combe and his works in your last number constitutes a valuable supplement to an interesting memoir of that voluminous author in the Gentleman's Magazine for August, 1823, vol. xciii. pt. ii. p. 185, and would afford materials for an equally amusing and instructive biographical article. Mr. Combe was a gentleman by birth and manners, and did credit as an accomplished classical scholar to the training of Eton and of Oxford. His long and chequered life was devoted to miscellaneous literature, as evinced by the publication of an immense number of works, to no one of which did he ever affix his name, although his merits and claims as their author were never doubted or impugned.

In the list of his works, communicated by Mr. Cole, is omitted his contribution of the History of Europe to the Annual Register for five years, from 1791 to 1795, on occasion of the proprietors determining to fetch up the arrear of eleven years which had occurred from 1791 to 1801, and which was effected in an incredibly short space of time, the remaining six years having been supplied by Dr. Thompson, of Kensington.—Yours, &c. W. T.

Mr. Urban,—In reference to the letter respecting the Widow Whitrow, in May Magazine (p. 487), I beg to say that Monk-Hasleden is a village in the county of Durham, situate about twelve miles east-south-east from the city of Durham. Its name is derived from its deep Dene covered with Hazels, and it received the addition of Monk from its ancient owners, the Prior and Convent of Durham, to whom it was granted by Bishop William de Carilepho. The John Hall mentioned in Widow Whitrow's work was a resident and proprietor of property in Monk-Hasleden, and a noted Quaker preacher, who enjoyed the bye-name of *Bishop* Hall in consequence of his being remarkable for considerable natural eloquence, and a very solemn deportment. He had two daughters, Frances and Sarah, the first married to George Brown of Bishop's Auckland, the other to Robert Harle of Monk-Hasleden. The "Raly" mentioned in your correspondent's communication, I think must be a misprint for Raby. There was formerly a little village called Raby, or Old Raby (near Raby Castle), at which there were a Quakers' meeting-house and burial-ground, and doubtless so celebrated a person as John Hall would frequently preach there. They have long, however, been disused; indeed, the very site, I have been told, is now occupied by the dog-kennels of the Duke of Cleveland. The registers of their meeting were formerly kept at Staindrop, but are now preserved in the general depository of Quaker registers in London. There can be no doubt that Mrs. Whitrow was one of the Society.

Gateshead, May 8, 1852. W. H. B.

D. C. M. inquires for the early pedigree of *Graves, of Mickleton Manor House, Gloucestershire.* An engraving of John Graves, by Vertue, in his possession (with four others of the family, all described in the Gentleman's Magazine for the years 1824 and 1825, vol. xciv. ii. 602; xcv. ii. 208), states that he was "born in Yorkshire in 1513, and died at London in 1616, aged 103 years. He was grandfather to Richard Graves of Mickleton, esq. grandfather of Richard Graves, of Mickleton, now living, 1728." On the back of this engraving is the following note made by the late Rev. J. C. E. Graves, about 40 years since: "Hugh Graves, a younger brother of the venerable John Graves, was Lord Mayor of York, and M.P. for that city in several Parliaments of Queen Elizabeth. Lord Graves (in the peerage of Ireland), is a descendant of this family."—Our Correspondent will find all the portraits he mentions inserted in Nash's History of Worcestershire.

Errata.—P. 506, col. 2, line 10, for "amulets of blue glass," *read* annulets.—In the last paragraph, the Rev. Henry Creech *should be* Creed.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

GUSTAVUS VASA.

The History of Gustavus Vasa, King of Sweden. With Extracts from his Correspondence. London.

TO the general reader, and more particularly to the youthful general reader, Gustavus Erickson (Vasa, from the fasces, or wheatsheaf, on his shield) presents himself with a very melodramatic aspect. In our outlines of history he is the chief and popular actor in a stirring little drama, full of shifting scenes and varied incidents. Peril tracks his footsteps—he moves about, now in disguise, anon heavily dealing his irresistible strokes in open field. At one moment he is on the stormy main, at another lying hid in the silent recesses of the earth. His great object is to rescue his country from heavy and sanguinary oppression. He addresses himself to the achievement with fearful odds to contend against. At length, triumph crowns his work, and the curtain descends upon King Gustavus seated on the throne of Sweden, gracefully bowing to the chorus of Dalecarlian miners who helped to put him there.

His subsequent career as King is less generally known than his course as hero. It is, indeed, infinitely less heroic, and Gustavus, the young warrior, after hewing his way to the throne, and promising more liberty than he ever intended to allow, sinks into a middle-aged gentleman who had a sharp eye to his own interests, was unwisely perplexed with his family affairs, something infirm of temper, and with more of King Stork about him than his old friends and allies of Dalecarlia had expected to find or were willing to tolerate.

Still heroism was not altogether absent from him in the days of his enthroned greatness. The heroic spirit does not always show itself in fighting bravely or enduring patiently. It is seen in other guise when it is needed, and occasionally Gustavus, in the very heart of his well-guarded palace, had work to do in which heroism was as much concerned as when, a stripling, he fell upon the oppressors of his country, and struck terror into the souls of the grim soldiers of Denmark.

Sweden never endured with patience that union with Norway and Denmark to which she was compelled by the treaty of Calmar in the year 1398. Revolt, assassinations, massacres, defeats, and triumphs crowd the annals of the following hundred years. When Gustavus was born, on Ascension Day, May 12, 1496, at Lindholm, 21 miles from Stockholm, the Swedes bore more unwilling allegiance than ever to their Danish King. The gossips who were present at the birth of this scion of a noble house, and who ever mixed up politics with the most familiar of incidents, remarked that the stout infant came into the world with a caul like a helmet, and with a red cross imprinted on his breast. Less would have sufficed to persuade them that he had a mission to perform, and that Denmark would not profit by it.

The Danish king, John, saw him in

his vigorous childhood, and thoughtfully prophesied that he would one day be "a man." His schoolmaster, Ivar, a Dane, who spared not the rod, had also evidence of the boy's manly spirit. In presence of his pupil, Master Ivar spoke contemptuously of the Swedes, whereupon Gustavus, then scarcely in his teens, drew his little sword, thrust it through the pages of the book he had been reading, and haughtily left the school, never to return! His studies here had been canon law and theology. The weary little student, however, found relaxation therefrom in learning music and making musical instruments. He was hot-headed, but of gentle affections; hasty to act, yet patient in listening to counsel. His usual costume was a scarlet frock of English manufacture, and at every wolf-hunt he and his red garment were ever nearest to the peril and the sport. He spent much of his active and joyous youth at the court of Sten Sturé, the regent for Denmark in Sweden, but who ruled more in the spirit of an independent sovereign than of a viceroy. This spirit pleased Gustavus, who was now the pupil of Hemming Gadd, the old "mathematicus" to Pope Alexander the Third. He was not an inapt student, but he meditated over contemporary history even more intently than upon the instruction of Gadd, except when the latter taught him hatred of the Danes. It was some such lesson that sent him at eighteen into the field at Bränkyrka, where he triumphantly carried the banner of his country against that of Denmark. Subsequently to this battle he was treacherously captured and detained in close custody in North Jutland, where, a prisoner on parole in the castle of Eric Bauer, he was kept upon "salt junk, sour ale, black bread, and rancid herring." He bore all with tolerable patience until he heard that the Romish Church had excommunicated the Swedes who had been in arms for liberty, and until he had to listen to the young soldiers of Denmark boasting of their preparations for annihilating Sweden, and anticipating the pleasure of dividing among themselves the wealth and beauty of the nation. At this juncture he bethought himself that, having been seized contrary to all justice and plighted faith, he could in no wise be looked upon as a prisoner of war, nor be bound by parole. He accordingly escaped to Lubeck, whence, after sojourning there some time, and listening for the first time to the preachers of the Reformation, he hurried to Sweden to raise the spirits of her nearly extinct patriots. This was difficult work. "Salt and herrings," remarked the weak and hungry Swedes, "will not fail us as long as we obey the King of Denmark, but if we rise we are sure of ruin." He wandered about in semi-nakedness and entire destitution; but, when his object seemed most hopeless, his enemies were blindly helping him to the end he had in view.

Christian of Denmark had subdued the revolted country of Gustavus, and had been crowned King of Sweden in Stockholm. Although he had promised an amnesty, he resolved to make exception of those nobles and prelates who in the course of the war had legally deposed Archbishop Trolli as a traitor to Sweden. The King declared that his pledge to pardon all could not apply to men who had acted as heretics in deposing an archbishop who was *his* friend and that of the Church. He was resolved to inaugurate his coronation and cleanse Stockholm by a "blood-bath."

It is said that the public executioners conveyed to the victims their death's doom. When they asked for the last consolations of religion, the boon was denied. On the morning of the execution, the 8th of November, the inhabitants of Stockholm were forbidden on pain of death to leave their houses before a signal to be given by sound of trumpet. . . When the clock struck twelve the trumpet sounded, and they were summoned to the market-place of the city. The castle-gates were soon after opened, the drawbridge lowered, and the unhappy prisoners brought forth. These were Mathias Bishop of Stringness, Vincentius Bishop of Skara, twelve secular nobles, . . the burgomaster and town council of Stockholm, and many burgesses. A Danish knight, Nicholas Lycke, addressed the people, telling them not to be terrified at what they would witness, that the Archbishop had three times on bended knee besought the King that sentence of death might be executed upon the culprits, and that he had at length yielded to the request; but Bishop Vincentius interrupted him, by exclaiming that not a word of truth had been

uttered; that the King could do nothing without lies and deceit; and that he prayed God for vengeance on his tyranny. Christian, who beheld all this from a window of the old council-house, now gave a sign that the sentence should be carried into execution. Bishop Mathias was the first victim. He had taken with him to the coronation his chancellor Olaus Petri, and Laurentius Petri his brother, who, as he stood with his hands raised up to heaven, awaiting the blow of the executioner, rushed forward to embrace him, but, before they could reach the spot, his head rolled upon the ground. . . Olaus Magnus, trembling all the time for his own life, saw ninety-four persons beheaded. Others were hanged, or subjected to painful and horrible deaths. . . One Johannes Magnus was crucified, with circumstances of the most revolting cruelty. . . The slaughter continued through the second and third days. . . Some were put to death because they could not refrain from tears at the sight of friends and neighbours so ruthlessly destroyed. Some were dragged from their horses as they rode into the town, and hanged in such numbers that girths and stirrup-leathers must supply the lack of halters. The gutters ran red with blood; and the miserable survivors stepped over them with superstitious care, lest a stain upon their dress should seem to mark them out as the next sacrifice. For three days the bodies remained upon the market-place. They were then carried out and burnt in the south suburb, on the site of the present church of St. Catherine. . . The massacre extended even to Finland. . . Among the victims were two children of the noble family of Ribbing; and the King's last exploit in Sweden, his "valete" to the people, as Laurentius Petri calls it, was the drowning of the Abbot and some monks of the monastery of Nydala.

Such was the famous "blood-bath" of Christian. Slaghec, who had advised the King to it, was, though a layman, raised to one of the vacant bishopries; and when the monarch, in 1522, became a little uneasy upon the matter, he at once quieted his conscience by hanging Slaghec in Copenhagen. He considered that by this measure he had fairly balanced his heavy account with outraged Heaven.

In the meantime Gustavus was, in a peasant or miner's disguise, wooing peril and working triumph in Dalecarlia. Numberless were the dangers he encountered and surmounted. Romance has nothing more startling, and reality no story more glorious. The Dalecarlians elected him as their Captain-General. Under this title he declared war against Denmark, routed the Danes wherever he fell in with them, and, when the hands of his men seemed to be less eagerly employed than usual in achieving victories, he nerved them once more to fight by destroying all the casks of wine in their neighbourhood, and keeping them to simple fare, often nothing better than bark bread and spring-water. When the news of his triumphs reached Christian, the King was so enraged that he hung the messengers. This expedient, however, had no effect in turning in his favour that tide of success which was now flowing so gloriously for the valiant Swede.

Almost the only check endured by the latter was in consequence of the opposition of the Archbishop, but this was compensated for by the adhesion to the patriotic cause of Brask, Bishop of Linköping. It was subsequent to the acquisition of this ally that the crown of Sweden was offered to Gustavus. The offer was declined for the moment. The hero had not executed his mission. When the terrible Archbishop had been driven from the country, after carrying on perilous warfare against Gustavus, and after Christian had increased the hatred with which the Swedes regarded him by ordering another general massacre, —when these events had occurred, and the capital had been captured, then Gustavus meekly submitted to have honour thrust upon him, and accepted the crown of Sweden presented to him by the people.

The Danes loved Christian as little as did the Swedes, and the nobles, fearing that their turn to be massacred might come, took the initiative by way of prevention, renounced their allegiance to Christian (on the 20th Jan. 1523), and elected Frederick of Holstein to fill the vacant throne.

Magnus Munk, layman of Jutland, undertook to convey the perilous document. He met the King on his way to Aarhus, assumed an open and cheerful countenance, and, being invited to dinner, contrived to keep him amused, and to divert all suspicion till he retired to rest, when, placing the despatch in one of his gloves, he left it on the table, went quietly out,

and escaped by a boat which he had kept in readiness. A page, who found the despatch the next morning, carried it to the King.

Christian retired to the Netherlands, but his cause was gallantly, though fruitlessly, cared for by his great adherent Norby. The latter showed especial alacrity in attacking the Lubeckers, a people who, after profound commercial speculation, had helped Gustavus and aided Frederick of Holstein, under the conviction that profit lay in that direction. Norby was something of a pirate on a general scale, and he manifested the greatest ecstacy in boarding the vessels of the Lubeck merchants, declaring that it was his "health and delight to overhaul their bales and rummage in their spice-bags."

The Lubeckers were a sharp business-like people, and Gustavus was no sooner on the throne of Sweden than they assailed him by reiterated demands for the repayment of all the advances they had made in order to help him to get there. The Anabaptists of Sweden gave him no less trouble; while the Romanist Bishops were even less tolerable than all his other adversaries together. They hated him for his acknowledged admiration of the doctrines of the Reformation; and their power—holding as they did two-thirds of the landed property of the kingdom, immense accumulated wealth, and a force of men-at-arms that made even Gustavus cautious of his proceedings—was at least equal to that of the monarch himself. They had been exempt from taxation, and, when the stern necessity of the country demanded succour at the hands of all her sons, they rushed into rebellion rather than yield it; and Gustavus deposed and executed them as traitors, confiscating their property for the benefit of the state, and so defining the position of those appointed to succeed them as to render them harmless to the state without affecting their usefulness to the people. His rebukes to them were of a practical nature. When Archbishop Magnus entertained the King in his own house, treated him rather as an equal than a sovereign, and drank to him with the words "Our grace drinks to your grace," the King replied, "For thy grace and our grace there is not room in the same house," and forthwith left the table amid the smiles of his courtiers. The contest between the state and the Romish prelates was long and terrible, but it ended in the triumph of the former. Gustavus reduced the latter to an equality in presence of the law with his other subjects. He swept away the monastic institutions, sharply rebuked his old friends the Dalecarlians for offering an opinion upon the subject, and finally submitting to his people the alternative of either allowing religious freedom, and tolerating the doctrines of the Reformation, or losing him as their King, he established both Protestantism and himself in the hearts of the majority. The laxity of the convent system in Sweden may be seen by this testimony of one not disposed to overcolour her evidence: "Nunc autem abusionem in se continent nimis gravem in eo, quod portæ indifferenter clericis et laicis, quibus placet sororibus introitum dare, etiam in ipsis noctibus sunt apertæ. Et ideo talia loca similiora sunt lupanaribus, quam sanctis claustris." So spoke St. Bridget, and matters were not improved until the besom of Gustavus swept, perhaps in some exceptional places over-rudely, the nuisance from the land. That land was undoubtedly purified thereby, but we confess that when we read of the church land being disposed of we could be more content to learn that less of the lion's share had fallen to the personal possession of Gustavus.

The King in 1531 married the Princess Catherine of Saxony, who in December of the same year gave birth to Prince Eric. Joy that he had a son consoled Gustavus for the fierce rebellions which had been raging in the dales, and which he bloodily but effectually quelled. He was still in peril, even when insurrection had been crushed:

A plot concocted by the demagogues of Lubeck in conjunction with some of the burghers of Stockholm, chiefly Germans, and which had slept until the event of the war was certain, was, after its conclusion, revived and ripened. The conspirators prepared a succession of schemes for the murder of the King, to be employed in turn, if necessary. First, a barrel of gunpowder, furnished with a fuse capable of

burning three hours, was to be placed under his seat in the High Church, and to be exploded during the time of divine service. Should this fail, Anders Hanson, the King's Master of the Mint, who had married a sister of Bishop Brask, was to stab him in the treasury at Stockholm castle. If this scheme failed also, he was to be taken off by poison. The loyal inhabitants of Stockholm were then to be murdered, and the city included in the Hanseatic league. But the mission of Gustavus was not yet fulfilled. He had yet much to accomplish for the benefit of his country. He had himself to be schooled by suffering; and it was not the will of God that he should perish as his assassins had designed. The day before that appointed for the execution of the plot, a drunken shipmaster of Stockholm, whose habits had made him needy, and whose need had made him desperate, was made privy to the designs of the conspirators, by whom he was engaged to fire the train, and with whom he sat up drinking until a late hour. On his return home in a state of intoxication, he revealed to a neighbour what was to take place the next day. The woman having told her husband, he immediately sent to the Commandant of Stockholm, and before morning the conspirators were all secured. The Master of the Mint threw himself from the window of his prison and was killed upon the spot. Several of the rest were executed. Four years afterwards, to the joy and exultation of the Romanists, two of the persons most conspicuous in promoting the Reformation in Sweden, Olaus Petri and Lars Anderson, were tried and condemned to death for having kept secret this conspiracy, which had been made known to them under the seal of confession. A scruple of conscience, mistaken no doubt, but not without some plausible arguments in its favour, had closed their lips, and the fall over which the Roman Catholics so indecently exulted was occasioned by a strict adherence on one point to their own principles and practice. The lives of both were spared, that of Olaus Petri ransomed for a large sum of money, advanced for him by the burghers of Stockholm, that of Lars Anderson at the price of all he possessed. The former, after three years, was restored to his office; the latter died in poverty and disgrace.

After an uneasy wedded life of four years' duration, Queen Catherine "died rather suddenly," and Gustavus speedily remarried; the lady on this occasion being Margaret the noble daughter of Eric Abrahamson (or Lejonhafoud, that is, Lion-head, as he was called from the crest on his shield.) It was a happy marriage, the lady being a submissive wife, and not one of those who can "shake the curtains with their kind advice."

During the nuptial festivities, Magnus Sommar, Bishop of Stringness, was deposed and imprisoned for declaring that he could no longer support the Lutheran religion. His successor, an evangelical canon of Linköping, named Bothoid, being afterwards asked by the King, who had cast a longing eye upon the episcopal palace, "In what chapter of the Bible it was written that the Bishops of Stringness should live in palaces of stone?" answered —"In the same chapter that gives the Kings of Sweden the church tithes." By this indiscreet repartee he had well nigh provoked the fate of his predecessor.

Civil war followed their nuptials, and it was mercilessly carried on by either side. It was caused by famine and the seditious sermons of the Romish clergy. At its conclusion, Gustavus writes to Lieut. Erickson, "As to the priests who were unfaithful to us in the late insurrection, quarter yourself pretty freely upon them when you visit in the province, that they may not be wholly unpunished for their disloyalty."

When Gustavus had effected all his long meditated ecclesiastical changes, had secured his supremacy in church as well as state, and had established the succession to his heir—for he was but an elective king,—he turned his attention to the protection of learning, to promoting the prosperity of his people, and the improvement of the resources of his kingdom. He was most dexterous in concluding commercial treaties, generally succeeding in the achievement of that one-sided sort of reciprocity whereby he got all the profit he could for himself, and left as little as possible to the other contracting parties. In his capacity of "superintendent" of the council charged with the regulation of church affairs, he spared not the inefficient incumbents of either community. One of these, a Westgothland priest, being asked, "What is the Gospel?" answered "Baptism," and said, "We had nothing to do with the Old Testament, as it had been lost in the Flood!" The King looked to his own household and

estates as carefully as he did to his kingdom and subjects. He was the thriftiest of farmers, and his wife was as thrifty as he. At Gripsholm, Queen Margaret superintended a large dairy farm, and looked sharply after the two-and-twenty pretty dairymaids who milked the cows and made the butter, The amount of labour accomplished by the illustrious pair would make modern agriculturists stare, and modern sovereigns smile. The pleasant result to the royal household, and to the nation, was to be satisfactorily traced in the bailiff's book and the chancellor's budget.

Yet was Gustavus not without his cares, and those of some gravity. His queen died in 1551; she had borne him five sons and five daughters. The King sincerely mourned for her, professing an unextinguishable sorrow, which allowed itself however to go out in a third union with the fair young girl, Catherine Steinbock, the niece of his late wife. The son of his first marriage, Eric, was for ever quarreling with those of his second, particularly with John and Charles, who ultimately ascended the throne. Eric was something of a brutal temperament, and was a disobedient son to one who had been to him more of a harsh stepfather than aught nearer or dearer. When Eric declared his intention to offer his hand to our Princess Elizabeth, the now old Lutheran King expressed great distaste at the prospect of a Calvinistic daughter-in-law. He needed not to have felt alarm. When the Swedish ambassador made the offer of marriage on behalf of Eric, Elizabeth characteristically remarked, that, to the best of her remembrance, she had never heard of the ambassador's master before that time, and that she so well liked both the messenger and message as "I shall most humbly pray God upon my knees that from henceforth I never hear of one or the other."

Catherine, one of the daughters of Gustavus, married Count Edward of East Friesland in 1559.

Count John, the bridegroom's brother, had become enamoured of the young Princess Cecilia (sister of Catherine), who was clever, agreeable, and of uncommon beauty. Cecilia returned his passion, but, despairing probably of obtaining the King's consent to their union, it was in secret only that the young lovers dared to avow their mutual attachment. Both were in the cortège that accompanied the bride and bridegroom to the frontier, and, during a halt at Vadstena, the sentinel on duty saw the count, by means of a ladder, enter the bed-chamber of the young princess. Eric, who was of the party, being informed of this, set one of his courtiers, De Mornay, on the watch the following night, the 10th of December. At midnight the count repeated his visit, when De Mornay removed the ladder, and, having forced the door of the apartment, found him there and the princess also. The lover was flung into prison. Eric wrote to his father, who answered in an agony of wrath and despair, less at the offence than at its having been rendered public by his son. Eric took a strange method to repair his error, by having a medal struck with the chaste Susannah on one side and Cecilia on the reverse! Count John, when liberated, gallantly upheld the lady's reputation, but carefully avoided meeting her. The Margrave of Baden subsequently wedded her, nothing loth. In her widowhood, having been of no religion before, she professed that of Rome, and ended a giddy and dissolute life at the advanced age of eighty-seven.

There is no question that her first disgrace helped to break the heart of her father. Henceforward music, that he had ever loved well, ceased to afford him delight. He accepted every friend's death as a warning to make *himself* prepared for the inevitable change. The difficulties of government weighed more heavily on him than before, although his intellect burned as brightly as ever. "I am well aware," he would say, "that in the opinion of many I have been a harsh king; but the time will come when the Swedes would gladly pluck me from the grave, if it were in their power." When his infirmities had so increased as to render impossible his active participation in the government, Gustavus took a solemn and touching farewell of his people, and made over the regency of the kingdom to his son John. Shortly after, on the 14th of August, 1559, he was seized with shivering fits. One of his attendants asked him between the attacks if he wanted anything, and he replied, "The kingdom of heaven, which thou canst not give me."

When, upon receiving the sacrament, he made a confession of his faith, and his son John abjured him to remain stedfast therein,

he made a sign for pen and paper, and wrote "One confessed and constant in the same, or a thousand times spoken ——" but had not strength to finish the sentence. His confessor was addressing him in his last moments, when Sten Erickson interrupted him in his last moments by saying, "You are speaking in vain, for the King can hear no longer." The clergyman, however, knelt over him and said, "If you believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and hear my voice, give us some sign," when, to the astonishment of all present, the King exclaimed with a loud voice, "Yes!" It was a last effort, and with it the King expired at eight o'clock of the morning of the 29th of September, 1560.

He was sixty-four years of age, and of these he had reigned during forty over Sweden. He was not without defects, but his ability was great and his excellences numerous. He raised his country from the condition of a province cruelly oppressed to that of an independent nation severely disciplined. The sternness of his rule, however, was based upon mingled love and wisdom, and with it there was no mean share of liberty, and, ultimately, abundance of content. The diadem which he wore rests now upon the brow of a stranger to his race, and the heir of the line of Gustavus is a simple captain in the service of Austria. To the name of the great Vasa, however, is still paid the affectionate allegiance of every true Swedish heart, and the memory of Gustavus will live for ever in the bosoms of his countrymen.

J. D.

WORKS ON GRAMMAR.

An Elementary English Grammar for the Use of Schools. By R. G. Latham, M.D., F.R.S. &c. &c. 1850.

The Pupil-Teacher's English Grammar and Etymology of the English Language; adapted to the use of Normal Schools. By C. H. Bromby, M.A. 1848, pp. 138.

Willy's Grammar.

Grammar for the Million.

The Etymology and Syntax of Murray's English Grammar systematically arranged. By C. Kennion. pp. 156.

THE recent revival of the study of grammar is no uncertain test of intellectual progress, for, properly carried out, Grammar is an essential handmaid to mental improvement. It is no dull, dry collection of names and rules, for it embodies the mutual relations not only of words but of the ideas for which they stand. Perhaps we may say that grammar is to composition what arithmetic is to the higher branches of mathematics. Without a correct knowledge of the one, we can make no progress in the other; and further, in each case, the humbler study has a vocation of its own, as much in its adaptation to intellectual training as in its practical usefulness. We trust that notion of a former day, whether first broached by the pedant or the ignoramus we will not venture to decide, but which we have been surprised occasionally to hear advocated by persons of thoughtful and cultivated mind, is now passing away; the notion we mean that it is of no use to learn *English* grammar, and that our native language is best studied through the medium of the Latin, a foreign and a dead one. Such persons would make Latin grammar the Procrustean bed to whose proportions our verbs and nouns must be stretched out, or cut short, as if the English tongue had not rules as plain, peculiarities as marked and interesting, and anomalies as few,* as are to be found in any language, ancient or modern, dead or living.

But if a dead language is to be the standard, why not Greek as well as

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* In this remark we do not include what is generally considered a branch of grammar, viz. orthoepy. For example, we have often put the question, and perhaps there are few to which as many true yet contradictory answers may be given. How is *ough* pronounced in English? Ans. as in cough, through, thought, though, bough, thorough.

Latin? If people insist on having an ablative case, because forsooth there is an ablative case in Latin and an ablative idea in all languages, why not equally maintain that there must be a dual number, since there is one in Greek, and since the idea of *we two* is quite distinct from the idea of *we many?* No, the *skeleton* of grammar is the same in all languages, and may be learnt as well in one as in another. The exterior form or fashion of each language (on which its beauty and individuality depend) varies in more or fewer respects, and can be learnt only from itself. Had this been more kept in mind, we should not find well-educated persons making blunders in English, which they would not think of committing in Latin composition. But, as we have said, this contempt of English grammar is, we hope, passing away; and the many works on the subject which have lately issued from the press encourage us to believe that the efforts made to elucidate its principles, and to clear away its difficulties, will not be in vain.

We cannot but fear, however, that many of those who have taken up the subject of grammar have not kept in view the main object of the science, at least "for the million," as the expression now-a-days is. Doubtless all will concede that the first object of this branch of study is to give the student the power of correct and ready expression in his own language, and to preserve him from the solecisms not unfrequently heard even in good society, such as "It is me;" "This is only between you and I;" "Who did you see?" "She is laying down;" with many similar incorrect expressions with which most of us are familiar. We wish our young people to know why such expressions are incorrect, and the rules of grammar ought to be a series of tests by which each sentence may be tried and its accuracy or inaccuracy determined.

Now we open, for instance, Dr. Latham's able and interesting Elementary English Grammar, and we find extremely little that is of use in this respect. There is much valuable information and ingenious speculation on the derivation of words, a field of research which contains treasures quite exhaustless, because dependent only on the imagination of the "seeker." There is, besides, much original thought on the principles of language, but there is very little that is applicable to every-day conversation. We have somewhere met with the illustration that "principles are like corn, rules like bread." Carrying out this idea, we may say that Dr. Latham's work is a valuable storehouse of wheat, but you must not expect to derive from it food prepared for your daily wants.

Let us turn to another publication. The Pupil-Teacher's English Grammar, and Etymology of the English Language, adapted to the use of Normal Schools, is a title which leads us to expect a practical work, but we cannot allow that it has any better right to that appellation than Dr. Latham's. A large portion of the book is taken up in discussing the Anglo-Saxon or Latin origin of certain forms of language, and many pages are devoted to philosophic explanations, which, though good in themselves, are very unnecessary for the ordinary student.

We fear that this style of teaching grammar has been somewhat fostered by her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. Highly as we estimate their system of inspection, and really we have been astonished at the influence it has already had in raising the intellectual standard of our school-teaching, yet we must confess the disappointment with which, in looking over the questions on grammar proposed at the examinations of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, we have perceived how few of these queries are adapted to correct common errors, or to elicit general principles.

By way of specimen we give the whole of the

Questions proposed at the Examination for Certificates of the Female Training Institution, Whitelands, in ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1. What letters of the alphabet are redundant? By what other letters may they be expressed? Give instances.

2. How many sorts of nouns are there? By what names are they distinguished? Give definitions of each. Is there any distinction of gender in English substantives?

3. Of what number are the words "alms," "news," "pains," and "mathematics?" Show the reason of your opinions.

4. In what way do adjectives change their form? Of how many degrees of comparison do they admit? What is the general rule of the formation of the comparative and superlative degrees? Are the words "better," "best," "worse," and "worst," to be considered as exceptions to this rule? How do you form "more," "latter," "former," "least," and "first?"

5. What is a verb? Of what change does it admit? What place does it hold amongst the parts of speech? Give your reason.

6. Parse "could," "quoth," "methinks," "forlorn," "myself," "ought," and "sixpence."

7. Parse "But the mention of his name gives occasion to Burnet to speak of the Chief Baron's other friends amongst the clergy, who were Barlow, Ward, Barrow, Tillotson, Stillingfleet, all eminent men."

8. Show, by instances, the different forms taken by the prefixes "in, ad, con, ob, ex."

We should like to know which of these questions would prove that the "certificated" mistress was competent to correct her pupils on the occurrence of such ordinary expressions as, "I sees him," "Her don't know," "I telled they," "We all likes she," "Warn't that him as I met?" et cetera. Our limits do not permit of our giving the questions for the masters in full, but, with the addition of a little smattering of Latin, they are mostly of the same non-practical character.

Now Mr. Bromby's work is just calculated to enable the pupils to answer such questions as these, rather than to give them sound views as to the right use of language and collocation of words. There is one of the questions, however, in answering which Mr. B's. pupils might rather surprise their examiners: "Explain what you mean by moods and tenses in the verb?" for he would do away with moods altogether. "Many grammars," he says, "recognise in the verb what are called moods, or different modes or states in which the action is performed. But this is a mistake." "*I may go*," Mr. B. teaches, "is not the potential mood of the verb *to go*." That is true enough, for it is only the union of the defective verb *I may* with the infinitive *go*; but he has omitted to observe that "I may go" has a very different meaning from "that I may go," subjoined to another sentence. Thus "I may learn" means only "I am permitted to learn;" but "I come here that I may learn," shows that there is a dependence of the one fact on the other; it means, "I come in order to learn." In translating the first sentence you would say "Licet discere," "Je puis apprendre;" the second you would render "Venio ut discam," "Je viens ici, à fin que j'apprenne." The same remark applies to the second tense of the subjunctive mood. "I might learn if I would" has a very different sense from "I came here that I might learn." Mr. Bromby would also do away with that other subjunctive mood, which may be considered peculiar to the English language, "If I love, if thou love, if he love," &c. But though we agree with him in supposing that this form *originated* in the elision of the *shall* or *should*, which may always be supplied, yet it is one of such general use that it is well to give it a distinctive position, more especially as in the verb *to be*, and consequently in all the passive verbs, a second tense must be supplied to this mood. "If I were, if thou wert, if he were," &c. The confusion of this subjunctive with the indicative mood is the source of much error in speaking, *e. g.* "I shall not go out if it rains to-morrow," instead of "if it rain;" "if he was here, it would be very different," instead of "if he were here."

But there is another work on our list which, under the modest title of "The Etymology and Syntax of Murray's English Grammar, systematically arranged by C. Kennion," bids fair, we think, to raise English Grammar much nearer the rank of an "exact science" (if the application of that term may be allowed) than it has hitherto attained. The great beauty of this book is its thoroughly practical character, and its remarkable perspicuity. Take for instance the table of proofs (page 6). Probably every teacher of Elementary Grammar has experienced the great difficulty of making his pupil distinguish the different parts of speech. A definition alone is a very incomprehensible thing to an unexercised mind, because it requires a degree of abstraction and generalization of which an untrained mind is utterly incapable. For instance,

teach a child these definitions: "A noun denotes any thing which has a name, and which we can see, hear, &c. or about which we can form any idea." (Bromby, p. 38). "An adjective is a word which is put before the noun to express its kind or number." (Bromby, p. 39.) In exemplifying your definitions the sentence occurs, "This coat is red." You ask, "What part of speech is *red?*" Answer. "It is something I can see; it is not placed before the noun; it must be a noun." You explain that it describes the *kind* of coat, and at last you persuade your pupil that *red* is an adjective. You proceed a little further and meet the expression, "the redness of the coat." He looks up, quite sure he is right this time: "Ah! that shows the kind of coat, and it is before the noun too; it must be an adjective." And he is quite puzzled when he finds this time it is a noun. But place before him the table of proofs: "A substantive may be distinguished by putting before it *my*, *the*, *one*, or *two;* an adjective by adding *man*, *woman*, or *thing*." And you easily show that he cannot say *my red*, or *redness man*. And so on with the other parts of speech.

Again, one of the greatest practical difficulties is the distinction between adjectives and adverbs. Now in neither Latham nor Bromby can we find any clear rule to teach us whether a word in a given situation is adjective or adverb. Indeed, they seem scarcely aware how many words are both adjectives and adverbs. Latham says (page 167) that words in *ly* are adverbs. Manly, lively, lovely, ghastly, silly, folly, with several others, are never adverbs. Bromby tells us (page 84)

Much, *more*, *most* are adverbs; *many*, *more*, *most* are adjectives.

What does he make of *much* in such sentences as "much nonsense has been written," "much money has been expended?" We turn to Kennion (page 9) and find this clear rule—

The adjective qualifies two parts of speech, the substantive and the substantive pronoun. The adverb qualifies three parts of speech, the verb, the adjective, and sometimes another adverb.

So that at once, on seeing what part of speech a word qualifies, we decide whether itself is adjective or adverb.

But we cannot hope to do justice to the clearness and accuracy which distinguish this work above its compeers, since our limits will not allow of our going sufficiently into detail. One or two specimens must suffice.

Bromby, p. 116, Rule vii. In subjoined sentences care should be taken to adopt the suitable tense. *Ex.*—I intended to speak,—not to have spoken.

Kennion, p. 118, Rule xiii. All verbs expressive of hope, desire, intention, or command, must invariably be followed by the present, not the past, tense of the infinitive.

Latham, p. 143, § 313. The word *as*, naturally a conjunction, is occasionally used as a relative pronoun,—the man as rides to market. This mode of speaking or writing should not be imitated.

Bromby, p. 57, § 7. *As* is a relative when it follows the adjectives *such* and *the same*, because then it relates to the noun connected with those adjectives (xxx). *The same*, in English, is followed sometimes by *as*, and sometimes by *which*. *Ex.*—This is the same dog which, or as, I lost.

Kennion, p. 104, Rule ix. note v. When the antecedent is qualified by *such*, or *so many*, or *as many*, *as* is the only relative that can be employed. P. 103, rule x. note iv. After (xxx) the adjective *same* (xxx) *that* is the relative which is to be preferred.

The following rules from Kennion are adapted to correct common errors, to which we can find no reference in the other grammars.

P. 85, Rule vi. note v. Some active verbs govern two objective cases, the one a person, the other a thing. *Ex.*—"I teach him grammar." Such active verbs retain the object denoting a thing in the passive voice, as "He is taught grammar by me."

P. 117, Rule xii. note vi. When the superlative degree is used, the person or thing compared must be one of those with whom he, she, or it is compared. *Ex.*—"Eve was the fairest of women," not "of her daughters."

P. 119, Rule xiv. There are a few neuter verbs which generally form the compound of the present tense, and the compound of the preterimperfect tense with the verb *to be*, instead of the verb *to have;* of this number are "to arrive," "to go," "to grow," "to become." &c.

A very valuable portion of this little work must not be overlooked: viz. the Exercises, which comprise a number of sentences arranged under rules,

so as to bring the principal difficulties of grammar in succession before the pupil. The system of parsing is as admirable as it is novel: viz. the use of letters instead of words, and the employment of a few simple signs, by means of which the relation and connection of the words of a sentence are made perfectly clear to the eye and mind of the pupil.

Perhaps we ought to apologise for dwelling at such length on what may be called the technical part of a technical subject, but these are not the times in which educational subjects can be passed over in silence by any persons who profess to keep pace with the literature of the day. Amongst these subjects are few of greater importance than the study which has for its end and aim to ensure correctness and elegance in speaking and writing. We suspect that few public addresses, few popular sermons, and, above all, few ladies' letters, if tested by the rules of grammatical accuracy, would be found free from errors—errors of so essential a character as often to leave in doubt what is the real meaning of the speaker or writer. We cannot look over the advertising columns of a newspaper without observing glaring faults of this kind, as may easily be exemplified.

Worth Knowing. — For distressed friends, or those who are better with strangers than with their friends.—Any person having a dependant for whom *they* wish to provide *has* an opportunity of placing *them* at a respectable establishment for the charge of 9*s.* or 10*s.* per week.

Wanted, apartments, unfurnished, in the house of a respectable family, where there are no other lodgers, by a lady of quiet and retired habits, with two little girls, and *in which*, if made comfortable, she may permanently reside. They must consist of a sitting room and bed room on the first floor, having a direct communication with each other, and a third and adjoining room for extra effects.

Wanted, to go abroad, as servants, with a respectable family, where they would have a permanent home, a gentleman and his wife, ages 30 and 24, having through unforeseen circumstances lost their property. *Has* a thorough knowledge of medicine, &c. Dispositions of both kind and cheerful.

Nurse, or Parlourmaid, or to attend on an elderly lady, a respectable young woman, 26 years of age. The party putting in this advertisement will be happy to give her an excellent character, in whose family she has been living some years.

To Ladies.—A most desirable opportunity offers to a lady, possessing about 150*l.* to join as partner in a ladies' school some few miles from London. *It* has been sometime established, and *it* is desired to meet the assistance of a pious lady, and of liberal education, and whose connexions would tend to increase the number of pupils.

To Widows, Housekeepers, &c.—A desirable opportunity occurs for any domesticated lady commanding about 300*l.* wishing to increase her income, *by* taking a genteel house and furniture in a fashionable neighbourhood. The upper part is well let off, and two gentlemen wish to remain as partial boarders on the ground floor.

A Lady is desirous of recommending a respectable widow to take charge of an invalid child or others, having had the care of an idiot grand-daughter for last three years, much to *her* satisfaction.

Furnished Apartments.—The proprietor of a house of business, at Knightsbridge, having, from the smallness of his family, no use for front drawing room and bed room, is desirous of *obtaining a gentleman:* he will find *the best of attention.*

Nurse, Cook, and Housemaid wanted in a *small gentleman's* family where no man-servant is kept. *Each* in their various capacities must thoroughly understand *their* business, and good personal characters indispensable.

To the Wealthy and Humane.—A lady, the near relative of a deceased *clergyman, who* is in great distress, earnestly solicits those who are blessed by providence with the means and disposition to aid the unfortunate to kindly afford her a little pecuniary assistance, or *if* they would lend her a small sum of money for a few months. Respectable references given.

These advertisements were taken almost at random from a few recent numbers of the Times newspaper; they may therefore be considered fair specimens of the ordinary style of composition employed by a numerous and respectable class of persons who would consider themselves much affronted if termed uneducated. (We have purposely avoided giving the advertisements of persons in the lower grades of society.) A better acquaintance with grammar would certainly have helped these individuals to be more intelligible, as well as more correct in their language.

We abstain from citing instances of grammatical inaccuracy from the writers of the day, not because it would be difficult, but because selection might be invidious, and because our remarks are intended to apply rather to ordinary communications than to literary compositions. Those who read with an observant eye will not fail to recal how often they have found the sense of an author obscured by a failure in one of the great concords which are the foundation of grammar, viz. the agreement of the verb with its nominative, of the relative with its antecedent, and of the pronoun with the noun for which it stands, or by the use of adjectives for adverbs, active for neuter verbs, and subjunctive for indicative moods. Those who have not hitherto been thus observant may be as astonished to find how few persons speak and write grammatically, as Molière's "bourgeois gentilhomme" was to find that all his life he had spoken prose. It is a true and striking paradox that has lately been brought forward by a writer of no common order, that "Men usually see little of what is before their eyes,"* and to this we must impute it that people are so little aware of grammatical deficiencies in themselves or in others. It is curious to observe the style of composition which is often published by local authorities. For instance, in a well-known bathing-place in the south of England we have seen for years the following words over a passage in a public and aristocratic part of the town, "No thoroughfare except to Nos. 5 and 6, and all other persons are requested to keep the road;" and such an inscription is by no means a singular one.

There is one point of view in which the subject of English grammar assumes a peculiar importance, and that is the vast and increasing multitudes of men by whom our language is spoken. According to recent calculations it is probable that English is already the language of sixty millions of human beings, and that number is augmenting at a continually increasing ratio. Surely it is of the first importance that the rules of such a language should be wisely and firmly fixed, that its purity may, as much as possible, be maintained in our colonial dependencies, and preserved from further degradation, if it cannot be wholly restored, among our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic. Should our remarks contribute to that result, or should they only lead our readers to a higher estimation of grammar as a science, or to a more careful study of its rules as an art, we shall not have written in vain.

CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY AND LEGENDARY ART.

BY J. G. WALLER.

Symbols of the Saints.—The Dove.

THERE is, perhaps, no symbol to which such an affectionate regard has been paid as that of the Dove. Mankind instinctively invest certain creatures with attributes derived from their real or supposed natures, their outward shape, and the sentiments of disgust or pleasure that such produces upon them. This is certainly the groundwork of some of the ancient ideas connected inseparably with the forms of the hog, the serpent, the owl, the raven, and the dove. The supposed gentle nature of the last, and its beauty of form, constituted it, under the old mythologies, the attendant upon the goddess of love; and the poetry of all nations has used it as synonymous with purity of spirit. Numerous passages in concert with this idea occur in different parts both of the Old and New Testament. "Be wise as serpents, and harmless as doves," was the injunction of Christ to his apostles, and in this we perceive ideas originating in the opinions entertained of those creatures. The dove, which brought to Noah the olive-branch, was a harbinger of hope and mercy; but it is as a symbol of the Holy Spirit that it has received such a long-con-

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* Ruskin's Modern Painters, page 50.

tinued reverence, and as such is applied to several of the saints. In the early church it was also one of the symbols of Christ. Tertullian says, "The dove is used to show forth Christ;"* and in another place he calls the Church of God "the house of our dove." In the early times, also, it was considered as an emblem of the soul; and it is not improbable that this idea gave rise to the story of a dove flying from the burning pyre in the martyrdom of St. Polycarp. But, in whatever way the dove appears attached to the representations of saints, it will in most instances have some reference to the Holy Spirit; as, for instance, in very numerous examples of bishops receiving the ordination by the pastoral staff, the dove appears as the Holy Spirit, which the Church supposes to be transmitted on the imposition of hands. Therefore, when the dove is represented, it may indicate some especial grace of inspiration, as in the case of King David or St. Gregory the Great, and many others. In these instances the dove is either on the shoulder, or above the head, or near the ear.

St. Gregory the Great is one who is represented in the full pontificals as pope, and a dove upon his shoulder. A legendary writer of the ninth century, Paul Warnfrid, says that the Holy Ghost, in the form of a shining dove, came over him as he dictated to his scribe the interpretation of Ezekiel's vision. The story is given in full in the Golden Legend, on the authority of Peter the Deacon, with whom St. Gregory was most familiar, and with whom he disputes in his Dialogues. Peter asserted, that he had frequently *seen* the Holy Spirit in the similitude of a dove hovering over the head of Gregory. This story was narrated by the deacon on the occasion of an envious feeling against the saint, whose books were about to be burnt, and Peter offered to confirm his words by oath, saying, however, that Gregory had often told him that if he revealed the miracle of the vision of the dove, he would not afterwards live. Peter, attired in his deacon's habit, approached, and taking the Gospels in hand attested to the sanctity of his master, and immediately his spirit fled, whilst uttering the words of his true confession. He died in the year 604.

Another pope, and a martyr of the early ages, *St. Fabian*, is distinguished by a dove, as well as by a sword, the instrument of his martyrdom. Eusebius gives the story of his election to the pontifical chair, as being by the special revelation of God; for after the death of St. Anterus, also a martyr, the clergy and Roman people being assembled together to elect his successor to the papal chair, as was customary at that period, and there being different opinions as to whom the supreme dignity should be committed, one nominating one, and others another, it happened that Fabian, returning from the town with some of his friends, entered into the church, and wished to know how the affair was proceeding, and who was appointed as supreme pointiff. Whilst he was standing quite pensive, there suddenly descended from heaven a dove, "like to that which appeared over Christ our Redeemer in the river Jordan at his holy baptism," and so placed itself above the head of Fabian. Every one fixed his eyes upon him, and knowing that that could not be by chance, but by the particular providence of God, who wished to make his will manifest to them whom they ought to elect for Father, Master, and Pastor of the Universal Church, moved by the spirit of the same Lord, with one united voice they elected Fabian for pope, and placed him in the seat of St. Peter. Thus it is that the dove is appropriated to him. He suffered martyrdom by decapitation, under Decius, in the year 253.

St. Severus of Ravenna lived in the fourth century, and was a poor weaver, who, being among the people met together to deliberate upon the election of a new bishop in the place of Agapitus, was, through the appearance of a dove which sat upon his head, marked out as the person to be elected. He is sometimes represented in company with St. Vincentia, who was his wife, and Innocentia, his daughter, in reference to his remarkable death. Having

* Tertull. contra Valentin. ch. 2.

a presentiment of his approaching hour, he prepared himself during mass, and partook of the Holy Sacrament of the Altar, caused the grave in which his wife and daughter were laid to be uncovered, and, laying himself between the bodies, gave up the ghost in the year 390. He is represented with the weaver's shuttle, in reference to his early occupation, and a dove on his shoulder, on account of its mysterious appearance in determining his election.

St. Remy is another bishop in whose life the dove appears, as the divine instrument of grace, in this instance bearing an oil-flask above him. St. Remy or Remigius lived in the sixth century, the contemporary of Clovis King of the Franks, who also has been honoured by the title of Saint in the calendar of the Gallican Church. The story of the dove and vial of sacred oil belongs to the history of both conjointly, as the miracle of its transmission was for the behoof of the latter. St. Remy was elected as archbishop of Rheims at the age of twenty-one, by acclamation of the people. Clovis, says the legend, was a Pagan, and his wife a Christian, and she was unable to convert him. It happened that an innumerable horde of a foreign nation came to attack the king, and he vowed that if He, whom his wife worshipped, gave him the victory over them, he would receive the law of Jesus Christ. Having gained the victory, he went to find St. Remy and demanded baptism of him; but when they came to the baptismal font they found no holy chrism. Then there came a dove bearing in its beak an *ampulla* full of the unction, and then the bishop anointed the king with it; and this ampulla is still preserved in the church of Rheims, and has always been used for the anointing of the kings of France. This story, so venerated in the annals of the French monarchy, was attempted to be imitated in England by a similar one given in the history of St. Thomas Becket, to whom it was said the Virgin Mary gave a revelation of an unction for the kings of this country.* St. Remy died in 545.

A few female saints appear in representations also with the dove, amongst whom is *St. Aldegund*, a virgin abbess of the seventh century. She appears in the habit of her order, bearing a pastoral staff and reading a book, and an angel by her side conducting her steps. Above her head is the Holy Spirit, in the form of a dove, bearing a veil, and about to invest the saint with it. It is evident here that the legendary painter, like the writer, has according to a common custom interpreted literally that which originally was but figurative, and would be very naturally explained by ascribing the motive of the saint's assumption of the monastic life to the especial influence of the Holy Ghost. Aldegund was descended from the royal blood of the Franks, her parents being Walbert and Bertilia, and, when her mother wished to ally her in a marriage befitting her noble race, she said that "she desired Him only to whom belonged the sea, the heavens, and earth, and whose riches never failed." She then fled the world, and, an angel guiding her steps, she crossed the river Sambre and was by St. Amand invested with the monastic habit, when a dove appeared and seized upon the veil and put it on the head of the pious young virgin. She died in 643.

The dove, as an emblem of the soul of a pious martyr, or of one dying in great sanctity, appears in the life of *St. Scholastica*, the sister of the celebrated St. Benedict. She dedicated herself to God in her early youth, and was so fond of the conversation and pious discourse of her brother, that, on one occasion of his absence from his monastery, she besought him to remain with her in conference on the joys of the celestial life. This, however, he refused her, saying that he could in no wise be absent from his cell. His sister, much grieved, and moved to tears, put up her prayers for the aid of God; and soon the air, before serene and calm, became overcast, and thunder and lightning ensued, with torrents of rain, causing so great an inundation, that St. Benedict was unable to return. "Sister," said he, "what is this thou hast done?" To which she replied, "I asked thee, and thou wouldst not hear me; I have asked

* Lansdowne MS. Brit. Mus. No. 762.

the Lord, and he has heard me." Her brother, seeing then in this the hand of God, remained, and the whole night was passed in spiritual colloquies, and on the next day he departed to his monastery: when lo! after three days, standing in his cell, his eyes elevated towards heaven, he saw the soul of his sister, under the form of a dove, depart from her body to penetrate the secrets of heaven. He announced her decease to the brethren; and her body was brought into the monastery, and placed in the tomb he had prepared for himself. St. Scholastica is usually represented in the Benedictine habit of a nun, and her soul as a dove soaring on high, according to the legend.

To this class the martyr *St. Eulalia* belongs, who, in addition to the instrument of her sufferings, has also a dove soaring above, as in the foregoing instance. There are two saints of this name, one of Barcelona, the other of Merida. The latter is better known, —perhaps the original, from which that of Barcelona is but a copy, as the chief parts of their stories are the same, differing principally in the manner of their deaths; St. Eulalia of Barcelona being crucified or beheaded, and she of Merida being burnt. The first suffered under Diocletian, the latter under Maximian. The latter has been celebrated by Prudentius, the early Christian poet. She was born in Merida in Lusitania, and at the age of twelve years, when the emperor's edicts against the Christians were promulgated, so great was her desire of martyrdom, that she boldly presented herself to Dacianus the judge, reproaching him with impiety. He employed both caresses and threats to induce her to renounce her religion, telling her she should escape even if she but touched a little salt and frankincense with the tip of her finger. But this only provoked her, and she threw down the idol, and trampled upon the cake laid for sacrifice, and, according to Prudentius, spat upon the judge. She was then torn by hooks, and afterwards lighted torches were applied to her breasts and sides; and, the fire catching her hair, she was soon stifled with smoke and flame. According also to the same authority, a white dove seemed to come out of her mouth, and to wing its way towards heaven. There is here a strong analogy with that related of the martyrdom of St. Polycarp.

Among the emblems by which *St. Ursula* is distinguished is that of a dove under her foot, which is due to the following passage of her legend. It happened about the year 640, that as St. Cunibert, Bishop of Cologne, sang mass in the church of St. Ursula, a white dove, hovering in the midst of the choir, thrice flew about the altar, and then alighted in a side-aisle of the church, when it immediately vanished. The holy Cunibert on this appearance allowed the place where the dove had disappeared to be examined, and they found there the remains of a body, which they attributed to St. Ursula, whose grave was before unknown. The head of the martyr was now preserved in a silver repository, and exposed to the honour of the believers. It is also recorded as an old tradition, and related even by Petrarch to one of the Colonna family, that where the body of St. Ursula, or even those of her companions, was laid, no other corpse could rest; for it invariably happened, that, on the following day, the body so usurping such sacred spot was found again above the earth. In this story, perhaps, we see again a literal rendering of a figure. The Holy Ghost or the Spirit of God is said to have instructed St. Cunibert to the grave of the saint, and the story is handed down by later legendary writers as a literal and palpable apparition.

St. Medard, Bishop of Noyon, among several emblems, has also that of the dove; in his case, however, multiplied to three, which are of white colour, and represented over him. As in the former instance, this has some reference to the place of his interment, over which some say three fiery balls, but others say doves, arose out of his grave after his decease; and it is also asserted that at his death his great merit was acknowledged by the heavens being opened, and divine light shining before him. He died in the year 556, revered for his great charity.

In the foregoing instances we have given examples of those whose election to the episcopal office was said to have been decided by the interposition of the Holy Spirit, manifested under the same form in which it appeared at the

baptism of Christ. To these we may now add that of *St. Maurilius*, Bishop of Angiers. He was born at Milan, of noble parents, and was instituted in the holy office of priesthood by St. Martin of Tours, and when made bishop he became an earnest combatant against idols, and their worshippers. His election as bishop of Angiers took place in the presence of St. Martin, archbishop of Tours, who, after all had given their opinion, said, "Brethren, hear and attend unto good counsel. He whom God has elected as your prelate, him receive. Truly, Maurilius, presbyter of the church of Calonne, will be your bishop." When Maurilius entered the church, a dove of snowy whiteness, divinely sent, descended and sat above his head, to declare the merit of so great a priest, and thereupon the ordination was confirmed. St. Maurilius died in 410. He is represented in the bishop's habit, and a dove above his head; sometimes also with a fish, which however belongs to another part of his history. The general consent in the story of his election with those of the foregoing is too obvious to dwell upon, and there can be but little doubt that one gave rise to the other, and the myth became repeated when the legendary wished to impress his hearers with a high idea of the sanctity of his hero.

It would be tedious to enumerate the many instances of the dove appearing in the representations of saints, as infusing into them the divine grace. St. John is often so accompanied when writing the book of Revelations. St. Thomas Aquinas is so also. Sometimes it appears as if whispering in the ear; and, besides the two instances above noted, there is that of St. Peter of Alcantara, because he is said to have possessed the gifts of prophesy and of tongues by the immediate influence of the Holy Ghost. He died in 1562. Others possess this emblem, as *St. Oswald*, and *St. David of Wales*, but they afford less important illustration than those above given. It may be generally affirmed, that in most cases where the dove appears as an emblem it has some reference, either immediate or remote, to the manifestation of the divine spirit in the life of the saint. There is however an exception to this rule, which is worth a passing notice, before this part of our subject is concluded. *St. Joachim*, father of the Virgin Mary, is represented with a dove at his side; but that has reference to the offering made at the Temple, and not in allusion to the Holy Spirit.

With this we conclude the present chapter, which is capable of much extension, but perhaps is already sufficiently illustrated.

MACARONIC POETRY.

Macaronéana, ou Mélanges de Littérature Macaronique des différents Peuples de l'Europe. Par M. Octave Delepierre. 8vo. Brighton, Gancia. 1852.

Geschichte der Macaronischen Poesie, und Sammlung ihrer vorzüglichsten Denkmale, von Dr. F. W. Genthe. 8vo. Leipzig, Meissner. 1836.

TO Macaronic poetry, as to many other special pursuits, we may apply Dryden's line relative to the Popish Plot; it has been

Praised in extremes and in extremes decried.

It has deserved neither this excess of honour nor this indignity. Condemned by Vavassor, Morhof, and other later writers, it ranks Beza, Lorenzo de' Medici, Folengo, Drummond of Hawthornden, and Skelton, amongst its authors, and claims Cardinal Mazarin and many men of great literary repute among its patrons. To the bibliographer it is of interest by reason of the great rarity of the works; to the philologist as regards the formation of languages. Its wit, its personal and political satire, and free vein of thought, make it a source of pleasure to the man of the world; and its matter is often of import to the historian. Yet until lately no work deserving the title of a "History of Macaronic Poetry" had been written. It had been merely considered bibliographically, as by Naudé, De Bure,

Nodier, &c. or formed only a chapter in general literary history, as in the works of Crescimbeni, Tiraboschi, Quadrio, Sismondi, and Bouterwek. Frederick Flögel's Geschichte der Kömischen Litteratur, 4 vols. 8vo. Leipzig, 1784—87, and the two books cited at the commencement of this paper, are, we believe, the best in foreign languages which specially treat the subject; while in England the "Specimens of Macaronic Poetry," 8vo. 1831, which contains a preface enlarged from some able papers contributed to the Gentleman's Magazine in 1830, is almost the only work of merit. M. Delepierre complains of the errors in Watt, and of the manner in which the article "Macaronic Poetry" has been treated by the Encyclopædia Britannica. As to the latter, had he been aware of the method of its compilation, he would hardly have thrown away so much good indignation. There is an article on this subject in Rees' Encyclopædia containing about forty-one lines; about thirty of these are textually reprinted in the Ency. Brit. the remaining eleven being inaccurate, incomplete, and altogether void of originality. The compiler, writing in 1842, states that we have in English but little in this style, and "nothing scarce," excepting some "little loose pieces" in Camden's Remains. Of Folengo, Jean Cécile Frey, and Stefonio, no account whatever is given. The quotation relative to the "bold fellow" has every appearance of being taken from the French Eycyclopædia, as noticed by Genthe, page 158, for it is an extract from the Recitus (*not* Reatus) Veritabilis super terribili esmeuta Paysanorum de Ruellio, 8vo. no plate or date, of which the writer seems unconscious, as also that this work was written by Frey. The genealogy of this article is as follows: the Encyclopædia Britannica is descended from Rees, who is the eldest in descent from the Dictionnaire de Trevoux, whose father was Gabriel Naudé, about two centuries ago!

M. Delepierre's work is divided into three leading sections. In the first he considers the various kinds of hybrid compositions, and attempts the definition of true Macaronic poetry. The second contains the history of the art as regards each country, with bibliographical notes and biographical notices of the authors. The third gives extracts from their works and adds a supplement. This is in a great degree the plan of Genthe. It should be stated, that M. Delepierre had the advantage of consulting the extensive collection of M. Sylvain van de Weyer, whose liberality in assisting literary pursuit is constant and generous. Without such aid no work like this could possibly have been written, and to that gentleman, the late Charles Nodier, and M. Gustave Brunet, M. Delepierre acknowledges his especial obligations.

The origin of the term Macaronic is a question that has not been decided. Can it prove a legitimate descent, or is it the type of what it denotes, a merely ludicrous combination of words? Two derivations are generally offered. One from the work of Ludovicus Cœlius Rhodiginus, Lectionum Antiquarum, lib. xxx. (Francfurt, folio, 1666) lib. 17, c. 3, viz. that the word signifies men of large heads and weak understandings, gross, heavy, coarse, and given to vulgar language. The other is taken from T. Folengo, who compares it with the mixed composition known under this name to the Italians, just as words derived from the French are similarly used, according to C. Nodier, as Salmi, Macédoine, Pot pourri. But this is to scotch the snake, not kill it, to explain, and not to derive. From whence came the word originally? That is the question.

As regards the true definition of Macaronic poetry, both authors and encyclopædias appear to be a "little loose," and at times almost as acute as that eminent French writer in the Journal des Debats, who, some years ago, acquainted his readers that the name of our old friend, Mr. Pickwick, was derived from "cueillir," to pick or select, and "wick" a little light; and therefore inferred Pickwick was a collection of brilliant trifles. The Abbé de la Rue ridiculed the Academy of France for not possessing among its members one able to define accurately its meaning. Peace be with him! Whether the signification now given in the Dictionnaire de l'Académie, would be received as a fit offering to appease his angry shade, we dare not venture to affirm, and it would be difficult to appeal to the literary eminence of Paris at the present time upon this

point, as we doubt whether the steps of many may be heard in their accustomed haunts, of

All in a word qui se oppressos most heavily credunt.

M. Delepierre defines Macaronic poetry as that which derives its roots from some original language, and adds thereto a Latin inflection. Flögel adopts the same. But it would be impossible to cite the various opinions of writers on this point: we suspect too the term may be more accurately explained than defined. There is, however, a general concurrence of opinion in dividing works of this kind into three classes, Burlesque, Pedantic or Imitative-Satirical, and Macaronic, as defined above.

Quitting this branch of the subject, we will endeavour to place before our readers some general account of its origin. We should not expect to find traces of Macaronic poetry in the literature of any people where one pure original language was written and spoken, but whose intercourse with other nations was occasional. Sarchi asserts that examples may be found in Hebrew—but at what period? In Greek literature we are not aware of any semblance of its existence; except in Greece at the present day, as if to show that degradation of language and thought are inseparable from that of the people. As regards Latin, the line oft-cited from Plautus is not evidence sufficient; and the lines from Horace, Sat. 10, v. 20—24:

At magnum fecit quod verbis Græca Latinis
Miscuit,

are intended to impress those who considered it as a grace, that this was no peculiar beauty of Lucilius, but was also practised by the Rhodian epigrammatist, Pitholeon. Kolbe, Ueber Wortmengerei, Leipzig, 1812, S. 371, mentions Lucretius as adopting this custom:

Nigra μελιχροος est, immunda et fœtida ἀκοσμος:
Cæsia παλλαδιον, &c.*

Cicero indulges the same habit: it has been the habit of all ages and writers. Boileau notices Ronsard, Art Poetique, chant 1, and

Sa Muse en Francais parlant Grec et Latin,
Vit dans l'age suivant, par un retour grotesque
Tomber de ses grands mots le faste pédantesque.

Henry Stevens complains that the young nobles of his time "shot their discourse" with words derived from Italian. Thus, instead of being astonished they were "sbigottits," or after "le past" they were accustomed "spiaceger par la strade," and, not to appear "goffes et scortese," they used phraseological expressions, "strane." Goffes, a Piedmontese word, must be the origin of our present "Young England" term Goth, and is probably derived from similar examples. This hybrid kind of writing was a mere fashion of the day, or fancy of the writer, and has nothing in common with pure Macaronic poetry; which has been cultivated according to fixed rules until it may be said to constitute a style.

The rise of Macaronic poetry—from the sublime to the ridiculous there is but a step—dates from the fall of Rome! As the planets of the great classic writers, one by one, slowly paled from the horizon, as the dying civilization of Italy and of Europe was trodden under foot by Scandinavian and Asiatic hordes, language, especially that of Italy, became corrupted. The force of the wave of conquest was spent, but it left its traces over the plains of the Roman empire. The conquerors became settlers,—mixed races segregated into nations,—and amid a variety of dialects modern languages arose. These were again influenced by the tide of population flowing towards the Crusades, the hired troops of Germany and Italy, and, according to Genthe, by the armies levied during the Thirty Years' War. Bouterwek shows how Latin words were mixed with German in the tenth century. Crescimbeni says it was customary in Italy from the earliest time, and cites passages from Cirio Spontone to prove it. The following is a ludicrous instance, quoted by Ugo Foscolo in his Discorso Storico, prefixed to his edition of Boccaccio, page xlvii. (Pickering. 1825.) A professor in a university thus addresses his pupils:—

"*Or*, *Signori*, hic colligimus argumentum, quod aliquis quando venit coram magistratu, debet ei revereri; quod est contra Ferrarienses, qui si essent coram Deo, non extraherent

* Lucretius, lib. iv. 1156.

sibi capellum vel birretum de capite. Et dico vobis quod in anno sequenti intendo docere ordinariè bene et legaliter, sicut unquam feci, extraordinariè non credo leggere,—quia scholares non sunt boni pagatores," a conclusion there is no resisting. In no country did this variety of dialects prevail more than in Italy. The Italian is a literary language; it was written but not spoken; its origin is in the genius of Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio. Of the many dialects then spoken, not one, if written, would have been understood in another province. Let the reader remember the difficulty of fixing the text of the Decamerone. Had deputies assembled to found the "United Italy" of Dante, their language would have renewed the confusion of Babel. Some idea of these dialects might be formed from the Catalogue of the Library of Cardinal Zondadari, sold at Paris in December, 1844. It was in these mixed dialects that the burlesque poetry of Europe was written. It consisted for the most part of popular songs, on points of local or personal interest, but chiefly political, and especially bitter against the Roman Church before and immediately preceding the Reformation.

M. Delepierre (p. 21) cites a passage from an extremely scarce poem composed about 1578 upon the occasion of the battle of Lepanto, of which the lines are partly in Latin and partly in the Venetian patois. The title of the brochure is "Cantico reprehensibile di Alessio de i disconsi a Selim imperator de Turchi." 4to. two leaves.

Indigno induperator sier Selin
Dedecus magnum de te misier pare
Cum cæpisti a regnar, &c.

In France these songs were also common, and included many parodies. The following is from the "De Profundis des Amoureux," which consists of twenty-seven strophes, printed at the beginning of the sixteenth century, forming a thin 16mo. volume of the greatest rarity, without date or printer's name. Techener limited the reimpression in 1832 to fifty copies. We can give of this only four lines:—

Sicut erat ainsy feray
In principio vueille ou non
Et nunc, et semper j'aimeray
In secula seculorum. Amen.
(Delepierre, p. 38.)

We must refer our readers for Mr. Bellenden Kerr's theory as to the origin of our nursery songs to his work on the Archæology of our Popular Phrases and Nursery Rhymes, 4 vols. 12mo. It is certain political songs were common both in Belgium and Holland. According to a MS. copy of the Verhaeldicht cited Bibl. Belge, tome i. p. 454, the best street-singers were from Antwerp,

De straet-sangers die meest van Antwerpen zyn.

What was the burden generally of these songs, and of those called "Canards?"

Political songs were from an early period prevalent in England. They were current in the Saxon times; they solaced the serf after the Norman Conquest, and gratified the Conqueror in his baronial hall while he listened to the jongleur who turned into ridicule the former possessors of his lands. As education progressed, as the commons obtained power, and political excitement increased, these songs became more frequent. They were the compositions generally of the better classes of society, and not of street-rhymers or strollers from hall to hall. Our readers are well acquainted with the volume of Political Songs published by the Camden Society, and edited by Mr. Thomas Wright, to whom English historical literature owes very much for their publication. Of these, the Sirventes on King John by the younger Bertrand de Born, that on Henry III. by Bernard de Rovenac written about A.D. 1229, and that on Richard of Almaigne, A.D. 1264, are worthy of notice from their personal character. The "Battle of Lewes," as regards event, personal character, and public feeling is a most valuable historical document. M. Delepierre cites, p. 31, the song, temp. Edward I. against the King's taxes, with reference to the illegal seizure of wool for the wars in Flanders; but we regret to state that he has not followed the text as edited by Mr. Wright for the Camden Society. His extracts exhibit changes in orthography, typographical inaccuracies, and transpositions, which we trust he will correct in another edition (cf. Political Songs, p. 182). We are not aware whether the following from a MS. poem written by a Frenchman, a contemporary, "le deuxiesme du mois de

Juing et l'an trente-sixiesme," has been noticed in this country. It is a narrative of the life and death of Anne Boleyn, and will be found in the Bibliophile Belge, tome i. p. 457.

Elle scavoit bien dancer et chanter
Et ses propos saigement agenser,
Sonner de lutz, et d'aultres instrumens
Pour divertir les tristes pensemens.
* * * *
Oultre ces biens et graces tant exquises
Elle estoit belle et de taille élégante,
Estoit des yeulx encoires plus attirante
Lesquelz scavoit bien conduire à propos
En les tenant quelquefois en repos.
Aucune fois, envoyant un message
Porter du cœur le secret tesmoignage.

The spirit of this political literature increased towards the Reformation, and found its apt expression in the poems attributed to Walter Mapes, in burlesque songs, and satirical parodies, both of ritual and scripture. With reference to these the Foreign Quarterly Review, vol. xxxvi. p. 144, may be usefully consulted. The Golias, supposed to have been written by Walter Mapes in the thirteenth century, was succeeded by other compositions of the like bitter and satirical character even unto the sixteenth, when Pasquil became, as formerly Golias had been, the ordinary mask from which to wing the shafts of satire against the corruptions of the Church. Reynard the Fox and Piers Ploughman it is only requisite to name.

We must now refer to our second division, of Pedantic, the imitative-satirical, called by the Italians also Fidenziana. Of this Dominico Veniero is considered as the originator; but Count Camillo Strofa, known as Fidenzio Glottocrisio, from whence Fidenziana as a term for pedantesca is derived, is held as the first metrical writer in this style. It is the burlesque both in form and thought, but derives its chief interest from its grave and well-sustained irony.

The following extract is from "I Cantici di Fidentio Glottocrysio Ludimagistro con aggiuntà d'allcune vaghe compositioni nel medesmo genere," Fiorenza, 8vo. 1574, and Vicenza, 1743, and celebrates the Socratic loves of its assumed hero. Every age has its gentleman of songs and sonnets, and of fanciless methods of thinking; and there were doubtless many poets who in Strofa's days had felt the pangs of unrequited love, had severed the ties which bound them to the world, and retired to deserts and inhospitable wastes to give vent to their feelings in indignant strains of melancholy melody. We have only space for the following :—

Oh Camillo superbo et inexorabile,
A chi pabulo dan grato et dolcissimo
Le mie angustie;—e il mio malinenarrabile.

Audi che io vo explicarti l'ardentissimo
Mio amor, che il di, la notte, e al gallicinio
E al vespro mi da tormento amplissimo.

Both the editions of this work are of great rarity, and show upon collation considerable variation. Thus, after the third strophe, the following appears in that of Florence, 1574, but is omitted in that of Vicenza, 1743, and was probably struck out for want of sufficient sequence with the remaining :

Talche, Dio voglia che il mio cor vaticinio
Sia vano finalmente egli ha da essere
La mia fatal ruina, e mio exterminio.

But it is to the prose compositions of this class that attention is most due. The revival of letters and the Reformation introduced among men of learning and wit a satire at once philosophic in conception and pedantic in treatment, a kind of collegiate Lucianism, which inspired Erasmus with his bitter Dialogues and his "Moriæ Encomium," Reuchlin with the "Litteræ Obscurorum Virorum," Cornelius Agrippa with his declamatory theme—"De Vanitate Scientiarum," and Theodore Beza with that diamond of pamphlets, as Charles Nodier terms it, the "Epistola Benedicti Passavantii ad Petrum Lizetum," which Bayle considers as ingenious, but too burlesque.

The origin and point of these compositions was the corruption of the Roman Church. In them reason and faith in Germany sought freedom of opinion, and a purely spiritual reformation of religion, as contrasted with that taught and represented by the Church of Rome. From the days of the Troubadours the ignorance and gross lives of the priesthood had been the general theme, the satire and jest of Boccaccio, and a host of writers. The clergy were mocked in the pulpit, jeered in the streets, derided on the stage. "Vile as a priest, viler than a monk," became a proverb The learned detested their Latin, and the women perplexed their ignorance

with citations from the Gospels and the Prophets. Intercourse with this wretched class had shown that

Il lungo conversar genera noia,
E la noia disprezzo, e odio al fine.

So long as public writers reviled religion, her ritual, her holiest mysteries, the Popes were for the most part indifferent. Lorenzo, Macchiavelli, Aretino, Ariosto, La Casa, Pompanazzi and Bembo had but slight regard for that religion of which Rome was the centre. Christianity was shaken to its foundation, and it is almost less miraculous that it overcame Paganism than that it survived the Sybaritism and intellectual atheism of this period. When, however, Rome was attacked by Luther, when the opinions of Melancthon found entrance into Lombardy, when Calvin under a feigned name had dwelt at the court of Ferrara, and his catechism was secretly circulated among the people, the court of Rome took measures for the repression at least of all satire or invective against the clergy. It was said that Dante had argued against the temporal superiority of the Pope. It was rumoured, and the whisper spread with a chilling fear among the people, that to him had been revealed the regions of eternal woe,—where he had seen a former possessor of St. Peter's chair in torment. Party hate became the more bitterly envenomed against him. It required an embassy and great influence to print the Decamerone at Florence. Niccolo Franco and Giordano Bruno perished by the rope and fire. When, however, the monks, relying on the support of the Pope, opposed the teaching of Hebrew and Greek, they were met and overthrown by the scorching imitative satire of Ulric von Hutten in his Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum. To others of this class we may add Rabelais. Nor should the Satyre Menippée, the composition of Passerat and others, which paved the way to Henry the Fourth's accession to the throne, and won a greater victory for him than the battle of Ivry, pass unnoticed. We feel inclined to include also under this head, the Fray Gerundo of Padre Isla.

We must now conclude with notices of pure Macaronic poetry, of which kitchen or dog Latin and mere metrical Latin rhymes must be considered as forming no part. Italy, we apprehend, must be admitted as taking the first rank in this kind of poetry; and willingly, did space permit, we would give a more extensive notice of her best authors, especially as the works are of rare occurrence.

At M. Libri's sale, the "Opera Jocunda No. D. Johanis Georgii Alioni Astensis metro Macharronico et Gallico composita; impressum Ast, die 12 mensis Martii, 8vo. 1521," was sold for 1,750 francs. This little volume, apart from its rarity, was of interest, as containing poems upon the conquest of the kingdom of Naples by Charles VIII. with smaller pieces in the patois of Milan and Asti, which M. Libri, in a note to his catalogue, p. 66, considers the most ancient of their kind extant. Not much seems to be known of the author: Quadrio describes him as satirical, irreligious, and obscene. It is certain that his work was suppressed, and the author condemned to prison for life. This punishment was carried into effect, but he was released on the disavowal of all the censured passages. It is doubtful, however, whether personal and political hatred had not greater influence than the question of morals in his incarceration. M. Delepierre has given several extracts from this work. (Macaronéana, pp. 76—85.)

But of all writers of Macaronic poetry, Teofilo Folengo, if not the first, must be placed in the first rank. His genius and his life were equally erratic. He assumed the name of Merlino Cocaio during his residence at Bologna, from whence, possibly on account of his writings, he was obliged to fly. He entered into the army, quitted that for a convent, threw the robes of the order aside, and fled under a false name. His skill in Latin versification was great—his estimation of it greater. He had, it is said, composed an epic poem in Latin. His friend the Bishop of Mantua complimented him upon his success, and added that he had equalled—Virgil! Folengo, dissatisfied with the praise, threw his MS. into the fire. The only works of his with which we are acquainted are the "Opus Merlini Cocaii Poetæ Mantuani Macaronicorum. Tusculani apud Lacum Benacensem Alexander Paganinus, 1521, die 5 Januarii,"—of which the late

Charles Nodier's copy, as described in his Catalogue, page 114, with the extremely rare eight additional leaves, bound by Duru, is now before us. This work is so generally known that it is unnecessary further to describe it. The "Chaos del Tre per Uno. Vinegia per Giovanni Antonio e fratelli da Sabbio, ad instanza de Nicolo Garanta a di primo Zener, 1527," 8vo. is less frequently noticed. It is written in terza and ottava rima, and Latin hexameters. The Seconda Selva, M. Libri (Catalogue, page 67) considers a parody upon the first book of the Æneid. It thus commences :—

> Ille ego qui quondam formaio plenus et ovis
> Quique botirivoro stipans ventrone lasagnas,
> Arma valenthominis cantavi horrentia Baldi,
> Quo non Hectorior, quo non Orlandior alter.

The work is a medley, and is scarcely susceptible of any critical definition. M. Delepierre, at page 93 of his work, extracts the analysis of it by Apostolo Zeno. M. Libri praises its style. Zeno considers it as an allegorical account of the author's life, and of his religious conversion. It is possible: he finally died in the convent of Santa Croce di Campese, to which he had retired, on the 9th Dec. 1544, aged 53. Folengo by many writers is ranked with Rabelais.

We must reluctantly omit any notices of the Macaronic poetry of France, Spain, and Portugal, and conclude with some general hints as regards English writers. It has been already shown that burlesque compositions in a mixed dialect were written at a very early period. M. Delepierre admits the following to be true Macaronic authors, and it is a question whether England has not produced the best in this style: —W. Drummond of Hawthornden, Thomas Coryate, George Ruggle, two William Kings, the sons of Ezechiel and Peregrine, Alexander Geddes, *Tom Dishington* (?), and other writers, contained in the rare volume "Carminum Rariorum Macaronicorum Delectus in usum ludorum Apollinarium, Edinburgi, 1801, 1813," 8vo. Of this M. Delepierre thinks there was an earlier edition, and concludes with a strong recommendation of the Reliquiæ Antiquæ, scraps from ancient MSS., 2 volumes, 1845, edited by Thomas Wright and James Orchard Halliwell, limited to an impression of 250 copies. We could wish the history of English Macaronic poetry, with notices of the authors and the reprint of the rarest and best pieces, were undertaken by these gentlemen, so conversant with the subject and competent to the task.

The last extract must be from the "Uniomachia, Canino-Anglico-Græce et Latine," &c. :—"Ceci est une Macaronée Grecque à base Anglaise. Elle est imprimée en caractères Grecs, et au bas des pages se trouve la traduction en style Macaronique Latin. *Malgré nos recherches nous n'avons jamais pu trouver nulle part la moindre mention de ce morceau, composé de cent deux vers, ni de son auteur, et nous n'en connaissons qu'un seul exemplaire.*" Probably the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine can contribute information on these points. It evidently relates to some dissensions in the famous Union club at Oxford, and the theme the expulsion of a party of its members. The notes are deserving the attention of commentators. It commences with the gathering of the members (we must content ourselves with quoting the Canino-Latin version) :—

> Sicut cattorum clangor circum attica sonat,
> Qui postquam scilicet anum * effugerunt et broomam nigram,
> Dormiunt domorum roofibus cum charis wifis;
> Sic sonuit noisa omnium qui Union frequentant,
> Stellæ in campo, Rambleros expellentium.
> Socii omnes instructi fuerunt, una cum ducibus quique
> Dextra sedent Rambleri, sinistraque Masichi.
> In pavimento bonam carpetam habente sedet præsidentius cæterorum
> (Ubi Matthews comicalis olim lusit tricksisque punisque)
> Fortis Masiches, bene sciens concionari verbis.

* Ολδμαιδ. Pessime hoc verbum vertit Paunchius quasi instrumentum ex fenestra detrusum. Melius noster Heavysternius pro ano id accipiendum putat,—Gallicè *une Vieille Pucelle*, Anglicè *Old Maid*.

He proposes to the meeting whether

> . . . multo melius esset
> Omnes expellere, qui, obliti sociorum
> Novam societatem faciunt. . . .

We regret we cannot report the speech of his opponent. He accuses Masiches of a domineering spirit and the habit of indulging in unbecoming expressions, and asks whether, because the immortal gods have conceded to him the gift of eloquence, he has consequently a right to claim

> ——— a charter like the wind
> To blow on whom I please?

Masiches replies—

> ——— at Palmerioni dolor fuit, et in eo cor
> Usque ad thoracem venit; bifariam deliberans
> Utrum ipse scoldaret Masichen turpibus verbis,
> An iram sedaret, compesceretque furorem.

But at this juncture, according to the laws of all classic epics and associations, Minerva makes her appearance:—

> Sed ex gaslito descendens, venit Pallas
> Et stetit supra caput, benigno Mayoni similis.
> Et sedans iram, dixit ei aliquid, ille audiens Deam
> Iram habens mente, lugubri modo knitavit supercilia.

The debate is continued until the departure of the members is thus described:—

> Ingentem, cane, Dea, clamorem sidi vincentis,
> Quales triginta mail-coachi, cabrioletique, giggique sonabat,
> Usque ad corn marketum, et etiam ad distantem Broad streetum.
> Et sic aliquis companionem intuens, dixit
> In castelli domo fumans, aut prope Gazellam,
> "Hi quidem nigris-togis-induti juvenes vertunt domum per fenestras."
> Cum autem, omnibus jam raucis existentibus clamor silebat,
> Bene se collecti, pilis et togis captis,
> Stellæ ex aula procedunt domum revertere,
> Et tunc convivia formant, separatim quinque
> Epulantur ostrea, et aquam spiritu mixtam bonam pro stomacho
> Et Cogniacum drinkunt, et fumunt Havannos.†

Such is the general outline of M. Delepierre's work, the most complete, we believe, of any on this subject. It is much to be desired he would renew his labours, and enlarge his volume, now already out of print, especially as regards those popular compositions which possess historical interest. But we must protest against any alteration of the original text in the extracts. Anglo-Norman cannot be represented by modern French. National songs are national property, valuable as records of opinion, valuable as memorials of language, and ought to be respected. In them we discern the public feeling of every age. History presents us with the policy of kings and cabinets, the strife of parties, and the characters of eminent men; but the tone of public feeling is inferred rather than narrated, and must be gathered, not from those documents alone which the State Paper Office en-

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† Βράνδια πίνουσίν τε καὶ ἐκσμώχουσι σεγάρρους.

In hoc antiquissimo poemate, nullus est locus sisto corruptior. Hem! tibi solertiam veterum commentatorum. Hi, enim insulsissimi et magis asinorum nomine, quam doctorum digni, dicunt:—Britannos olim necnon et Batavos, herba quadam perniciosa, et ad intoxicandum idonea, cui nomen fictum dederunt *Tobacco*, usos esse. Hanc bene circumplicatam et inflammatam labris eos interposuisse, et aeris suctione per eam σμωξαι id est flammam et fumum excitasse, et inspirata expirasse. Has aniles fabulas, has meras nugas, credat Judæus Apella, non ego.

rols, but those in which the voice of the people found expression. It is right to add, this volume has been published at the expense of M. Gancia of Brighton, who has kindly lent for reference many of the rarer pieces noticed in this work, in the choice bindings of Bauzonnet, Niedrée, Capé, and Duru. But, alas! the age of Roxburgh chivalry in England is passed; the fame of the collector is now reserved for France, under the auspices of Prince Lucien Buonaparte and the Duc d'Aumale. S. H.

WANDERINGS OF AN ANTIQUARY.

By Thomas Wright, F.S.A.

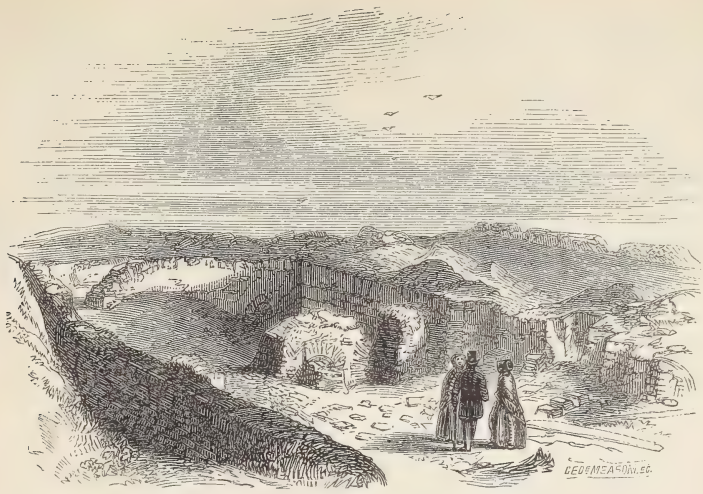
III.—The Kentish Coast from Deal to Dimchurch (*continued*).

IN descending from the village of Lymne towards the sea, the surface of the ground presents first a steep though not very lofty cliff, then an elevated bank of more gradual descent, and lastly an extensive flat. It is on the bank that we observe the remains of the ancient Roman town of the Portus Lemanis. They consist of a line of broken wall, of immensely massive construction, formed, as was usually the case with Roman walls, of a facing of stones with bonding courses of tiles, and supported by round towers and by semicircular projections. As at Richborough, and other places where a Roman fortress was built on the coast, the side of the town towards the sea lay open, without any wall. The two walls which ran from the sea, protecting the town to the east and the west, were, like those of Richborough, perfectly straight and parallel to each other; but the transverse wall, forming the defence of the town to the north, assumed the form of a half-octagon. They include an area of about twelve acres.

The broken state of the fragments of wall which appeared above ground attracted the notice of antiquaries, and Stukeley attempted to explain it by supposing that they had been destroyed intentionally by the Saxon invaders. But the peasantry of the neighbourhood declared that it was handed down to them as a tradition from father to son that the ancient town had been destroyed by an earthquake. This was looked upon as nothing more than one of those popular legends which are so often found connected with old ruins, until, some three years ago, Mr. Roach Smith and Mr. Elliott of Dimchurch commenced their excavations, and in the course of a few weeks laid bare the whole line of the wall to its foundations. It was now discovered that at some remote period the whole had undergone a violent convulsion which could not have been effected by the hand of man. In some parts the wall was still standing upright, but in many others it was lying down, often almost flat, having fallen sometimes outwardly and sometimes inwardly, and in one or two places the wall had actually been thrown forwards, rolled over, and broken into two or three pieces, which lay several yards apart, in such a manner that the excavators thought they had found at least two walls, one within the other. This strange appearance was a singular confirmation of the legend of the peasantry.

A slight examination of the ground soon explains the nature of the supposed earthquake which caused all this mischief. The bank of the green sandstone hills which here faces the marshes for several miles is covered with a deep clayey soil, the understratum of which abounds in springs, from the gradual action of which it is liable to landslips. The appearance of the locality is sufficient to convince us that the bank on which the Roman town stood has been carried away by a landslip which has separated it from the cliff behind. It would have produced a convulsion which might easily have been mistaken by the peasantry for an earthquake, and the circumstances connected with it shows us from what a remote period such local traditions may be preserved.

The appearance of the walls, when uncovered, was extremely interesting. The lower part was in perfect condi-



Foundations of a Roman house at Lymne.

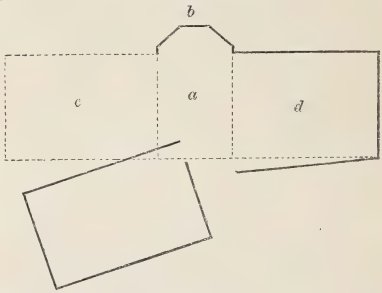
tion, and the facing stones retained a freshness almost as if they had been recently built. The round towers, which were on the exterior of the wall, had been built up solid after the wall itself was raised. Several small entrances were traced, with one or two vaults or chambers in the wall, which had perhaps served as watch-rooms; but the grand entrance was in the middle of the eastern side, looking towards Folkestone and Dover. This had consisted apparently of an arch between two small semicircular towers. The latter were built, like the wall, with facing-stones and courses of bricks, but a great part of the gateway buildings had been constructed of large squared stones, some of them of enormous magnitude. These had all been thrown down by the shock, and were found lying in the utmost confusion in a deep hollow behind the remains of the two gateway towers. On some of them we might distinctly trace the rut of carriage wheels which had been driven over them when they were in their original position in the roadway of the gate, and another had a hollow in which there still remained a large quantity of lead, which had no doubt held the iron pivot or hinge on which the gate turned.

The area within the walls presented great inequalities of surface, and in some parts, when the weather was dry, it cracked in places in a manner which shewed that remains of buildings lay underneath. One of these spots near the bottom of the bank to the south-west of the entrance gateway was excavated, and the lower parts of the walls of a small house were brought to light. It had been a parallelogram, containing four rooms of rather small dimensions, with the usual semi-circular recess on the south side of the south-eastern room, which had also a small square receding apartment on the east side that may have served for culinary purposes. The floors were all gone, but the hypocausts remained in a dilapidated condition, and the fireplaces contained heaps of ashes, as they had been left when last extinguished. The walls remained at an uniform height of about five feet, which is so generally the case with Roman villas and houses, that we are led to the supposition that masonry was not usually carried any higher, but that the superstructure was of timber. In the interior face of the extreme western wall of this house are a row of T-shaped iron cramps, driven in up to the head, which appear to have been fastenings of some framework or tapestry that covered the wall. The preceding sketch, taken from the south, represents the interior of the two eastern rooms of this house as they appeared after being excavated.

The wall to the left is the one which runs north and south through the middle of the house; the transverse wall, which has been much broken, had three arches. Another larger building was partly uncovered at the northern part of the area, but it had suffered much more in the convulsion caused by the landslip.

As I had been invited to assist my friends in the interesting task of bringing to light these curious remains of the past, I was on one or two occasions entrusted with the direction; and the circumstance which struck me as most remarkable was the few traces of buildings found in digging in the area of what we must suppose to have been once for its size a tolerably populous town. It struck me that by digging a trench inwardly from the principal gateway we should come upon a paved road, and perhaps find it lined with houses; but nothing of the sort was met with. Inward from this gateway, turning towards the north, is a high bank, uneven at the top, which I supposed might be formed by the ruins of buildings; but to my still greater astonishment there was nothing but hard rock from a foot and a half to two feet or more beneath the surface. It is not likely that on the site chosen for a town a rock like this would be left in such a position overlooking the gateway. But a comparison of this and other circumstances enables us to understand the nature of the catastrophe.

When the mass of cliff was detached by means of gunpowder in clearing the way for the railway near Dover, it is described as sliding rapidly forward, and carrying with it undisturbed whatever might be standing on its surface. Such exactly must have been the motion given to the mass on which stood the Roman town of the Portus Lemanis. Springs underneath, which found no outlet, gradually softened and loosened the clay under it until, when at last they burst forth, they detached the whole mass, and it slid forwards to the level. There, if it had met with no obstacles, it would probably have rested, with the town standing. But the place over which it moved was uneven and rocky, and it was this unevenness which caused the destructive effects now visible. It was evidently arrested in its progress by the large mass of rock just alluded to as now rising behind the gateway, and it is to the shock caused by meeting with this impediment that we must ascribe the peculiar manner in which the gateway was overthrown, as well as the extraordinary breaking up and scattering of the wall at the north-eastern corner. The movement seems to have taken place from north-east to south-west, and the buildings which had passed over this mass of rock were perhaps carried onwards and completely rolled over in the earth. Excavations at the bottom of the hill in this direction, towards the old farm-house which stands there, brought to light an immense depth of black mould, mixed with all sorts of remains and rubbish. On a careful comparison of circumstances, I am inclined to believe that the house described above originally stood just within the gateway, perhaps by the side of the road or street. The ground on which it stands had moved more easily down, and the walls are comparatively little disturbed. Some of them lean slightly, and they are a little dislocated at the south-western corner. In the middle of the area at the top of the hill were found the remains of an extensive building, already alluded to, of which a plan is given in the accompanying cut. It



was about a hundred and twenty feet long, and consisted originally of a middle apartment (*a*), with an octagonal end towards the north (*b*), and two much larger apartments on each side (*c* and *d*). What the purpose of this building, which must have commanded a full view of the sea, may have been it is difficult to decide, though it was perhaps intended for the reception of strangers arriving in the port. The half-octagonal end (*b*), which looked immediately on the northern wall of

the town, from which it was not far removed, had certainly windows, for I myself picked up numerous pieces of window-glass close under the wall, upon the original level of the ground. Below the foundations of this building the bank is rather steep, and there had been another stoppage, probably by rock underneath, the effects of which were shown in a very singular manner. The great eastern apartment, with the northern end of the middle room, had been arrested in their progress by the obstacle, and remain in their original position, very slightly deranged; but, the impediment not existing in the same degree further west, the whole of the western side of the house had been cut off from the rest and carried a little way forwards, so that the walls now stand in the position marked in our plan by the dark parts, instead of the original position, which is here completed by the dotted lines. Similar effects may be traced in other parts of the town. The western wall is partially thrown down, just as we might expect from such a mass of masonry if, after receiving a certain degree of impetus from the forward movement of the ground, it was suddenly stopped.

A comparison of some circumstances connected with the condition of the site will enable us to offer a very fair conjecture as to the proximate period at which this landslip occurred. Towards the lower end of the eastern wall in the interior was found a penny of the Saxon king Edgar, who reigned from 959 to 975. It is tolerably evident, therefore, that the landslip was subsequent to that period. At the time of its occurrence, the town walls appear to have been perfect or nearly so, and the walls of the houses remained at their present height, with the superstructure, of whatever material it may have been, cleared away. If this had not been the case with the houses, we should have found some of the rubbish of the upper parts of the building lying about. I think it is equally evident that, when the upper parts of the town walls were broken up to supply materials for the ecclesiastical and castellated buildings at the top of the hill, it was some length of time after they had been overthrown as they now appear, and that they had already been covered to a certain depth with earth. This appears from the circumstance that the facing-courses of the wall have been in general broken away to a level which would have been that of the ground in their present position, but which would be quite unaccountable if the walls had been at the time standing upright. Moreover, if the stones of the gateway buildings had not been already thrown down and covered with the earth, they would have offered too tempting a prize to escape the mediæval builders. I believe the ecclesiastical house which stood at the top of the hill, and to which the present church belonged, was erected in the twelfth century, and we should perhaps not be far from the truth if we placed the landslip to which we must ascribe the overthrow of the Roman ruins to the earlier part of the eleventh century.

From the effects of this convulsion the excavations at Lymne did not produce all the results which were expected from it, but still the discovery was one of high interest, and while uncovered, the ruins—especially the gateway and the house—were well deserving a visit. I regret to be obliged to say that a large portion of the excavations have since been filled up, and that the farmer who holds part of the land insists that the house and the gateway shall also be buried again. I hope this will not be done till all the stones in the latter have been carefully examined. If they were kept open, and a slight building—even but a tent—erected on the spot where visitors might obtain refreshments, I believe that a considerable profit might be realised.

The spot is indeed almost as interesting from the beauty of the scenery, as from the interest of its ancient Roman remains. Behind, it is screened from the north by the lofty cliff, crowned with castle and church, and all around is a magnificent panorama skirted by a small copse to the left, with the sea extending in front, below the flat grounds which in the course of ages have been gained from it, and far off to the right the extensive marshes of Dimchurch and Romney. A little stream now runs through the middle of the ancient town—it may perhaps be the identical spring which contributed chiefly to the great catastrophe of which have been described the

effects. It issues from a small fountain in the side of the hill above, which in its present appearance is so picturesque that I am tempted to give a sketch of it. A small recess in the side of the hill is completely buried in



Spring at Lymne.

trees and flowers, out of the middle of which gushes a small stream of transparent water. A wooden gutter, raised upon props, has been made to conduct the water, which falls into the middle of a bed of fine water-cresses, and it thence directs its course down to the shattered walls of the Portus Lemanis. Strange that so small an agent should have been sufficient to overthrow a town!

When I last visited this spot it was on a beautiful day in the autumn of 1851, in company with three friends, Dr. Guest of London, Mr. S. J. Mackie of Folkestone, and Mr. Elliot of Dimchurch. The latter gentleman had had the chief direction and management of the excavations, and Mr. Mackie is intimately acquainted with the geological formation of the neighbourhood. We left the Roman walls and continued our excursions on foot westward, over the sloping ground bordering upon the plain which extends to the marshes. This flat ground appears to have been in Roman times a long, narrow gulf of the sea, and the bank upon which we were walking had perhaps been broken off by similar landslips from the low cliff which borders it to the north. When we entered some ploughed fields we met almost at every step with fragments of Roman pottery and tiles, sure evidence that the ground concealed other remains of that extraordinary people. At one spot these traces were so numerous, that we borrowed a spade from a farmhouse, and soon convinced ourselves that we were not mistaken in our conjectures. At length, at a distance of some three miles from Lymne, we reached the ruined little chapel of Court-at-Street, the scene of the pretended visions of the Maid of Kent, which played so remarkable a part in the ecclesiastical history of this country during the eventful reign of Henry VIII. Here we obtained some

refreshments from a neighbouring *auberge*, and reposed ourselves under a pleasing clump of trees which grew beside a small pool. The spot is extremely picturesque; immediately below us lay the plain, with the village of Dimchurch enveloped in trees; beyond it an extensive sea-view, with the shore sweeping round to the distant promontory of Dungeness. The bare walls immediately before us were enough to turn our thoughts to the wonderful events which have swept over our country since the great flame of the Reformation was raised up by a spark which was lit from the little shrine of superstition in this retired nook.

The name of the place, Court-at-Street, indicates sufficiently that we were then in the immediate neighbourhood of a Roman road, and in fact close at hand was the ancient road from the Portus Lemanis to Anderida, or Pevensey, which runs upon the high ground with a course so straight as to betray at once its origin. Remains of Roman settlements are discovered all along, on both sides of the road, which seems to have been bordered with villas. We walked back to the village of Lymne along this road, and Mr. Elliot drove us thence to the station at Westenhanger, whence we took the first railway train on our return to Folkestone.

MONETARY AFFAIRS AFTER THE REVOLUTION OF 1688.

Mr. Urban,

THE following extracts and abridgment from the Diary of Mr. Samuel Leake, jun. of Rye (Frewen's MSS.), give some interesting particulars of the fluctuations in the money market when the foundation of our National Debt was virtually laid, when the Old India Company was liable to the most sudden changes from the slightest causes, and when the Bank of England was in its infancy. The MS. has been quoted for other purposes by Mr. Holloway, but the particulars now given succinctly tell the tale so well, and illustrate the monetary circumstances of the time so fully, that they appear to be worth preserving together, and may be useful to the commentator on "Sinclair on the Revenue," or to our general historians. Yours, &c.

Wm. Durrant Cooper.

81, *Guildford St.* 20*th May*.

1694, April 16. Several projects about this time began to run in my mind to venture and try to advance my income, the war having spoiled all my trade at Rye, and I making but 5 per cent. of my money at interest upon mortgages and bonds, upon which I could but barely maintain my family. The projections that I thought upon were putting into this Million Adventure, buying of blank tickets therein after the drawing, selling of tickets before the drawing; putting in moneys upon the other Act of Parliament then coming out, viz. that of 8 per cent. perpetual interest at the Bank of England, and on the lives at 14 per cent. one life, 12 per cent. 2 lives, and 10 per cent. 3 lives, and buying stock in the East India Company, whose actions were now fallen to 82 per cent, and probably supposed to fall lower.

April 20. About 10 h. A. M. I received the 25*l.* which Mr. James lent me to make up my money for 10 tickets in the Million Adventure, and then I went to R. Smith's, the Grasshopper, in Lombard-street, one of the receivers appointed by the Act. I paid 93*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* for 10 tickets.

In the afternoon I went to see Mrs. Savage, who had lately the miracle wrought on her of the cure of her lame hand and side, the relation whereof I had seen before in print, with the affidavits taken before the Lord Mayor. I met with her husband and herself both at home, and had the truth thereof confirmed by their own mouths.

Apr. 27. Now all my care was to borrow money that I might not be disappointed of my intentions of putting in more in the Million Lottery, and of putting in upon lives, and in the Bank; for I could not possibly get in the debts owing me on the suddain.

May 1. Mr. Miller's letter dated, advising me that the Act was passed for the 8 per cent. perpetual interest, viz. the Bank, and the fund for the lives was in the same Act; and that East India Stock was at 80 and 81 per cent.

May 8. Mr. M.'s letter that E. India stock was at 74.

May 21. Advice from Mr. M. dated 18th inst. that he had paid for 10 tickets more for me in the Million Adventure.

May 29. Mr. Miller's letter dated, advising that last Saterday he had bought 10 tickets more for my mother, which cost 95*l.* 5*s.* that being the last day of putting in, it being all filled.

June 14. Advise from Mr. M. dated 12 inst. that he had that day paid 100*l.* for me into the Exchequer upon the annuities for lives.

June 18. Advise from Mr. M. dated 16th inst. that the Bank was well thought of by the merchants, and that he intended to venture in it: and that East India stock was at 74 and blank tickets at 65.

June 19. This day Mr. M. advised me that the books for taking subscriptions to the Bank would be laid open on Thursday the 21st inst.

I wrote to Mr. M. that I intended to subscribe 400*l.* to the Bank.

June 25. Advice from Mr. Miller dated the 23rd inst. that unless I got a bill to be paid at sight or came up myself for greater certainty I should come too late for the Bank; there having been 733,000*l.* subscribed to it since Thursday last, viz. 3 days time.*

June 26. I arrived at London. I met with Mr. M. in Fenchurch St. who told me he had subscribed 200*l.* for me yesterday, and paid down 50*l.*; and now, understanding that none who subscribed less than 500*l.* could have a vote, by the charter, I resolved to subscribe 300*l.* more to make mine up to 500*l.*; and accordingly I went with Mr. Miller to Grocers' Hall and paid down 75*l.* and subscribed for 300*l.* more.

June 29. This day the Act for stamped paper and parchment began to take place.

July 7. Letter from Mr. M. advising that East India stock was at 72 or 73 per cent.

July 27. In the evening advise from Mr. M. dated 26th, that East India stock was upon a critical point, by reason the Dutch had 8 ships arrived, and they brought no news of 2 or 3 of ours, which were expected, which if they arrived before Michaelmas the stock would rise considerably; if not, or if they miscarried, it would fall much lower than it now was, being now about 71 or 72 per cent.

July 28. I resolved to order 400*l.* stock to be bought in the E. India Company, and wrote to Mr. M. to buy it if he could have it for 70 per cent. or under.

Aug. 2. His letter dated, advising that E. India stock was risen to 76 or 77, so that he could buy none unless I enlarged my commission, which thereupon I did to 77.

Aug. 11. His letter dated, advising that East India stock was risen to 78, so he could buy none yet.

Aug. 20. Advise from him, dated the 18th inst. that East India stock was fallen to 77 last Saturday, upon a report that 2 ships were miscarried, and that if I would buy now seemed to be the time, but that if I did it must be this week, for if the ships arrived it would rise to 100 per cent. in one day. I sent to Mr. M. with an order to buy 400*l.* stock, if he could buy at 77.

Sept. 1. East India stock had risen to 78*l.* 10*s.* per cent.

4. My answer, ordering him to buy 400*l.* stock there, if not above 80 per cent.

10. News by post from him, dated 8th inst. that he had that day bought the stock at 80.

Oct. 2. Wrote to him to take 6 guas. per cent. for 6 months' refusal of the stock at 80 per cent.

4. His letter dated in answer, advising that he was bid but 6 guas. per cent. and that there was a discourse on the exchange of one E. I. ship being arrived in Ireland, and that 3 more were coming, so that he would first stay to hear if the news were true.

6. His letter, dated with advice, that the news about the E. I. ships proved true, so that stock was risen to 86*l.* per cent. and now he would not take guas.

20. His letter advising me not to take guas. but to wait till the ships arrived, when it was thought stock would rise to 95 or 100, and that the Bank did very well, and that every 50*l.* paid in was worth 54½.

25. His letter advising that Bank stock was now worth 112*l.* per cent. and few sellers.

27. I had a benefitted ticket of 10*l.* per annum risen to me by the Million Adventure.

Nov. 4. Advice that news came that day to London of the arrival of 2 East India ships at Plymouth, viz. the Charles the 2nd and the Sampson, and that stock was thereupon risen to 98 per cent.

15. Upon this news wrote to sell at price current.

17. His answer that he had not sold, being in hopes to have gotten 100, by reason that there were 2 more E. I. ships expected every day, and thinking to sell when they came in, but they not coming stock was now fallen to 95.

26. Advice that he had waited all the week for the two remaining ships, but they not arriving it was feared they might be lost, so he sold at 92.

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* The subscription for the whole sum of 1,200,000*l.* was completed in ten days.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Status of the Jews—Country Book Clubs fifty Years ago—Architectural Nomenclature, by Edmund Sharpe, esq.—Archbishop Scrope's Indulgence Cup—The Two Judges, John Markham, Father and Son—The Temple Bridge—"Westminster Bridge" and Bridges at Ferries—Bridge at Gravesend—Bridges in the Strand—The Edgware Road the ancient Watling Street—The Mythology of Roman Altars—Memoranda relative to Admiral Blake—Epitaph of Alexander Blake—Emigration from Suffolk to New England—Ancient Stone Cross at St. Giles's, Shrewsbury—Meaning of "Wallop," and "Potwallopers."

Status of the Jews.

Mr. Urban,

IN 1740 an Act of Parliament passed whereby foreign Jews residing for seven years in any of his (then Majesty's) American colonies, were thereby enabled to be naturalised without their taking the Sacrament; and as this Act required every person that claimed the benefit thereof to take the oaths of abjuration (not usually taken by persons naturalised by particular private Acts of Parliament), there was inserted in this same Act a clause for omitting, out of the oath of abjuration, the words "upon the true faith of a Christian," when taken by a Jew. This Act did not excite any remarkable popular disapprobation; but the introducing a Bill to make foreigners, who were Jews, to be naturalised without taking the Sacrament, and which became law in 1753, occasioned such clamour that it was deemed expedient to repeal it the very next session after it had received the royal assent. The arguments adduced by the opponents of the Jews it is now unnecessary to repeat; but the status of the Jew, especially as regarded his capacity to purchase and retain landed property, was not only grossly misrepresented, but questionable, spurious, and interpolated records and law-books* were cited and relied upon as undeniable authorities in support of the assertion, that Jews were by law precluded from acquiring inheritable estates under any circumstances whatsoever.

One legal antiquary, Mr. Philip Carteret Webb, a gentleman described as peculiarly learned in the records of this kingdom, and particularly able as a parliamentary and constitutional lawyer, combated the assertion that a Jew was, *quatenus a Jew*, disabled from acquiring and holding lands to him and to his heirs, by a treatise† which, vouched as it is by an appendix containing copies of judicial and public records, may be said to have fully sustained the proposition, "That the Jews are entitled to the same civil rights with people of other religions: that while they are aliens they are subject to the incapacities of aliens, but that when made denizens, *or if born in England*, they are entitled to the civil rights with persons of other persuasions that are made denizens or born in England." And, in fact, Sir Clement Wearg, Solicitor-General in 1723, had already expressed his opinion in writing in these very terms, in conjunction with many other eminent English jurists of that time, in answer to a case‡ embodying facts raising this question.

* There appears to have always existed a notion that the Jews could only acquire property for the King, who, upon office found, was entitled to possession, as in the case of an alien; and two spurious paragraphs or interpolations seem to have formed the basis of this proposition; for I do not believe that any record or inquisition can be found of an "office" properly so called or a seizure thereunder, although of escheats for felony I believe there are several.

The first spurious passage occurs in what is set forth as the 22nd law of Will. I. or rather of Edward the Confessor, which declares that "Judæi et omnia sua Regis sunt:" indeed the 12th law, which treats of Danegeld, mentions what passed temp. Will. II. Both these laws are therefore to be deemed interpolations.

The second interpolation occurs in Bracton, ed. 1569. Lib. 5. Tract. 4. cap. 6. § 6, where, at the end of that § after the word "valenciam" follows thus:—"Judæus vero nihil proprium habere potest, quia quicquid acquirit non sibi acquirit sed Regi; quia non vivunt sibi ipsis sed aliis; et sic aliis acquirunt et non sibi ipsis." These words are not to be found in that copy of Bracton in manuscript, which is deposited in Lincoln's Inn Library.

† "The Question whether a Jew, born within the *British* dominions, was, before making the late Act of Parliament, a person capable, by law, to purchase and hold lands to him and his heirs, fairly stated and considered, by a Gentleman of Lincoln's Inn. J. Roberts in Warwick Lane. 1753."

‡ The case, together with the opinions of Raymond, Bootle, Cheshyre, Willes, Fazakerley, Pigot, Whitaker, Lutwich, Reeve, and Wearg, with some others, is given in Mr. Webb's Treatise, which also

There are, however, records justifying the above conclusion of an earlier date than those cited by Mr. Webb in the body of, and set forth at length in the appendix of, his treatise; and, as these records were not even noticed by Prynne or by Mr. Caley, in his Treatise on the Origin of the Jews in England,* I wish to introduce them to your readers through the medium of your Magazine. I may here notice that nothing in Mr. Webb's treatise has been borrowed from Prynne's "Demurrer;" indeed Mr. Webb's treatise is of an entirely an opposite character to Prynne's "Demurrer," as also written with a different object than that of the late Mr. Caley.

So far as concerns the slight addition I can produce to those records cited by the learned Mr. Webb, I have to observe that, although the Jews were introduced into this country by King William the Conqueror, before the compilation of the Domesday Book, yet no allusion is made in that record to the Jews by name; but, as they came from Rouen (where there is still a "Vicus Judæorum"), they very probably were included under the term *Franciyena*, a mode of description applicable to every Norman tenant not recorded by his proper name. But it seems evident to me, from a perusal of the Liber Niger Scaccarii (compiled circa 1158), and which record contains an account of the fiefs holden by the great barons or tenants of the crown in capite, and subinfeudated by them as knight's fees, either *de antiquo feoffamento* (temp. Hen. I.) or *de novo feoffamento* (temp. Hen. II.) and certified by them upon the occasion of an aid levied for marrying King Henry the Second's daughter Matilda, that some few persons whose names indicate a Jewish parentage held knight's fees at and previous to the reign of Henry the Second at least, and in one particular instance *quidam Judæus* is stated to have holden, *ut de novo feoffamento*, three parts of a knight's fee as of the fee or fief of William of Roumare, a great tenant in chief of the crown in Lincolnshire and Wiltshire. The circumstance of this Jew's name not being known to the compilers of that record, which was evidently made up from the certificates of the tenants in chief, was most probably the reason of his being described with reference to his religious persuasion, for it would seem superfluous in a record of this description to allude to the religious belief of a tenant whose capacity to hold the land charged with the military service was the sole cause of his name being inserted in such a register.†

To this I may add, that in the reign of King John and his successor, the Jews appear to have been capable of holding and retaining land according to the rules of tenure then in use; for in the Great Roll of the Pipe 14 Hen. III. (Lond. and Midd.) Joscee, the high priest of the Jews, is an accountant to the King for one pair of gilt spurs in respect of certain land in the Jewry of London, and by the same roll of that year it is recorded that a certain Jew came before the Barons and acknowledged his grant to another Jew (his son) of land he also possessed in the Jewry of London, as of the fee of Hugh de Nèville, "to have and to hold to him and to his heirs freely, quietly, and honourably;" and other instances of this nature are to be met with upon the Pipe Roll about this period.‡

Yours, &c. T. E. T.

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preserves some curious facts respecting the re-introduction of the Jews towards the end of the Protectorate and shortly after the Restoration.

* Archæol. viii. 389.

† "*Quidam Judæus* in Feceltuna iij. partes milit. . . . . Aaron dim. milit." Hearne's Liber Niger Scaccarii, pp. 265, 270. A similar expression also occurs respecting a tenure by serjeanty holden by a Jew who died without heir, in the Testa de Nevill, under the head of Civitas Ebor' de Serjeantiis; "Duæ bovatæ terræ in Kirkeby in Kirkeby Crandal sunt escaeta d'ni Regis de *quodam Judæo* mortuo; nullus tenet eas, jacent vastæ." (Testa de Nevill, 649, p. 368 b. of the printed copy.)

‡ Josceus presbiter Judeorum reddit compotum de j. pari calcarium deauratorum pro quadam terra in Judaismo Lond'. . . . . Samson filius Ysac dimidia marca, ut scribatur in magno rotulo, quod ipse Samson venit coram baronibus de Scaccario, et ibi recognovit quod quarto die Septembris anno R' x°. dederat et concesserat, et carta sua confirmaverat, Abrahame filio suo, et filio Melke uxoris sue, unam terram quam habebat in parochia Sc'i Laurencii in Judaismo London' de feodo Hugonis de Nevill cum omnibus ad eandem terram pertinentibus . . . quæ terra jacet inter terram quæ fuit Abrahame filii Avigaie versus orientem et terram Jude de Warwic versus occidentem . . . habendam et tenendam sibi et *heredibus suis libere, quiete et honorifice.* (Mag. Rot. Pipæ 14 Hen. III. Lond'. et Midd'.) This method of acknowledging and enrolling deeds in the King's Court was by no means uncommon. Madox, in the dissertation prefixed to his Formulare Anglicanum (xi. et sequen.) cites numerous instances, and in particular one that is apposite to the cases I have cited. "K.

Country Book-Clubs fifty years ago.

Mr. Urban,—Turning over the pages of one of your recent numbers, my mind went back insensibly to an early time and to literary recollections, among which the Gentleman's Magazine occupies no unimportant place. I thought of the quiet but deep influence which the Review and Magazine, and the few but well-selected books supplied by the Country Book-Club to the twenty-five or thirty families among which they circulated, exercised in their day. It was my fate to be brought up in one of those lonely houses where the smiling aspect of a new book, "making a sunshine in the shady place," was an event looked for with eager interest. It was a pleasure to be enjoyed with something of a virtuous carefulness; for the whole (parlour) household fed on the same dish, and greediness in one or two would have been unpardonable. Mostly the *new* books were read aloud, *en famille;* but this was only the case with those which were still passing through the hands of the members of the club, and were to be given up at the end of a stated time. That time, however, was given in ample allowance. For a month the books, few or many, carried home by the member were his own undisturbed property; but they all found their way back, from circumference to centre, on the appointed Wednesday night before the full moon.

The orders issued to the bookseller of the market-town where the club assembled were not inconsiderable. In fact nearly all the new publications of English origin which were really worth having, in general literature and popular science, were included, and the families we have noted were never without a fair amount of books. But the greatest advantage by far to these families sprung from the yearly accumulation of all those among the books which were not absolutely worthless in a library kept at the aforesaid market-town. From thence the families of members were privileged to take them unrestricted—a proof, I suppose, that the *general* appetite was not very voracious, but no proof at all that individuals were not benefited to a large extent. Blessings on that dear old library! How well do I remember its narrow confines and its groaning shelves! How inestimable a privilege did we feel it that its treasures were so accessible, so little guarded by jealous restrictions, so benevolently given up to the young and old to enjoy! It was like a family property, open to all in the confidence of its being valued; and I do believe that no member or member of a member's family was ever so much as suspected of losing or misusing a book. It was, as I first remember it, stored in an exceedingly small room, more resembling the cabin of a ship than anything else. I wonder if ever "public library" was so closely packed. Only one person at a time could move up or down it, but on either hand the shelves rose to the ceiling, and all was neatly and methodically arranged. At last an overflow took place: then an additional bookcase was provided, and placed in the librarian's own living-room. The keepers of the books were not literary—neither the man nor the woman. They occasionally added MS. memoranda to the catalogue, not indicative of acquaintance with books in general. Mistakes about authorship were somewhat frequent. Miss Edgeworth's Essay on Irish Bulls was placed of course among books intended for agricultural uses alone; and some small, unimportant word in a title-page would be lifted into consequence as a key-note to the whole contents. But what did such things signify? We could always find what we wanted, and were very defiant and disdainful of the guardians of the sacred books.

By the time I had myself arrived at the years of literary appetite and enjoyment, the club had been in existence a considerable time, and the accumulations were very respectable. But there was great deficiency in our *older* literature. The library was in fact only a reflection of the years of its own life, which extended perhaps no further back than ninety years ago, and was only so far concerned with former periods as to include all books of note which treated in a modern manner of history, biography, &c. We were not then arrived at the age of "illustrated commentaries" or "critical editions" of old authors. The club, being the purchasers and orderers of books, was not likely to go back to classic literature. I do not think there was a Shakspere or a Spenser in our library, nor Bacon, nor

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John enfeoffed Ysaac le Cyrographer (a Jew) of land in the parish of St. Laurence Jewry, London, anno regni sui septimo super Scaccarium, coram G. filio Petri tunc Justiciario et Willelmo de Warennâ et Thoma de Nevill et Galfrido de Norwiz tunc custodibus Judæorum, et Willelmo Marescallo et R. Comite Cestrie, et W. Comite Saresbirie, W. Comite Arundelliæ, W. Thesaurario et aliis Baronibus de Scaccario; Ysaac *and his heirs* poterunt eandem terram dare, vendere vel invadiare cui voluerint. (Mag. Rot. Pipæ 7 Joh. Rot. 1. b. London' et Middelsexia.)

Hooker, nor of course our elder chroniclers,—all which omisssions would form now, though I doubt whether they did then, an enormous deduction from the value of our store. We had many good books, however: Burke, and Gibbon, and Hume, and Robertson, and Dr. Johnson, and a long series of Annual Registers, Monthly and Critical Reviews, and Monthly and Gentleman's Magazines. Of voyages and travels there was no lack; and, as I remember, the literature connected with the stirring period of the French Revolution occupied considerable space. Works of fiction were not numerous. We had neither Fielding, nor Richardson, nor, I think, Smollet. To the best of my belief we begun with Madame d'Arblay, with Madame de Genlis, and Dr. Moore, whose Zeluco and Edward were well read. Then came the whole series of Mrs. Opie's novels and tales, the more esteemed and read, no doubt, because we were inhabitants of the same county. Godwin, also, with his political speculations and his powerful novels, Miss Edgeworth, in due time, with her exquisite fictions, Miss Hamilton, and Hannah More, and Miss Hawkins, and numerous other worthies of the commencement of our century, occupied honourable places.

I believe, Mr. Urban, that the youthful readers of that day owed more than might now be quite obvious to your own pages. I remember clearly what a respect I felt for the anxiety about accuracy in details which I there saw displayed. It was a carrying out of Dr. Johnson's maxim that you must not let a child say that a thing was seen from one window when it was seen at another without correcting him. I liked the reverential tone of the whole, and did not find it so very dull after all; for there were curious anecdotes here and there, and some pretty pictures,—and then, at that time, children's books were not abundant; we, at least, had very few indeed. The father's food was that of the family. Scarcely anything was ever ordered at the club which a gentleman would have hesitated in reading to his daughters; and, this being well known, the children were left to select their own congenial matter. They took or left as they pleased. At all events, they had not a set of books "written *down*" to children's supposed capacities, but a manly stamp was upon all.

The most interesting part, indeed, of the whole subject of Country Book Societies at the period to which I refer is their strong influence on domestic and individual character. The absence of much outward stimulus at a time when country-houses were few and far between, when people were not always running up to London, and rarely even visiting the county-town, gave more time for this influence to operate. Very few books were bought by farmers, or even gentlemen. Cheap literature was not, and some trouble was occasioned by the transit and exchange of one's volumes. Therefore, when the eight or ten miles of dull road had been passed over and the treasure obtained, one's mind was disposed really to make good use of what came. Then the book furnished material for conversation. It became a family friend, and its least details were matters of discussion. What Cowper so beautifully describes, the setting in of a winter's evening, "the bubbling and loud-hissing urn," the falling curtains, "the poet's or historian's page, by one made vocal for th' amusement of the rest," had its counterpart in many a household.

And now it appears to me, Mr. Urban, that, although an old-fashioned reader may sometimes find occasion to draw an inference not quite in favour of modern times when looking back at the past, we ought to derive great pleasure from the thought of the numbers who are enjoying what were then more exclusive pleasures. I am confident that the same eagerness after books, and the same desire to improve "under difficulties" which we ourselves experienced, has reached a lower ring in the social ladder. Go to King's Sombourne and its neighbourhood, and you will find peasants and small farmers treasuring up their books and subscribing to the best libraries they can get at. If we do not look to ourselves these people will read to better purpose than we do; for they come to their books if with less refined, yet fresher, hearts.

There is much of wordiness in us and in our politer literature, and the men of work demand realities. Who knows but these younger classes—"lower" as we generally term them—may restore to us something that is precious, and, while powerless against truth itself, may strike down some of our verbiage, our superficial and mouthy criticism?

Yours, &c. T.

Architectural Nomenclature.

Mr. Urban,—My attention has been drawn to a communication from Mr. Freeman, in the Gentleman's Magazine for April, containing strictures upon a Review of my "Seven Periods of English Architecture," which appeared in the Archæological Journal for January.

Mr. Freeman appears to take umbrage at the circumstance that the reviewer speaks of the work as a "New System of

Classification." He denies that it is so, so far as regards the four latest of the "Seven Periods," and proceeds to claim for himself priority in the adoption of this fourfold division of Gothic Architecture in terms which, although the intention to impute plagiarism is disclaimed, hardly leave room for any other inference.

Now I cannot conceive that the personal question thus raised can have much interest for your readers, or is of the slightest importance as regards the advancement of the study of the subject; and I should feel therefore most unwilling to take it up were it not that as you have admitted it into your pages, and as it is the second time that these assertions have been publicly made, my continued silence would most probably hereafter be construed into acquiescence.

Mr. Freeman's letter contains the following allegations, amongst others:

I. That "Mr. Sharpe has put forth no new division of Gothic Architecture."

II. That "he only adopted one which had been previously worked out by himself (Mr. Freeman) and others."

III. That he (Mr. Freeman) "was the first to put forth this division in a tabular form:" and lastly,

IV. That he (Mr. F.) may be considered "the first complete developer of the fourfold division."

Upon each of these propositions I join issue with Mr. Freeman: and thus compelled, as I reluctantly am, to assert, for the first time, my claims in this matter, I will endeavour to do so in a manner which will leave no future doubt on the subject. Without assuming to myself the merit, such as it is, of having been the first to suggest the possibility of dividing the history of Gothic Architecture into four periods instead of three, I insist upon the fact of my having been the first *actually so to divide it.* First, *by prescribing the duration of each of those periods;* secondly, *by enumerating the principal buildings which belong to them;* thirdly, *by describing and illustrating their leading characteristics.* I contend that no one else has done this since the time of Mr. Rickman; that it is an abuse of language to apply the terms "system," or "division," to any thing short of this; and that the "system" or "division" which I thus claim for my own is the following one, in which the four last periods are those which are under discussion.

The Seven Periods of English Architecture.

		A. D.		A. D.		Years.
I.	SAXON PERIOD . .	from	——	to 1066	prevailed	——
II.	NORMAN . . .	,,	1066	,, 1145	,,	79
III.	TRANSITIONAL .	,,	1145	,, 1190	,,	45
IV.	LANCET - . . .	,,	1190	,, 1245	,,	55
V.	GEOMETRICAL . .	,,	1245	,, 1315	,,	70
VI.	CURVILINEAR . .	,,	1315	,, 1360	,,	45
VII.	RECTILINEAR . .	,,	1360	,, 1550	,,	190

It is clear that this assertion, and the allegations previously quoted, are incompatible with one another; either I am, or Mr. Freeman is, claiming too much.

Now the question that arises hereupon appears to me capable of the simplest possible solution. Let the treatises upon which this claim of priority is founded, or so much of them as is necessary for the purpose, be republished in some public journal. In pursuance of this course I have already arranged with the Editors of the Journal of the Archæological Institute, before which Society the Paper upon which I ground my claim was read in July 1848, for its appearance in the next journal in July. Let Mr. Freeman do the same. Let him reprint the paper in which he first "worked out" and "completely developed" the "Division" or "System" which he declares that I have adopted, as well as the "tabular form," which he asserts he was the first to put forth; adding the date of this paper, and the Society before which it was delivered. These papers will then speak for themselves, and all necessity for any further "egotistical details," either on his part or mine, will be superseded. I may add that I am altogether ignorant of the paper upon which Mr. Freeman relies in the above allegations, as he also evidently is of that to which I refer; and that I acquit him as entirely as he, I believe, intentionally, but hardly apparently, acquits me of the sin of borrowing without acknowledgment the ideas of others.

There is another point upon which I differ so entirely from Mr. Freeman that I cannot omit to notice it. Mr. Freeman seems to think that "the system" of which we are speaking is "worked out." I assert on the contrary that, so far from its being worked out, the first step towards its complete development has only yet been taken in the definitions and illustrations of the "Seven Periods" which are given in the little work already referred to, and which present in an elementary manner simply the limits and outline of

the whole subject as exhibited in the *general features* of our national architecture from the Heptarchy to the Reformation. The truth of the system, and the correctness of its divisions, will never be completely proved until their application to the mouldings, the carved work, and all the other minor details of buildings, as well as to their leading forms, has been satisfactorily established; and this not only by the pen, but by the pencil.

To the completion of these proofs I have, from the first, proposed to devote myself. The first of them only has appeared; the second, which treats of the "Mouldings of the Seven Periods," is now nearly ready; and the rest will, I hope, follow in due course, as means and opportunity may permit.

When therefore Mr. Freeman, in pursuance of his opinion that the subject is worked out, proposes to discard this fourfold system for all purposes of practical reference and description, and thus to abandon what he alleges to be his own offspring, I cannot but think that the judgment of the public in this case of disputed paternity will correspond with that delivered by King Solomon under similar circumstances, unless, by his acceptance of my proposal, and the publication of his original paper, he clearly establishes the claims asserted in the four allegations contained in his letter to you, to which I have taken exception.

Yours, &c. EDMUND SHARPE.

ARCHBISHOP SCROPE'S INDULGENCE CUP AT YORK.

MR. URBAN,—In the "Memoirs illustrative of the History and Antiquities of the City and County of York," printed in the transactions of the Archæological Institute at their York meeting in 1846, is a representation of the mazer-bowl, called Archbishop Scrope's Indulgence Cup, formerly belonging to the Corpus Christi Guild in that city, and now preserved in the treasury of York Minster.

In the register-book of the Guild,* written in 1465, it was thus described:—

"Unus ciphus magnus de murro cum ligatura plana ex argento deaurata, qui vero *ciphus indulgencialis* digno nomine censetur, et hac de causa. Beatæ quidam memoriæ dominus Ricardus Scrop quondam archiepiscopus Eboraci, vere penitentibus et confessis qui si de hoc cipho sobrie tamen cum moderamine et non excessive nec ad voluntatem mente pura potaverint, quadringinta dies indulgenciæ contulit graciose: Eadem enim murra appreciatur xl^{s}. Quam quidem murram seu ciphum Agnes Wyman, olim uxor Henrici Wyman, quondam majoris civitatis Eboraci, fraternitati Corporis Christi obtulit, quam devote, cujus anima pace requiescat perpetua. Amen."

In the ample and interesting memoir which was contributed by Mr. Davies in illustration of this Indulgence Cup, he has furnished all the information that could be desired both with respect to the family of Wyman and the Corpus Christi Guild. It appears that Henry Wyman was mayor of York in 1408, which was the year in which the Guild was founded, and that his wife Agnes died in 1413; but, as the life of Archbishop Scrope terminated in 1405, the donation and benediction of the cup must have preceded by a few years both the former dates. Its subsequent history is clearly traced by Mr. Davies; but the following passage is open to further elucidation:

"The second part of the legend on the rim of the cup, 'Robart Gubsune Beschope musm [or mosm] grantis in same forme afore saide xl^{ti} dayis to pardune Robart Strensalle,' presents some difficulties. Who were Robart Gubsune and Robart Strensalle, and what part did they take in the business of consecrating the cup? Neither of these names is to be found among the ecclesiastics of the cathedral of York at that period. Mr. Drake assumes that they were suffragan bishops of the see, but they do not appear in any list hitherto published of the suffragans of the diocese of York, nor among the Scotch bishops, by whom, it is said, that office was frequently filled. To elucidate the true reading and meaning of the word 'musm' or 'mosm,' which occurs in this part of the legend, many ingenious conjectures have been offered."

One of these conjectures is contained in a "note upon the inscription," supplied by Mr. Way, and appended to Mr. Davies's memoir. It suggests that the term "Beschope musm" might possibly have been used to designate the chorister bishop, otherwise called the *episcopus stultus* or *fatuorum*, taking "musm" in the sense of *mome* or *mummer*.

When at York at the meeting of the Institute, I had an opportunity of examining the inscription in question carefully, and then, or shortly after, I ascertained the meaning of the doubtful word. I have a full conviction that I communicated the same to my friend Mr. Davies; but, in the interval that elapsed before his memoir was

* MS. Lansdowne 403, fol. 2 v. I correct the extract given in the York volume in the passage "qui *si* de hoc cipho *sobrie tamen*, &c. *potaverint*."

printed this probably escaped his recollection, and it has so happened that I never observed until very recently Mr. Way's note on the supposed mummer bishop.

The inscription, giving the contractions *in extenso*, is as follows :—

+ Recharde arche beschope scrope grantis on to alle tho that drinkis of this cope xl^ti^ dayis to pardune Robarte Gybsune. Beschope musin grantis In same forme afore saide xl^ti^ dayis to pardune Robarte Strensalle.

The doubtful word is, in fact, the surname of the suffragan bishop, written without a capital initial, as the archbishop's name is. Dr. Drake, the historian of York,* took the preceding name of Gubsune or Gybsune for that of the bishop, and thus misled those who have followed him; but the two names "Robarte Gybsune" and "Robarte Strensalle" seem to be attached merely as attesting either clause of the record. They probably did so in some official capacity, but what that was I am not able to decide. Gybson testifies to the archbishop's grant, and Strensall to that of the bishop.

The name of "musin," or Mesin, occurs in Wharton's List of Suffragan Bishops, (Bibl. Topogr. Britannica, No. xxviii. p. 45) among the Chorepiscopi Diocesis Eboracensis," as follows :—

"Richardus Mesinus, Ep'us Dromorensis 1460. R. 160. L. 789."

The references are to volumes of Wharton's MSS. in the Lambeth Library. The date 1460 is clearly an error, possibly for 1406. Several of the bishops of Ireland, as well as those of Scotland, and particularly the bishops of Dromore,† were employed as suffragans in England. In the diocese of York, besides Mesin, occur Nicholas [Wartre] 1420—1445, and William 1463—1501; but Wharton's dates are in each case apparently wrong, and it is probable that for 1445 we should read 1425, and for 1463 we should read 1493.

A brief account of Richard Messing will be found in Ware's History and Antiquities of Ireland, edit. Harris, 1764, vol. i. p. 260. Some doubt is there expressed as to the date of his admission to his functions, by the ceremony of professing obedience to the archbishop of Armagh. He is stated to have performed that homage to archbishop Colton on the 11th Nov. 1408; but Colton died on the 27th April 1404. Ware informs us that Messing was a Carmelite friar, and that he was buried in 1409 at the church of the Carmelites in York; but he does not add his authority. Leland, and after him Pits, have noticed Mesin as an author, but without naming any of his works; and in the list of eminent Carmelites, given in Stevens's Monasticon, 1723, vol. ii. p. 176, he is briefly noticed, but without any additional particulars.

Dr. Cotton, in his Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ, vol. iii. p. 277, states that Richard Messing succeeded in 1408, and in 1409 was Custos of the Temporalities of the Bishopric of Waterford and Lismore. (Rot. Canc.) He died in that year, and was buried at York, among the members of his order. Dr. Cotton cites no authority for this account of his interment there: it appears to be supplied by Leland, who, in his cap. 584, "De Thoma Bradolego," a Carmelite of Norwich, mentions Richard Mesin, Bishop of Dromore, as another eminent person of that order. "Hic Eboraci inter Carmelitas sepultus." Script. Brit.

In turning over the pages of a book relating to the town of King's Lynn, I have found mention of an Indulgence Cup at that place, the history of which is parallel in many respects to that of the York Cup. We again meet with a religious guild, a suffragan bishop, and his pardon of forty days; but the date is 130 years later than the time of archbishop Scrope, which shows that the same customs in these respects were continued throughout the fifteenth century, and down to a period approaching the Reformation.

Among the mazers belonging to the Gild of Saint Giles and Saint Julian at Lynn was one with St. Julian and a harte in the bottom, with a sceptre,‡ weighing 18 ounces; and in the register of the fraternity was the following memorandum :— "John bishop of Ledence have granted to every brother and sister of the Fraternity or Gild of St. Gyles and St. Julyan holden in St. James's church in Lynn, that at the time or season that any manner of person or persons do intend to drink in *St. Julyan's Horn* with good devotion, are granted by the said bishop, as often as

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* History of York, 1736, fol. p. 349.

† John bishop of Dromore was a suffragan of London in 1423, 1432; and George bishop of Dromore in 1497. The latter in the same year acted also for the bishop of Worcester. Thomas Scropes alias Bradley bishop of Dromore 1450—1477 [?] was a suffragan of the bishop of Norwich. Thomas Radcliff bishop of Dromore in 1487 was suffragan of the bishop of Durham. These dates are from Wharton's List.

‡ So printed by Richards: but the word should probably be read "scripture," referring to a legend or inscription.

they so do, forty daies Pardon; which grant was confirmed by the same bishop in the mansion place of John Baxter of Lynn grocer, in the presence of Cyprian Pouleson alderman, the aforesaid John Baxter, Thomas Brampton, and other men, the 5. day of August, in the year of our Lord God 1532, in the 24. year of K. H. 8. John Powis mayor: and my Lord of Norwich Richard Nykk [Pykk] then bishop did visit the same time. The said John bishop was then suffragan to my Lord West, bishop of Ely." (Richards's History of Lynn, 1812. 8vo. p. 436.)

Yours, &c. JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS.

THE TWO JUDGES, JOHN MARKHAM, FATHER AND SON.

MR. URBAN,—I have been looking over your interesting volumes from their commencement for antiquarian and biographical information; and, though it may seem superfluous to correct an error committed above half a century ago, it may perhaps be useful to point it out, as I find that it still prevails.

In vol. LXVI. p. 12, your old, and no doubt defunct, correspondent, E. C. gives the inscription on the monument of "Joh'is Markham, Justiciarii," in the church of East Markham, Notts, which describes his death as having occurred "in festo sct^{i} Silvestri . . Anno D'ni Milleno cccc nono."

Another correspondent, J. B. (p. 121) suspects the date 1409 to be erroneous; and suggests that if E. C. will examine the stone again he will find that he has left out the word "sexagesimo" before "nono;" because 1469 was the year "in which Markham ceased to be Chief Justice of the King's Bench, wherein he was succeeded by Thomas Billing, Jan. 23 following."

Now J. B. was evidently unaware of the fact, which has also escaped the observation of a noble biographer of the present day, that there were two John Markhams, father and son, who were judges. John Markham, the elder, was a Justice of the Common Pleas in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. from 1396 till May 1408 or 1409, when he retired. He died in December, 1409, as stated on his monument in East Markham Church. John Markham, the younger, was made a Judge of the King's Bench by Henry VI. in 1444; and succeeded Sir John Fortescue in the chief seat of that court in 1461, on the accession of Edward IV. His retirement or removal, not his death, took place in January, 1469; but he lived ten years afterwards, and he was buried at Sedgebrook in Lincolnshire.

Yours, &c. EDWARD FOSS.

THE TEMPLE BRIDGE.

Temple, May 3.

MR. URBAN,—The Temple Bridge, to the right understanding of which Mr. J. G. Nichols has directed your readers' attention in p. 486, was considered the joint property of the two Temples; for I find that in 1584 a decree was made in the Exchequer for its repair by the benchers of both Temples.

In an engraved plan of the Temple, temp. Car. II. it is shown as a bridge of two arches, having stairs leading down to the water. It is evident therefore that such "bridges" were actually constructions with arches, only differing in character from other bridges that they did not extend to the opposite bank of the stream.

The misapprehension into which Mr. Foss fell was previously committed by Mr. Addison in his "Knights Templars and Temple Church, 1842, 4to." at p. 352: but was corrected in the subsequent edition. It may have originated from an erroneous interpretation of a passage in the second document in Rymer, "quod pons, per quem transitus ad aquam prædictam, in dicta curia, adeo dirutus et confractus existit, quod non potest per eum transitus fieri." The description here given of the bridge as being *in a court* of the New Temple, apparently led to the misapprehension; but that only shows that the so-called *curia*, or court, extended to the river side. The mandate had previously stated that the common passage ought to exist from sun-rise to sun-set, *per medium curiæ Novi Templi London'*, that is to say, for the whole extent of the court, or area, from the "gates" in Fleet Street, to the river.

Addison, in No. 383 of the Spectator (1712), introduces the Temple Stairs in his account of Sir Roger de Coverley:—

"We were no sooner come to the Temple Stairs, but we were surrounded with a crowd of watermen, offering us their respective services. Sir Roger, after having looked about him very attentively, spied one with a wooden leg, and immediately gave him orders to get his boat ready."

In consequence of the numerous steamboats having destroyed the watermen's occupation with their wherries, the Temple Stairs were abandoned by them about twelve years ago—a steam-boat "pier" having been established at the end of Essex Street. Since that time the gates have been kept closed, because disorderly per-

sons began to frequent the spot; but the keys are at hand to afford access to any one desirous of passing by water that way.

To "Westminster Bridge" there is an allusion in Bishop Latimer's sermon on the miraculous draught of fishes: "I dare say (he says) there is never a wherriman at Westminster Bridge but he can answer to this, and give a natural reason of it. He knoweth that one man is able to shove the boat, but one man was not able to cast out the nets," &c. Latimer was preaching this sermon in the court-yard of the palace of Westminster, and he made this allusion with his usual aim, to attract the attention of a portion of his audience by the introduction of matters with which they were familiar.

Yours, &c. W. S. W.

"Westminster Bridge" and "Bridges" at Ferries.

Mr. Urban,—The remarks of your correspondent J. G. N. at p. 486, on "The term Bridge applied to Landing-places," are so just and so well supported as to need no confirmation; but there is a passage in the Pepys Correspondence in a letter from Dr. Wallis to Pepys, written in 1699, which affords not only a good example of the use of the word bridge, but records a curious and ingenious method of steering a boat in a fog by observing the direction of a person's breath. "When we came to Stangate Hole (says the writer) over against Westminster *bridge*, we took a boat, in a thick mist, intending for Westminster bridge just across the water." The adventure is related at some length; at last, after wandering for half an hour, when the watermen followed Dr. Wallis's directions,—"we came within the noise of the people at Westminster bridge, and then made up to them." (See the entire passage in Pepys' Memoirs and Correspondence, edit. 1828, vol. v. pp. 302, 303.)

In Franck's "Northern Memoirs," reprint, Edin. 1821, p. 239, another method of steering a boat in a fog is mentioned as in use among the boatmen on the ferry across the Tay at Dundee (which is there about two miles wide), by dropping little bundles of straw over the stern of the boat from time to time, and watching in which direction the tide carries them.

The use of the word bridge to denote a landing-place on a ferry is not uncommon in Scotland, as in "boat-of-bridge" in places where no bridge has ever been, and in the words "kindrockat" and "kintrockat" (ceann-drochaidh), "the bridge-head," on *fords* and *ferries* across various rivers.—Yours, &c. P. C.

[*Note.*—This last term appears to resemble the military *Tete-du-pont*, which we find explained as a term in fortification used for a work defending the approach to a bridge.—*Edit.*]

Bridge at Gravesend.

The landing-place at Milton near Gravesend of what was termed "the Long Ferry" of the Thames, *i. e.* the passage between Billingsgate and that town, went by the name *the bridge*; and in Cruden's History of Gravesend and the Port of London, 1848, p. 56, will be found a report of a trial which took place before the justices itinerant in 21 Edw. III. relative to its repair from the injuries it had received by a great storm in 1286. It appeared that the men of Milton were bound to repair the moiety of the said bridge and causeway next the land, and that Henry de Cramaville, lord of the manor of Gravesend, was liable to repair the other moiety. Our correspondent T. E. T. has favoured us with an extract from the Great Roll of the Pipe in 5 Edw. III. from which it appears that the passage of the bridge of Gravesend was in that year let to farm for 24*s.*; and in 38 Edw. III. the bailiff of the manor of Gravesend "received of the farm of *pontage* and ferriage over the Thames, by the year, 20*s.*" (Cruden, p. 107.)

The Bridges in the Strand.

Mr. Urban,—Mr. Cunningham, in his Hand-Book for London, after adverting to the fact that Waterloo Bridge was for some time called the Strand Bridge, adds that that name "was previously applied to a small landing pier at the foot of Strand Lane." (First edit. 1849, p. 787.) In illustration of which statement he cites first a passage from Stowe, and then the following from the Spectator, No. 454.

"I landed with ten sail of apricock boats at Strand Bridge, after having put in at Nine Elms, and taken in melons, consigned by Mr. Cuffe of that place to Sarah Sewell and Company, at their stall in Covent Garden."

Mr. Cunningham also adds a reference to Strand Lane, under which head he repeats the passage from Stowe, with the following assertion,—

"Strand Lane, in the Strand, near Somerset House, led, in the olden time, to

Strand Bridge (or pier), in the same way that Ivy Lane, in the Strand, led to Ivy Bridge (or pier)."

The latter structure is thus described in an earlier page,—

"Ivy Bridge, Ivy Lane, Strand. A pier and bridge at the bottom of Ivy-bridge-lane, the first turning west of Salisbury-street, leading to the penny steamboats."

Now, it is remarkable that Mr. Cunningham, with regard to these bridges, has erred in the opposite direction to the misapprehension of Mr. Foss, which I noticed in your last Magazine. Aware that the term "bridge" was applied to landing-places, or as they are now called "piers," he has defined Strand Bridge and Ivy Bridge as "piers," in the face of Stowe's direct assertion that they were "in the high street."

"Then had ye, *in the high street* (says Stowe), a fair bridge called Strand Bridge, and under it a lane or way down to the landing-place on the bank of the Thames.

"Ivie Bridge, *in the high street*, which had a way under it leading down to the Thames, the like as sometime had the Strand Bridge, is now taken down, but the lane remaineth as afore or better, and parteth the liberty of the Duchy and the City of Westminster on the south side."

Stowe's descriptions are perfectly clear, and it is unquestionable that "in the olden time" there were bridges *on the high way* from Temple Bar to Charing Cross. They were, however, both removed before Stowe wrote. Still the names lingered about each locality, in connection with the lanes leading to the water-side; and thus they came to be occasionally understood as belonging to the landing-places; to which the inscriptions *Strand-bridge* and *Ivy-bridge* may be seen affixed in some old maps of London. This circumstance, though partaking of a misconception, may justify Mr. Cunningham's definitions in a *secondary* sense, but not to the exclusion of a proper explanation of what the Strand bridges originally were—"in the olden time."

Strype, as quoted by Mr. Cunningham, describes Ivy Bridge as a landing-place, "now very bad, and scarce fit for use, by reason of the unpassableness of the way." In this passage the way to the river is evidently meant, and in the passage first quoted from the Spectator I would suggest that the writer probably meant the same Ivy Lane, the nearest approach to Covent Garden, and not the Strand Bridge, which was at a considerable distance from that market.

Pennant has correctly understood Stowe's description of the ancient bridges in the Strand; and Mr. J. Saunders, in an article on "The Strand," in the second volume of Knight's London, has viewed the ancient features of that highway with good effect. After alluding to the episcopal mansions on the left hand between the road and the Thames, and the occasional glimpses of the river which were seen between them, and on the right hand the open country, extending towards the hills of Highgate and Hampstead, he thus proceeds:—

"Among the characteristic features of the way at this period were the *bridges*. 'Bridges in the Strand!' we fancy we hear the reader exclaiming; yet, strange as it may seem, there were at least three between Charing Cross and Temple Bar, though the waters beneath them were neither very wide, deep, nor turbulent. They were, in short, so many water-courses gliding from the meadows on the north, and crossing the Strand in their way to the Thames; though at the same time of sufficient importance to be bridged over. The sites of two of these bridges are marked out and permanently preserved by the names given to the lanes through which their channels found way—Ivy-bridge Lane, and Strand-bridge Lane opposite the end of Newcastle-street. The former was pulled down prior to the appearance of Stowe's publication in the seventeenth century; but the latter was then still standing."

But here Mr. Saunders misreports Stowe, who not only speaks of Strand Bridge in the past tense—"Then *had* ye;" but he goes on to say that the parish church of St. Mary at Strand, Strand Inn, *Strand Bridge, with the lane under it*, the Bishop of Chester's Inn, the Bishop of Worcester's Inn, with other tenements adjoining, were all pulled down and made level ground, in the year 1549, in order to the foundation of Somerset House.

The third bridge to which Mr. Saunders alludes was situated still nearer to Temple Bar, and the following is his account of it:—

"The third bridge remained buried in the soil, its existence utterly unknown (the careful Stowe does not mention it, so that it had long disappeared before his time,) till 1802, when it was discovered during the construction of new sewers a little eastward of St. Clement's Church. It was of stone, and consisted of one arch about eleven feet long, very antique in its appearance, and of the most durable construction."

It is a well-known fact how considerably the general level of London has been raised in the lapse of ages. This is evidently the case in the Strand as well as

elsewhere. Even at Holborn Bridge, though that spot still appears so low, the old bridge has been buried beneath the road-way, and when the present Farringdon Street was formed, a few years ago, its arch was opened to view at the depth of some feet from the pavement.

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

The Edgware Road the Roman Watling Street.

Mr. Urban,—The opinion of Stukeley and others, that the straight road from Tyburn to Edgware was the Watling Street, receives a a strong confirmation, at least so far as antiquity of description supports a long received belief, descending to us from a remote period, by the following legal record, viz.:—The inquisition* taken after the death of William Frauncis of Paddington, gent. 2 Edw. 6, who held in capite lands in that parish, and in such inquisition parcel of those lands are thus described, *inter alia.* (Translation). One messuage lying and being in Padyngton, in the county of Middlesex, viz.—between the highway called Watling Street, beyond the east side of the pond called Padyngton Pond. One other croft in Padyngton aforesaid, lying between the land late of Henry Prowdfoot, late of London, mason, and the ponds there called Padyngton Ponds, on the south side, and land late of John Colyns, on the north side, and abutting upon the king's highway called Watling Street, on the east side."

Yours, &c. T. E. T.

On the Mythology of Roman Altars in Britain.

Mr. Urban,—I have already alluded to the inscriptions on some of the Roman altars discovered along the site of the wall of Antoninus;† but of all the inscriptions found there, or in the line of the more southern wall, there are none more numerous, or more deserving of especial notice on many accounts, than those so frequent on Roman altars dedicated to some favourite deity. It is well known that the armies of Rome, which at various times garrisoned the two great northern ramparts above mentioned, were recruited by levies from almost every province of the Roman empire. Hence it is that we find inscribed the names of deities worshipped in so many different parts of the then known world, not merely those recognised by the city of the Seven Hills itself, but many utterly unknown to the Roman Pantheon. It forms indeed a singular picture to look back upon through all the changes which have from first to last involved the condition of this island, that we have exhibited before us, after the lapse of sixteen centuries, on the confines of Caledonia, so many memorials of ancient Polytheism; and probably if we were in possession of all the dedicatory inscriptions left by the different nations that fought under the Roman banner, along these boundary lines of ancient civilization, we should find there were few provinces, even of that immense empire, whose natives had not left some devotional memorial of their presence inscribed on stone—frequently the name of some Pagan divinity, the object of worship in their own land. We have another species of evidence too adduced by these lettered stones. It has sometimes been said that the ancient Britons were not addicted to Polytheism; now the examination of the Roman altars found in this as well as other parts of the island make us acquainted with the titles of several British deities.

We find too sufficient proof in many of these dedications that, so far from interdicting the worship of the deities of the countries they subdued, the Romans not unfrequently amalgamated them with some corresponding deity of their own, as I shall have occasion to shew.

So rude and imperfect however are some of the inscriptions as to render it no easy task to arrive at the true interpretation; for even where the form of the letters is sufficiently distinct there are often sentences of ungrammatical construction, sometimes obsolete words, and even errors in orthography, somewhat offensive to the classical scholar. In other instances perhaps we have only a fragment of an inscription, or the contractions made use of by the artist give rise to uncertainty, and to the adoption of different readings. Such in not a few instances has been the case with several inscriptions found on the line of each these great northern ramparts. Take for instance the example of the following inscription on an altar discovered on the line of the wall of Antoninus:—

MARTI
MINERVÆ
CAMPESTRI
BUS HERO ....
EPONA
VICTORIÆ, &c. &c.

This inscription is usually interpreted

* Escaet' Wm. Frauncis, 2 Ed. VI. p. 2, No. 34.

† Magazine for March, p. 268,

as a dedication to Mars, Minerva, the field deities, and Victory, besides apparently two others, called Hero and Epona. Some have suggested that the former of these is intended for some particular hero, and the latter to be the name of a German goddess. Another reading couples the word Campestri with Minerva, making the dedication to the Rural Minerva. This is the reading suggested by Professor Anderson, who for the word Heroi substitutes that of Rusherio, in his opinion a German deity. The word Campestribus however is more frequent than Campestri in Roman inscriptions, and if one of the Sanscrit names for the Sun (Harihaya) be a more likely origin of the word Heroi, the reading would be complete without further alteration. There were two altars found at Birrens, one dedicated seemingly to a goddess named Harimella, but the remaining three lines of the inscription cannot be made out; the other altar is dedicated "Deæ Virades." The commentators on this inscription suggest that it ought to be read Dryades or Orcades. The same perplexity pervades the reading of many other altars from partial obliterations of some of the letters, or some peculiar form of contraction known only to the artist. Not unfrequently there is a difference in the spelling of what is seemingly the same word, so that in some cases it is not quite clear whether one and the same deity is intended. I shall not however enter into that field of discussion as to the relative merits of the different interpretations of these doubtful inscriptions, but introduce to the notice of your readers such only as admit of no doubt. And here amidst the inhospitable climes of the north, which the Romans were wont to consider as almost the limits of the habitable globe, we find the emblems of oriental worship, and such deities as Mithras and Astarte engraven on their altars. Several of the altars on the line of the two walls were dedicated to Mithras, and one curious stone representing Mithras surrounded by zodiacal signs is deserving of especial notice. The ceremonies to Mithras were generally celebrated in a cave of a rock. The Romans seemed to have been rather addicted to Mithraic rites,* and accordingly we find marks of this worship in several of their stations in Britain.

There was an image of Mithras found at Chester. One of the most remarkable discoveries of this kind is a sculpture of Mithras sacrificing a bull, found at York. The figure of a horse underneath is supposed to intimate the Sun's course, Mithras being worshipped as the Sun in some parts of Asia, whence such sculptures as relate to this deity usually have a number of symbols relating to the solar circuit of the year through the twelve zodiacal constellations. Nor is it less singular to find in the neighbourhood of the Roman wall a Greek altar dedicated to Astarte, a Phœnician goddess, the same as Astorath of the Scripture, where we occasionally find her worshipped with Baal.† Lucian, who wrote particularly concerning this goddess, expressly says that she is the Moon. Altars dedicated to this goddess are rarely to be found in other parts of Britain.

There is also another singular dedication, "Deo Belatucadro," found on several altars in the north of England. It has been made a matter of doubt whether this deity was an appellation of Mars or Apollo. According to Selden and Vossius, Belatucader was the same as Belenus or Βελις, whom both Herodian and Capitolinus affirm to be Apollo, who, according to Ausonius, was worshipped by the Druids. Indeed the epithet *sanctus* in some of the inscriptions prefixed to this deity renders it still less probable that the God of War is here represented. By some it is understood to be sometimes meant for the Sun. In the Hebrew Baal signifies Dominus, and the Sanscrit Bala signifies Powerful. I may mention also that in Wilson's Sanscrit Dictionary Bahula is interpreted Fire, or its deity.‡ There is still a difficulty however in deciding the real character of this inscription, for in *one* of the altars the words are "Deo Marti Belatucadro;" but, as at least four or five inscriptions, wherein Belatucader occurs, have no adjunct but "Deo," it is believed, not without reason, that the word "et" found in the Netherby inscription has been omitted by the transcriber; and consequently Belatucader was not a cognomen of Mars, but either a local deity worshipped by the Romanised Britons in this

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* St. Jerom, in his Epistle to Læta, writes, "A few years ago, your cousin Gracchus, a name of patrician quality, when he was prefect of the city, destroyed, broke, and burnt the cave of Mithras." This was at Rome, and about the year 378.

† Vide Judges, ii. 13 and x. 6, &c. Gesenius thinks the origin of the name is the Persic "star."

‡ Page 604.

province, or another name for Apollo.* Others consider the word Cadro to be allusive to the God of War, seeing that Cad † is a Celtic word often used for war. I find it however in the Scoto-Celtic Dictionary translated holy, high, &c., so that after all the evidence is by no means decisive on this question; the only thing we can depend upon is, that Bel or Baal (which are the same), were adopted in some form by the ancient Britons in this province. It is a curious circumstance too, and would seem to point out the extensive worship of this deity, that both in *the Semitic, the Celtic, and the Sanscrit*, the word Bala has the same signification in all, expressive of *power*.

The Romans seem to have been in the frequent habit of amalgamating their own God of War with some corresponding deity of the conquered provinces; for not only in the instance I have just mentioned, but in others also we find them doing the same thing. In several altars addressed to Mars in Cumberland he is styled Cocidius,‡ and, what reads rather singular, we again have "sancto" in connection with Marti in some inscriptions to Cocidius, as follows, "Deo Sancto Marti Cocidio." May not the word *sanctus* have had originally a somewhat different meaning from that which we now attach to it. We find such a deity as Sancus recorded by ancient authors. Lactantius tells us "Sabini Sancum colunt," and Dion. Hal.§ tells us, "*εν ἱερῳ Διος Πιστιου, ὁν Ρωμαιοι Σαγκον καλουσι.*" There are in Gruter inscriptions to him, wherein he is styled Semon and Sanctus; and Bryant tells us that the most common name for the Sun was San and Son, and sometimes Zan, and he thinks that from San came the Latin terms Sanus, Sanctus, &c.

The next altar which I shall introduce to the notice of your readers was discovered not on the site of the wall of Antoninus, but at the distance of about a mile to the south. "Herculi Magusano Sacrum;" sacred to the Magusan Hercules. It was erected by an officer of the Tungrian cavalry. These Tungrian soldiers were Germans from the districts around modern Liege. I cannot find any account of a similar altar in any part, except in Holland, where Hercules Magusanus, or, as Gruter thinks, Hercules *Macusinus*, is found on an altar discovered some years since in that country. Some think that Hercules was so called as its tutelary divinity by the Æthiopian town of Magusa; others derive the word Magusan from the Chaldee word in 2 Sam. xix. 17, and Isaiah, xvi. 11, מגזן, transvehentes. Gallæus, at the end of his treatise on the Sybils, maintains that the God here worshipped was not the Theban, but the Tyrian Hercules. Bruce, in his very able work on the Southern Wall, mentions the discovery of a *Greek* altar, dedicated to the Tyrian Hercules.

Near Kilsyth, on the line of the wall of Antoninus, an altar was found dedicated "Deo Marti Camulo," which is another instance of the amalgamation of the Roman God of War with a British deity, and another proof that the ancient British were not Monotheists. This Camulus has usually been regarded as the British Mars, and his name often appears on ancient British coins in an abridged form as "Camu."‖ More than one ancient British town is said to have derived its name from this well-known deity.

But it is not with Mars alone that Celtic deities are associated in inscriptions, for in the following inscription found on an altar discovered in the reign of Queen Elizabeth we have the names of Apollo and Grannus in juxta-position — "Apollini Granno." The altar was discovered at Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, and is not the less interesting as having attracted the attention of Queen Mary of Scotland. The following extract from her treasurer's accounts will be read with interest by some of your readers:—

"Aprile 1565.—Item, to ane Boy passand of Edinbrugh with ane charge of the Queenis Grace, direct to the Baillies of Massilburgh, charging thame to tak diligent heid and attendance that the Monument of Grit Antiquitie new foundin be nocht demolisit nor broken down, xij*d*."

For the following particulars I am indebted to the learned author of the Caledonia Romana. The remains of a Roman

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* Vide Bishop Lyttelton's paper in the Archæologia, vol. i. p. 310. Baxter derives the word Belatucadrus from "Bel at u cadr," that is, "Belus ad arcem montis."

† In two altars described in Camden we have the word Cad introduced: "Deo Mogonti Cad," and in another "Deo Mouno Cad."

‡ Cog in Gaelic signifies war.

§ Dion. Hal. A. R. I. 4.

‖ In the Scoto-Celtic Dictionary Cama signifies brave, and Camach power. The Cambodunum, situate not far from my residence, is written in some authors Camulodunum, and I have seen silver British coins with Camu on the obverse, found in making the railway near Brighouse in this neighbourhood.

bath were laid open at the time the altar was discovered, and they are no doubt likewise referred to in the treasurer's memorandum. In proof however that the inscription to Apollo formed a part of the monument above mentioned, there is a letter in the State Paper Office from Elizabeth's ambassador Randolph to Sir William Cecil, dated 18th April, 1565, in which, turning for a moment from the graver affairs of state, he informs the minister that, "The cave found bysyds Muskelbourge seemeth to be some monument of the Romaynes, by a stone that was found w^th^ these words greven upon hym, 'Appolini Granno, Q. L. Sabinianus Proc. Aug.' (and) Dyvers short pillars sette upright upon the grounde, covered w^th^ tyle stones, large and thyucke, torning into dyvers angles and certayne places lyke unto chynes (chymnies ?) to awoid smoke. This is all I can gather therof."*

The epithet Grannus or Granicus is of Celtic origin, the word Grian denoting the Sun; and in the Scoto-Celtic Dictionary we have, "Grian—Sol, antiquis Doribus Καρνειος Phrygibusque Γρυναιος appellatus est." Throughout Ireland, Wales, and Scotland, it was the custom on certain days, generally the equinoxes and solstices, to light great fires on the tops of hills, or karns, in honour of Belus or Apollo. It is rather singular too, that in Wilson's Sanscrit Dictionary, p. 283, the word Grahanayaka signifies the Sun. Solar worship indeed seems to have formed a part of the earliest idolatry of all nations.

I must not here omit to mention an altar dedicated to Jupiter-Dolichenus, found not far from Newcastle. Reinesius has an altar dedicated to the same god in this manner, "J. O. M. Dolicheno," *ubi ferrum nascitur.*

There are several other inscriptions of an interesting kind, which deserve a more minute account than I have space to give them, such as the dedication "J. O. M. Tanaro;" which last is equivalent to the Celtic god Taranis, or God of Thunder; to the Deo Caiio, referring to the worship of Mithras in caves; to the Lamiis tribus, three goddesses, supposed to be the same as the three harpies, Aello, Ocypite, and Celæna; and lastly to the fine tablet bearing an interesting inscription to the zodiacal Ceres, discovered at one of the Roman forts near the great southern barrier, lately explored by Bruce.

The Rev. G. S. Faber, in a learned explanation of this inscription, says: "Marcus Cæcilius, the author of the curious inscription to Ceres, identifies that goddess with the zodiacal constellation Virgo; and, both in this identification, and in the character which he ascribes to her, he displays an intimate acquaintance with the old theological notions of the Gentiles.

The two first lines at once point out the true nature of the inscription:—

Imminet Leoni Virgo cælesti situ
Spicifera, justi inventrix, urbium conditrix.

The author of the inscription (for it is too long to insert in your pages) seems to allude to the different attributes of Ceres, as a benefactress and a lawgiver. The towers of Ceres were Πρυτανεια, so called from the fires which were perpetually there preserved. Some are of opinion that the Greeks through ignorance interpreted this Πυρου ταμειον instead of Πυρος, and that in this manner she came to be honoured as the Goddess of Corn.

The next inscription I shall notice in this paper is one found on several altars, dedicated "Deo Vitirineo," or "Deo Vitiri," for the name of the deity has been variously spelt. What were the peculiar attributes of this deity is not known. If there is any similarity with the Sanscrit word "Vatri," it might be supposed to refer to wind, for that is the meaning of the Sanscrit word; but Hodgson tells us that Vithris was a name of Odin, as we find in the death song of Lodbroc, "I will approach the courts of Vithris with the faltering voice of fear."

The last inscription to which I shall advert in this paper, is one found by Mr. Horsley at Netherby, thus inscribed, "Deo Mogonti Vitires flavæ secund. V.S.L.M." Here we have Vitires associated with

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* The learned author of the Caledonia Romana subjoins these words: "It is somewhat curious to find the youthful Queen of Scots and the intriguing emissary of Elizabeth equally bestowing their attention on a matter of this kind. The latter appears to have written as if in answer to some inquiry made by Cecill on the subject. What, it may be asked, could the imperious Burghley have had to interest him in the discovery of such remains? Was he an antiquary at heart? and did he tear his thoughts at times from council and from court to steal into the solitude of such pursuits? Or was his eye so intently fixed on all that took place beyond the border marches, that it never closed, even to the most trifling occurrences of the passing day? Perhaps this is the most probable conjecture; and the notice which Randolph took of them may possibly have occurred in consequence of some visit paid by the Scottish Queen to those antique remains."

another deity. In a very able paper on the Helio-Arkite Worship, contributed to your Magazine by the late Sir Samuel Meyrick in the year 1828, this very curious inscription is alluded to, and other altars dedicated to the god Mogon are mentioned. The learned author, however, makes no comment on the word Vitires, but, in speaking of the god Mogon, his words are as follow:

"The British deity was addressed under the character of an ox or bull, whether considered as the leader in battle, as the supreme ruler of the land, or as the great object of dæmon worship. The Druids, therefore, adored him in the image of a bull, or kept the living animal as his representative, and he was called Mohyn, or Möyn Cad, and Tarw Cad, both of which signify the bull of battle."

The same learned author, in describing the altars dedicated to the British deity Belatucader, supposes Bela Duw Cadwyr, *i. e.* Beli, the god of warriors, or Bel y Duw Cad, Beli, the puissant god, to be probable derivations of the word. There are several other ingenious suggestions in this excellent paper, tending to elucidate the subject of ancient British mythology; but, as I have already trespassed too largely on the attention of your readers, I must be content with referring them to the paper itself, inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine for January and February 1828.

Yours, &c.

J. K. Walker, M.D. Cantab.

Memoranda relative to Admiral Blake.

Mr. Urban,—In the article on Admiral Blake in your last Magazine some remarks are made respecting a doubt attending on the exact date of his birth. I find in Musgrave's Adversaria at the British Museum a passage cut from some printed book which states that he was born on the 15th of August, 1599.

I have looked at the original of the letter of Blake (printed by Mr. Hepworth Dixon), which is preserved in the MS. Addit. 12095. It was written from Plymouth, 26 Aug. 1651, to Colonel Bennett, governor of St. Mawes, and concludes with this paragraph: "I have noe more at present, but to renew my desire that an eye may bee had uppon the disaffected, *for their pennes begin already, as I understand by some letters.*" The latter words, which I have marked for italics, Mr. Hepworth Dixon has omitted. I presume that the word "pennes" can allude only to the pens of public writers. But if Mr. Dixon had any doubt as to the meaning of the passage, he should at least have given it without mutilation. The difficulty which I imagine he found must have arisen from his plan of modernising the orthography.

I have also to quarrel with Mr. Dixon's version of the state funeral, which, by direction of the Privy Council, was bestowed on the body of the great admiral. I am sure, Mr. Urban, you will agree that we have had enough in our Halsteds and Stricklands and other female biographers of the sacrifice of truth to effect. A manly historian should disdain such arts; and, moreover, he should be always on his guard against them, for the notion of embellishment, if indulged in, becomes so habitual, that it is practised even when no perceptible object is in view. Some errors are sure to attend upon such alterations if the writer does not understand what he is describing; and that was evidently Mr. Dixon's case with respect to a state funeral in the seventeenth century. He says,—

"On the 4th of September a solemn procession was formed on the river. The corpse was placed on a state barge, covered with a velvet pall, adorned with pencils and escutcheons. Trumpeters in state barges, bearing his pennons as General-at-Sea, surmounted by the great banner of the Commonwealth, preceded the body."

Now your heraldic readers will at once perceive that this is such a beautiful conglomeration as could scarcely be surpassed even by the great Strickland herself. According to the strict grammatical construction of the second sentence, the barge was covered with a pall, and the pall was adorned with pencils and escucheons. According to the next, the trumpeters bore the pennons, the pennons denoted the rank of the deceased as General-at-Sea, and the great banner of the Commonwealth surmounted the whole. All this may be melodrama—of the Surrey Theatre or Astley's; but it is not history.

The authority which Mr. Hepworth Dixon quotes is preserved in the Addit. MS. 12514, and would scarcely have occupied more than a page of his book if printed verbatim. I here append it, and it will be seen that the "Banner of State," supposing that was a banner of the Commonwealth, did not surmount any other, but was carried, like the rest, by some person appointed to the office; that there were no pennons of the deceased as General-at-Sea, but only one pennon of his own arms; that the trumpeters carried nothing but their own instruments; that no pall is mentioned; but that the barge bearing the corpse was covered with velvet, and adorned with escocheons, shields, and pensils.*

* A *pensil* was a very small flag, like the vane of a weathercock.

"Aug. 1657.

The proceeding of Genll. Blake from Greenwich to Westminster by Water.

4 Trumpetts.

Penon of his Armes borne by *Maior Grove.**

3 Trumpetts.

Guydon, bourne by Mayor *Blackmore.**

3 Trumpetts.

Barge. Great Banner of Admiralty, bourn by *(blank).*

3 Trumpets.

Barge. Banner of State, bourn by *(blank).*

3 Trumpetts.

Barge. Banner of his one Armes, bourn by *(blank).*

3 Trumpetts.

Jambs and Gauntlets, borne by *(blank).*

Soard and Target, borne by *(blank).*

4 Trumpetts.

Mantell, Helmet, and Crest, borne by Mr. Owen, Yorke H.

Coat of Armes, borne by Mr. Ryley, Norroy.

The Barge with Corps, coverd with black velvett, adornd with escho. shields, and pensells. In it the kindred, attended with 6 Gent. 3 on a side, carring 6 banrolls of y^e^ severall Matches in collers [colours] coverd with black.

The Lords of the Counsille in y^e^ Cheife Barge of State.

The Admiralty Barge and Navey.

The L^d^ Mayor's Barge.

The Officers of the Armey and Navey.

Gent. of Quallity.

Reg. in Order."

In the margin is added—

"Supporters of the Pall from Westminster Bridge to the Abbey.

....
....,,
....

It occurred to me that a more complete account of this ceremonial might be found in some of the newspapers of the time, and I have been successful in finding the two following paragraphs in the Mercurius Politicus :—

"*August* 19.—This day the corps of General Blake being brought in one of his Highness' ships to Greenwich it was received in a barge covered with mourning, and all the ships that were there discharged the great guns at his going off. From thence he was conveyed to Greenwich House, and placed in one of the great rooms hung with mourning, as General Deane† had been formerly, and the solemnity of his funeral will be after the same manner." (Mercurius Politicus, No. 376, p. 8004.)

"*September the* 4.—This being the day appointed for the funeral of the valiant and victorious General Robert Blake, the corps was conveyed from Greenwich House by water in a barge of state adorned with mourning escucheons, standards, &c., and attended by divers of his Highness' Privy Council and Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Officers of the Army and Navy, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the city of London, and a great number of other persons of honor and quality, all in their barges, together with the barges of the several companies of London, and a multitude of lesser boats covering the river. In their passage along the river on the further side of the bridge and at the Tower the great guns were discharged, as also on this side of the bridge, till they came to Westminster, which continued also at and after their landing to Westminster in the New Palace Yard. From thence the corps were by the same persons of honor conducted to Henry the Seventh's Chapel in the Abbey, where they were interred in a vault made on purpose; and at the interrment the regiments of horse and foot which attended gave many great volleys of shot. The whole was very honorably performed according to the merit of that noble person, who has done so many eminent services for his country both by sea and land." (Mercurius Politicus, No. 380, p. 1606.)

The warrant for removing the body of "Collonell Robert Blake," as he was called, and others "unwarrantablie interred" in Henry the Seventh's chapel, which was dated on the 9th Sept. 1661, and carried into effect within a few days after, has been published in the Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, vol. viii. p. 153.‡

In a collection of old broadsides in the British Museum is one containing "An Elegie on the Death of the Right Honourable Robert Blake, Esq. one of the Generals at Sea, who departed the 7 of August, 1657, on board the George, near Plymouth Sound." It consists of 160 lines, and at the end is an "Epitaph

* These words in Italic are erased.

† Usually called Colonel Richard Deane, but holding command as General at Sea when killed in a naval action with the Dutch on the 3d June 1653. His body was buried in Henry the Seventh's Chapel on the 24th of the same month: and afterwards disinterred in Sept. 1661. See the Collectanea Topogr. et Genealogica, vol. vii. p. 369, vol. viii. p. 153.

‡ In vol. vii. Collectanea Topog. et Genealog. the interment of Blake is placed to the 4th of August, instead of Sept.

Acrostick." It is signed at the bottom by Geo. Harrison, Gent. on board the Dunbar, in the Downs, Aug 11, 1657; and was "Printed by John Bartlet the elder, at the Golden Cup in Paul's Churchyard, over against the Drapers, and John Bartlet the younger, in Westminster Hall, 1657."

Yours, &c. MUSÆUS.

ALEXANDER, BROTHER OF ADMIRAL BLAKE.

MR. URBAN,—The article on Admiral Blake in your last Magazine has reminded me of an Epitaph to the memory of his youngest brother, which I have seen in the church of Eaton Socon, in Bedfordshire. The monument is placed on the eastern side of the north aile, and the inscription is as follows:—

M. S.
ALEXANDRI BLAKE ARMIGERI
CUJUS RELIQUIÆ HIC SUNT DEPOSITÆ.
FILIUS FUIT HUMPHREDI BLAKE
DE BRIDGEWATER IN COMITATU SOMERSETENSI
GENEROSI: ET INTER QUATUORDECIM FRATRES
NATU MINIMUS,
QUORUM PRIMOGENITUS FUIT CELEBERRIMUS
ILLE ROBERTUS BLAKE, ANGLORUM THALASSIARCHA,
QUI MEMORABILES ILLAS VICTORIAS
ET DE BATAVIS ET HISPANIS REPORTAVIT.
HIC ETIAM ET PRIMAM ET SECUNDAM VITÆ
TEMPORIS PARTEM, CUM BELLICA GLORIA, PATRIÆ,
TERTIAM SIBI IPSE IMPERTIEBAT.
ANNO^{q} DOM^{ni} 1690, ÆTATIS SUÆ 73^{tio},
IN PACE OBIIT ET ETERNUM IN PACE VIVIT.

From the stone having been split from top to bottom, and some of the letters restored by an ignorant mason, several evident errors exist, which I have ventured to correct.

Yours, &c.

Stamford. WILLIAM HOPKINSON.

[*Note.*—Alexander Blake was one of the residuary legatees of his brother the Admiral, and one of the three brothers who proved his will. (Life, pp. 319, 320.) He was twenty years younger than Robert, who was the eldest son. Of the fourteen brothers Mr. Hepworth Dixon reckons only twelve, seven of whom lived to manhood. He tells us no more about Alexander; but makes a conjecture (and his book is too full of conjectures,) that "Alexander probably took to farming." (p. 22.) A second communication from our Correspondent informs us that his interment is recorded in the register of Eaton Socon, without any description:—

"Sepulti. A. D. 1693.
Sep. 4. Alexander Blake." EDIT.]

EMIGRATION FROM SUFFOLK TO NEW ENGLAND.

Bury St. Edmund's.

MR. URBAN,—In reference to the observations of the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, in his address at the annual meeting of the Archæological Institute of Bury and West Suffolk (noticed in your last Magazine at p. 506) it may interest your readers to know that the emigration from Suffolk to New England between the years 1630 and 1640 may be considered as the best in respect of the quality of the emigrants. The influence of this emigration is seen in the topographical nomenclature of Massachusetts, where are the names of Ipswich, Groton, Haverhill, Sudbury, Medfield, Boxford, Hadleigh, Needham, Newton, Stonham, Wenham, Weston, Yarmouth, &c. &c.

The first Governor of New England, John Winthrop, was of a family settled at Groton, and resided there until he removed to New England in 1630, whither the greater part of his family soon followed him. His diary has been published at Boston, U.S. and is very interesting as connected with the county of Suffolk. His descendant, the Hon. Robert Winthrop, was recently speaker of the American Senate.

Samuel Appleton, one of the principal persons who settled at Ipswich, in New England, was a brother of Sir Isaac Appleton, of Little Waldingfield, in Suffolk, where the family were settled previous to 1400, and where he was born in 1586. A work relative to this family, containing many hitherto unpublished particulars concerning Suffolk, has been printed at Boston, U.S.

There were also Fiskes, of Laxfield;

Ward, of Haverhill; Browne, of Swan's Hall, in Hawkedon; Parker, of Woolpit; Rogers, of Assington; Fisher, of Sileham; Sherman, of Ipswich; Goldstone, of Gislingham; Waterhouse, of Codenham; Moody, of Ipswich; Whiting, of Hadleigh; &c. John Gage was one of the thirteen original proprietors of Ipswich.

From Bury St. Edmund's went Chaplaine; William Bonde, of the parish of St. James; and Henry Bright, grandson of Thomas Bright the elder, a great benefactor to our town, whose portrait is still preserved in the Guildhall. One of the sons of Thomas was Robert, who was seated at Netherhall, in Pakenham, and whose male line became extinct early in the eighteenth century. Another son, John, was of Tallmach Hall, in Bricet. His line male ceased in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Henry, the youngest son, and father of the Anglo-American Henry, was born at Bury St. Edmund's, and baptized in the church of St. James, Sept. 20, 1560. He was owner of the Angel Hotel and adjoining buildings, and also possessed considerable property in the neighbouring villages. He died some time between the years 1611 and 1626, but where, and at what precise time, has not at present been ascertained. His will is not to be found either at Bury, Ipswich, Norfolk, Essex, or in the Prerogative Office. Henry, the son, who went to New England, settled there at Watertown, where he married a daughter of Henry Goldstone, who went over in 1635. This Henry Goldstone was son of William Goldstone, Rector of Bedingfield, in Suffolk. His will was proved at Norwich, in 1609.

It is the intention of Mr. J. B. Bright, of Waltham, in New England, to publish a complete family history of the Brights of Suffolk and America, from the earliest to the present time, illustrated with views of churches, seats, monuments, portraits, &c. The portrait of Thomas Bright has, by the permission of the Trustees of the Guildhall Feoffment, been well copied by Mr. Henry Salmon, of Brewer Street, Golden Square, with a view to its being transmitted to America, and is now in the hands of the engraver.

The following persons all left Suffolk for New England between 1628 and 1640, but it is not known from what particular places they went: — John and Mary Cooledge, — Chickering, William and Anna Cheeseborough, Ephraim and Elizabeth Child, William and Elizabeth Harrison, Samuel Haines, Thomas Hale, John Livermore, Thomas Lee, Rev. John Mayo, William and Goodith Learned, John Pease, John and Elizabeth Russell, Isaac and Mary Stearns, William Towne, Humphrey and Lydia Turner, and William and Andrew Ward. Any information concerning the families of these or any other Suffolk emigrants to New England will be gratifying to their transatlantic descendants.

Yours, &c. SAMUEL TYMMS,
Corr. Memb. N.E. Hist.-Gen. Soc.

ANCIENT STONE CROSS, ST. GILES, SHREWSBURY.

Shrewsbury, May 12.

MR. URBAN,—In the course of rebuilding the western end of St. Giles's church, Shrewsbury, and clearing the foundation of a large central buttress which flanked this part of the fabric, and supported a bell turret, there was discovered, on the 22d of April, the upper portion or *head of a stone cross*, resting upon a flagstone, beneath which was a human skeleton.

The head of the cross is three feet in height, and of Grinshill stone. It no doubt occupied the top of a shaft, the socket of which still remains opposite the south door of the church. Four elegant niches are displayed upon each face, within which are the following subjects boldly and effectively sculptured in basso-relievo:—

1. The Crucifixion represents the Saviour extended on the cross, at the foot of which, on each side, are the Virgin Mary and St. John. The former is habited in a long flowing dress, with the hands clasped upon the breast, and the latter in a mantle fastened below the neck.

2. In the opposite niche is a figure evidently intended for St. Giles, the patron saint of the church, with his symbolical hind, the forefeet resting on his breast, at his side the branch of a sprouting tree.

3. The Virgin Mary clasping the infant Saviour.

4. The warrior angel St. Michael, winged and in armour, having a dragon at his feet, the outline of an uplifted spear being apparent, though mutilated.

The Crucifixion and St. Giles are within cinquefoil-headed niches, pierced through; the others are trefoiled. Each side is enriched with crockets and finials; and at either angle has been a buttress, also crocketed, and springing from angels bearing shields. The heads of all the figures have been entirely destroyed by iconoclastic enthusiasm, but the dresses and outline forms of each are in a fair state of preservation.

From a MS. chronicle in my possession, it appears that in June 1581, the cross which stood in St. Mary's churchyard, Shrewsbury, was taken down by night. In 1582, on the 3rd of October,

being the night before the election of bailiffs, the stone cross in St. Julian's churchyard was pulled down. In 1584 bigot fury was directed against a similar emblem raised in St. Chad's cemetery (under the basement of which was found the arms of the butchers' guild or company). And the parochial accounts of the churchwardens of Holy Cross and St. Giles show that St. Giles's cross shared the same fate in 1585; about which time it is probable that the sculptured head above noticed was fixed in the foundation of the buttress recently removed, the stones of which were not tied to the masonry of the ancient wall.

Yours, &c. HENRY PIDGEON.

"TO WALLOP," WHENCE DERIVED?—POT-WALLOPERS.

MR. URBAN, — Dr. Johnson in his Dictionary tells us that the word "wallop" means *to boil*, and is derived from the Saxon *wealan*; and Dr. Webster, the Anglo-American lexicographer, gives a similar explanation thus amplified: "To boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling of the liquor, with noise." Our last, and very judicious, dictionary-maker, Mr. Richardson, seems to have been impressed with some such incredulity as I now venture to acknowledge, for he has omitted this word from his vocabulary altogether. In the last edition of Todd's Johnson, however, in 4to. 1827, I find it still retained, accompanied by the like explanation as before, with this salvo appended, that it is a "provincialism."

On turning to Jamieson's "Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language," I find two examples of *wallop*; one from Gawin Douglas's Virgil (c. 1500), and the other from Sir David Lyndsay (1592); in both of which it clearly means the same as our southern *gallop*. He states that Ruddiman, having explained the word as signifying "to move quickly, with much agitation of the body or cloaths," views it as having the same origin as the French *galloper*, observing that *G* is frequently changed into *W*; but Dr. Jamieson adds that Serenius derives wallop from the A.-S. *weal-an*, and gallop from Su.-G. *loep-a*, to run, the Moes.-G *ga* being prefixed; and finally he appends his own opinion that "They seem, however, radically the same: and we find Teut. *wal-oppe*, Fland. *vleigh-walop*, rendered, cursus gradarius, *i. e.* a gallop. This, I suspect, has originally been an inversion of Teut. *op-wall-en*, *op-well-en*, scaturire, ebullire, from *wallen* to boil, and *op*, *oppe*, up."

So that, after all, Dr. Jamieson kindly meets the views of Dr. Johnson and his English predecessors, by imagining that *walloping* is an inversion of *up-welling*.

In his Supplement, Dr. Jamieson quotes still further authority for *wallop* being synonymous with *gallop*, from the old English-Latin dictionary—the Promptorium Parvulorum; in naming which, I cannot but reiterate, in passing, as a member of the Camden Society, the anxious expectation which is generally entertained for the completion of their edition of that invaluable book. "Walop-yn as hors, *Volopto*. Walopinge of hors, *Voloptacio*," which Latin, Dr. Jamieson suggests, was manufactured by monkish writers from the old English verb.

It appears, therefore, to be sufficiently proved that *walloping* formerly meant *galloping*; but what I wish, Mr. Urban, to ask of your philological readers is,—Is there the slightest proof that it ever signified *boiling?* My own juvenile recollections point to a sense which is somewhat different; and which, I believe, is pretty generally known, although I do not find the lexicographers have condescended to notice it,—except, indeed, that Dr. Jamieson allows that the term *wallop* is used, *in Aberdeen*, for "a sudden and severe blow."

I think, Mr. Urban, your readers will agree with me that this is one of that large number of assumed "provincialisms" which the glossarists, if they made further inquiry, would find to be in very general if not universal use, and I venture to suggest that, in the sense of *a drubbing*, it has nothing to do either with boiling or galloping. I fancy it has an entirely distinct etymology; in short, that it is a term, like *Burking* and some others, derived from a personal name. There was a valiant progenitor of the present Earl of Portsmouth, named Sir John Wallop, Knight of the Garter, who in the days of King Henry the Eighth very zealously executed his sovereign's wishes by harrying and despoiling the French on various occasions, the particulars of which will be found in Collins's Peerage. Stowe tells us that his followers had a nickname, of the meaning of which I am unaware, viz. Krokers, and so it is not at all improbable that their deeds also may have acquired a similar term. "There were (says Stowe under the year 1524) to the number of 1000 persons under the leading of Sir John Wallope, which had little wages or none, and lived as adventurers, and therefore were so called, and of some called Krokers. These by spoyling of townes, taking of prisoners, and other such practises, brought daily to the campe horses, victuals, cloth, and other necessaries, which stood them in great stead."

But it was not only at that time but pretty well through the whole of the reign of Henry the Eighth that Sir John distinguished himself in *walloping* the French. Ten years before, as the chronicler Hall tells us, "men marveilled at his enterprizes, considering that he had at the most but 800 men, and landed them so often." And an account of a foray which he made into the French country in 1543, thirty years after, I have appended to the Chronicle of Calais, published by the Camden Society. He was, as Machyn says on the occasion of his funeral, "as noble a captain as ever was," and may therefore have well originated this more expressive than elegant phrase.

There is, I am aware, another word or compound which might be thought to support that view of *walloping* which I have rejected. I mean the term "*pot-wallopers*," applied to the very popular constituencies existing in some English boroughs previously to the enactment of parliamentary reform. In the very excellent little book recently published by Mr. Dod respecting the statistics of parliamentary representation he mentions that the electors of Honiton were formerly "pot-wallopers." The author of "A Key to both Houses of Parliament," published in 1832 (8vo. Longmans, p. 338), thus attempts to explain this word :—

"*Pot-wallopers* (from the *guggling* or *walloping* sound of a pot when it boils) is a designation for those persons who attain to the *profitable* privilege of voting for a moneyed candidate, by erecting a thing like a chimney in a field or in the street, where they kindle a fire—on which they boil a pot!—the act of cooking over one's own fire having been originally supposed to convey the full meaning that the person so providing for the wants of nature must of necessity be a resident or inhabitant; our ancestors of course never contemplating that the mere collecting together of two or three dozen brickbats, and the borrowing of a saucepan for a few hours, as is done at Taunton, Tregoney, the *field* called Newtown, in the Isle of Wight, and several other equally respectable boroughs, should be the means of conveying into the pocket of the vagabond or gipsey voter a sum of 5*l.* 10*l.* or 20*l.* every sixth or seventh year, and that too for the purpose of damning his own soul to all eternity, and selling the liberties and property of a whole nation! That a chimney means a house, and pot-boiling the possession of a distinct habitable and inhabited tenement, no one but a borough-monger, or his abettor, would attempt to deny."

Under Tregoney (at p. 409) the same writer relates that "The right of election in this borough being in *potwallopers*, or all the housekeepers who have obtained a parochial settlement and provide for themselves, whether they live under the same roof or not, it has always been the practice," &c. &c. and that "When Lord Falmouth and Sir Francis Basset contested this borough [*i. e.* as proprietors, not as candidates, at the commencement of the present century,] every poor wretch who belonged to the parish was sought out and caused *to boil a pot*, in order to qualify them as voters; but after Mr. Barwell, the nabob, had purchased the whole place, he left the houses to fall down as fast as they decayed."

I think I have heard the name of *Pot-wallopers* used, by way of opprobrium, in reference to the former electors of Westminster, where the suffrage was possessed by every householder. The writer above quoted, besides the three places named in the former extract, applies it also to Ilchester, Honiton, and Seaford. I do not, however, find it recognised generally by other writers, either in works of topography or in the law dictionaries. The Messrs. Lysons, in their Magna Britannia, have not mentioned it either under Tregoney or Honiton. Collinson, the historian of Somerset, when noticing the constituency of Ilchester, does not introduce the word. He says, "The natives at large paying scot and lot are the electors." But under Taunton he has it, though under a different orthography. He there says, "The right of choosing the members is vested in the parishioners boiling their own pot (hence called Pot-wallers and Pot-walloners) residing within the limits of the borough, not being stated paupers, nor having within a twelvemonth received any share from the funds of the respective charities."

We here find an intimation of what I believe will prove to be the truth, that *pot-walloper* is really a corruption of *pot-waller*. What may be the antiquity of the latter term, or where it originated, may still be the subject of further inquiry. In Beatson's Parliamentary Register I do not trace it beyond the early part of the last century. Of Honiton it is stated by that compiler (vol. iii. p. 276), "The right of election is in the inhabitants, housekeepers, commonly called Potwallers, not receiving alms," quoting a decision of the House of Commons given on the 18th of Dec. 1724; and of Taunton (p. 311), "The right of election is in the inhabitants within the said borough, being Potwallers, and not receiving alms or charity," quoting a decision of July 28, 1715.

Possibly the Upton MS. which I find quoted in Halliwell's Dictionary of Pro-

vincial and Archaic Words, may be somewhat earlier. It also relates to Taunton, and Mr. Halliwell gives under the heading

"*Pot-wabblers.* Persons entitled to vote for members of parliament in certain boroughs from having boiled their pots therein. Tanodunii in agro Somersetensi vocantur *pot-walliners.* Upton's MS. additions to Junius in Bodleian Library."

At any event, I think it is evident that this word was not originally *pot-walloper* but *pot-waller* or *wealer.* The Old English word was to *weal* or *well*, as water does either when springing from the earth or when subjected to the action of fire. The historical origin of *walloping* is therefore entirely distinct from *pot-walloping.*

Yours, &c. JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Anniversaries of the Camden and Shakespeare Societies—Dissolution of the Percy Society—Publications of the Chetham Society and of the Surtees Society—Completion of the History of North Durham—Llanthony Priory, near Gloucester—Shobdon Church, co. Hereford—Crypt at Gerard's Hall, London—The Crystal Palace—The Nottingham Arboretum—The Museum of Practical Art—The Society of Arts and Provincial Scientific Institutions—The Booksellers' Association and the prices of Books—Annual Meetings of the Art Union, the Institute of British Architects, and King's College, London—Dr. Daniel Wilson and Roman Antiquities—Mr. G. G. Francis and the Archives of Swansea—Sale of Mr. E. Vernon Utterson's Library—Miscellaneous Works sent for our Review.

The anniversary meeting of THE CAMDEN SOCIETY was held, as usual, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 3rd of May, when the President, Lord Braybrooke, took the chair. The report of the Council contained less novelty than heretofore, but testified to a satisfactory state of the financial and literary prospects of the Society.

The publications during the past year have been—

I. Privy Purse Expenses of Charles II. and James II. Edited by John Yonge Akerman, esq. Sec.S.A.

II. Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London. Edited by John Gough Nichols, esq. F.S.A. Lond. and Newc.

To which is to be added a second portion of

III. Promptorium: an English and Latin Dictionary. By Albert Way, esq. M.A., F.S.A. Vol. II. (M to R).

The Household Book of the Princess Elizabeth, during her Residence at Hatfield, has been communicated by Lord Viscount Strangford, Director of the Society of Antiquaries, from a MS. in his possession, and is in the press; as are at present the following works:

Letters of the Lady Brilliana Harley from 1625 to 1643 (nearly completed), The Domesday Book of St. Paul's Cathedral, The Household Account of Richard Swinfield bishop of Hereford, The Romance of Blonde of Oxford and Jehan of Dammarten, the second volume of The Verney Papers, and the second volume of The Camden Miscellany.—In place of the three retiring members of Council were elected William Richard Drake, esq. F.S.A., the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, M.A., and Lord Viscount Strangford, F.R.S. and F.S.A.; and for Auditors, Peter Cunningham, esq. F.S.A., Robert W. Blencowe, esq. M.A., and Edward Hailstone, esq. F.S.A.

The annual meeting of the SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY was held in the rooms of the Royal Society of Literature on the 26th of April. The report was principally apologetic, ascribing the recent diminution of the Society's productions to the protracted illness of the late Mr. Shoberl, its printer, to the backwardness of members in paying their subscriptions, and unfortunately also to a too liberal and confident expenditure in former years. The works of the past year have been "The Golden Age," and "The Silver Age," two plays by Thomas Heywood, edited by J. Payne Collier, esq. completing the second volume of the Society's edition of Heywood's Works; and "John a Kent and John a Cumber," a comedy by Anthony Munday, also edited by Mr. Payne Collier, from the original MS. in the possession of E. M. L. Mostyn, esq. M.P. It was announced that Mr. Peter Cunningham is proceeding with his selection from the notes of William Oldys, on the lives and works of our early dramatic poets; that Mr. David Laing is editing a reprint of Thomas Lodge's Defence of Plays and Players, being an answer to Stephen Gosson's School of Abuse, 1579; and that Mr. Payne Collier is far advanced in a large volume of notes and emendations of Shakespeare's plays, founded upon his recent discovery of a copy of the folio of 1632, with innumerable changes and improvements of the text in manuscript of the period. The Council further threw out an intimation

that they are disposed to take the place recently occupied by the Percy Society, by "applying a portion of their attention to the scattered productions of our prose writers and poets not immediately nor directly connected with the drama." The Percy Society was originally established shortly before the Shakespeare, and it has heretofore been an object, not always very easy, to avoid interference with its undertakings. In place of the five retiring members of Council, there were elected:—Swynfen Jervis, esq., David Laing, esq., Mark Lemon, esq., George Smith, esq., and Benjamin Webster, esq.; and for Auditors, Robert Bell, esq., Lewis Pocock, esq., and R. Leigh Sotheby, esq.

The dissolution of the Percy Society, to which we have alluded in the preceding paragraph, has been rendered necessary by its very reduced numbers. Its stock of books has been distributed among the remaining members; and Mr. Crofton Croker has announced to the Committee of the Literary Fund that a small surplus of cash which is expected to remain on the final settlement of accounts, will be presented to that charity.

The Chetham Society, whose productions have been characterised throughout by a substantial value which has fulfilled most amply the ends for which it was established, has produced three new volumes of "Remains, Historical and Literary, connected with the Palatine Counties of Lancaster and Chester." These are, vol. XXV. Cardinal Allan's Defence of Sir William Stanley's Surrender of Deventer, Jan. 29, 1586-7; edited by Thomas Heywood, esq. F.S.A. Vol. XXVI. and XXVII. The Autobiography of Henry Newcome, M.A. edited by Richard Parkinson, D.D., F.S.A. Both these works shall be more fully noticed hereafter. We ought previously to have alluded to the completion by the same Society of Bishop Gastrell's Notitia Cestrensis, or Historic Notices of the Diocese of Chester, which has occupied five of the volumes of the Society, and which, illustrated by the very copious topographical and biographical notes of Mr. Canon Raines, is indeed a most important contribution to the history of the two Counties Palatine.

The Surtees Society has just completed a most interesting work—an octavo edition of the Life of Mr. Surtees, by Henry Taylor, esq. with Additions by the Rev. James Raine, and accompanied by a collection of Mr. Surtees's very clever poetical compositions, and a series of his literary correspondence. This is probably the most popular and readable work ever produced by any of our book societies.

We are also happy to announce that Mr. Raine's History of North Durham, which has been for many years in the press, is at length on the eve of completion. The Second Part about to be published, will, when united to the former, form a volume correspondent to those of Mr. Surtees's History of the County Palatine.

The recent discovery of various fragments and relics in the ruins of Llanthony Priory, near Gloucester, has induced Mr. John Clarke, architect, of Gloucester, and author of an "Architectural History" of that city, to announce "A Popular Account of the Monastery of Llanthony," with illustrative etchings. (Price to subscribers, five shillings.)

Mr. G. R. Lewis, the author of "Illustrations of Kilpeck Church, Herefordshire," has published a portion of Illustrations of Shobdon Church, another Norman structure in that county, the sculptured ornaments of which are exceedingly curious.

The ancient Crypt at Gerard's Hall, falling in the way of the new street from London Bridge to St. Paul's, for the preservation of which the Society of Antiquaries endeavoured to mediate, at their recent anniversary (as mentioned in our last number), has been doomed to destruction. A report presented to the City Commission of Sewers, by Mr. Haywood, their surveyor, stated that it would be necessary, in order to its preservation, to raise the surface of the ground about four feet, which would occasion an objectionable gradient in the roadway, and moreover that its roof was not in a state of repair to endure long the vibration of a large and rapid traffic. On the reception of this report Mr. Deputy Lott moved, "That the stones of this interesting structure be removed to Guildhall;" which was unanimously agreed to. We fear the stones are not likely to tell their story very efficiently after their removal: but this must be done by means of some excellent drawings, which have been made by Mr. Scharf for the Society of Antiquaries, and which were exhibited at Somerset House on St. George's day. They show that this crypt was a much finer structure than was heretofore supposed, the views already given in works on London topography having been taken when its floor was raised by the accumulation of three or four feet of soil.

Another building, upon the removal of which a great outcry has been made, with a more plentiful outpouring of "Vandalism," and other hard names, than we fear would attend the destruction of Westminster Abbey, is now in course of demolition. The fate of the Crystal Pa-

LACE was finally decided by a motion made by Mr. Heywood in the House of Commons on the 29th of April, for the appointment of a select committee "to consider the preservation of the Crystal Palace, or the central portion thereof, with a view to its applicability to purposes of public instruction and recreation." Mr. Hume seconded the motion; which was also supported by many other influential opinions; but Lord John Manners, on the part of government, referred to the original conditions under which the building was erected, when it was clearly understood that it was to be a temporary one, and to be removed immediately after the close of the Exhibition; and he insisted that the evil that would result from so manifest and flagrant a violation of public faith and engagements would greatly outweigh any possible good that might result from its retention. Lord John also read passages from the evidence of professional witnesses to show that the building was unfit for the purposes of a permanent structure. Lord Seymour, the late first Commissioner of Works, under whose administration the glass palace was erected in the Park, was equally strenuous in urging the fulfilment of the stipulated engagement, declaring that, unless a promise had been given that the building should be honestly removed, its erection would not have been allowed. On a division, Mr. Heywood's motion was negatived by 221 to 103.

It is stated that previously to this decision a conditional bargain had been struck for the sale of the structure; and the purchase has since been completed by the payment of 70,000*l.* to the contractors for it as it stands. The nominal purchaser is Mr. Fuller, a member of the Executive Committee for the Great Exhibition. The real proprietors are Mr. Samuel Laing, the chairman, and some of the directors, of the Brighton Railway Company, who have since issued a prospectus of "The Crystal Palace Company," to be formed by a capital of 500,000*l.* in 100,000 shares of 5*l.* each, paid up in full. It is in contemplation to remove the palace to a site at Sydenham, which, in the opinion of the new proprietors, possesses peculiar advantages for the purpose. A new line of rails will be laid down to accommodate the traffic which the attractions of the building are expected to create, and it is to terminate at a station within the building itself. It is further proposed, by a branch, to connect the South-Western line with the building, and thus to afford access from the Waterloo and Vauxhall termini. The prospectus, which has occupied more than half a column of The Times, depicts, in glowing colours, the charms of a Winter Garden of 18 acres, and a surrounding park of 150; magnificent fountains worked by machinery and steam-power; a gallery of sculpture, and a museum of science, arts, and manufactures,—in short, the splendours of Vauxhall, Cremorne, and Rosherville thrown entirely into the shade, the Coliseum and the Society of Arts surpassed, the British Museum and that of Economic Geology outdone, and all our parks, urban and suburban, rendered superfluous. Visitors are to troop by the 100,000, as on the famous "three consecutive shilling days," and all the excitement of the year 1851 is to become normal and unintermittent. "In a word, throughout every department of the national work [surely this is a parody of "the royal property" of the immortal Simpson!], that character shall be stamped upon it which it has already won. The Crystal Palace shall suffer no deterioration in consequence of its removal from its present aristocratic site—shall lose no part of its claim upon the gratitude and applause of the public, by means of its transmission from the hands of Her Majesty's Commissioners to those of the people." Such is the characteristic tendency of English speculation to run a winning horse to death.

We turn with greater satisfaction to an account of the opening of the NOTTINGHAM ARBORETUM, which took place on the 11th of May; for, after all, perfection does not necessarily reside in concentration and monopoly, nor peace and refined pleasure in crowded multitudes. The grounds laid out for the recreation of the good people of Nottingham occupy an area of eighteen acres. The mayor, in addressing the assemblage at the opening, alluded to the rapid improvement of the town. Its manufactures were until lately carried on at great inconvenience, within the narrow houses of the population; but factories, both for lace and hosiery, are now rapidly increasing. "Up to the present time the people of Nottingham had confined themselves within an area of 300 acres, but now they had got 1,300 more opened for building purposes and for recreation; and no doubt a very large proportion of this would be quickly occupied."

The legitimate offspring of the Exhibition of 1851 has taken up its residence in the future palace of the Heir Apparent at Marlborough House, under the title of THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL ART. The opening view took place on the 18th of May, when the present collection was found to consist of two classes of objects—the Art-treasures obtained for the Museum by purchase or donation, and exemplars of the taste and power of the

pupils, male and female, of the existing Schools of Design. In the first were placed gorgeous scarfs and shawls from Cashmere and Lahore, glittering swords, yatagans and pistols from Tunis and Constantinople, the famous "La Gloire" vase from the Sèvres manufacture, Marrel Frères' hunting knife of St. Hubert, Changarnier's sword, from the workshop of Froment Meurice, Vecte's splendid shield, a fac-simile of the celebrated Cellini cup, and other Art-illustrations of the highest order. In the department of results the show was less tempting and picturesque. The highest efforts seemed to aim at the decoration of a fender, a cotton print, or a lady's handkerchief. But even in these there were certain indications of growth in power, skill, and taste, which promise well for the future.

On the 18th of May a conference assembled at the house of the Society of Arts, under the presidency of the Marquess of Lansdowne, in order to consider a plan proposed by Mr. Harry Chester for establishing relations of a mutually beneficial character between that society and the literary, scientific, and mechanics' institutions throughout the country. The main objects proposed are, on the one hand, to increase the usefulness of the latter bodies by bringing within their reach a superior class of lectures, distributing books, either by wholesale purchases, by exchange, or by the circulation of the more costly, providing a lending stock of instruments and models, and giving a direction and character to their exertions calculated to make them more generally useful and instructive. On the other hand, to extend the influence of the Society of Arts in the provinces, to secure for it new and valuable sources of information, and to concentrate upon one accessible and advantageous point the earliest and most authentic knowledge of the progress made in the arts, manufactures, and commerce throughout the country. Delegates from about two hundred institutes met, and passed resolutions embodying the views proposed by Mr. Chester. A deputation from the body was afterwards admitted to an interview with Prince Albert, who expressed his interest in the matter, and his approval of the organisation now begun. It appears that there are 446 local institutions, of greater or less importance, consisting of about 70,000 members. Three hundred and fifty of these responded to the queries circulated by Mr. Chester.

A question which has been agitated for some time with respect to the profits of retail booksellers, was brought to an issue on the 19th of May; when the Booksellers' Association on the one hand, and those independent booksellers on the other who have set its regulations at defiance, attended at Stratheden House to hear the decision of Lord Campbell, to whom, in conjunction with the Dean of St. Paul's and Mr. Grote, the question had been referred. His Lordship stated that the substance of the regulations submitted to them was, that all booksellers keeping a shop in London, or within 12 miles of the General Post-office, are to become members of the Association, and to receive a ticket entitling them to buy new books from the publishers; that the publishers of new books specify a retail price for each copy; that they sell copies to the retail booksellers at about 30 per cent. under that price; that they require an engagement from the retail booksellers not to allow to their customers a larger discount than 10 per cent. from the retail price; that, without this engagement, the retail dealers cannot be supplied with copies of new books; and that for a breach of this engagement they forfeit their tickets, and are cut off from any further dealings in new books with the publishers. "Such regulations," he said, "seem *prima facie* to be indefensible, and contrary to the freedom which ought to prevail in commercial transactions. Although the owner of property may put what price he pleases upon it when selling it, the condition that the purchaser, after the property has been transferred to him and he has paid the purchase money, shall not resell it under a certain price, derogates from the rights of ownership, which, as purchaser, he has acquired. It is obvious, likewise, that these regulations must, in practice, lead to vexatious inquiries and to fraudulent evasions." After stating in detail the grounds of their opinions, his Lordship added, "We think that the attempt to establish the alleged exceptional nature of the commerce in books has failed, and that it ought to be no longer carried on under the present regulations. We neither intend to affirm, however, that excessive profits are received in any branch of the bookselling trade, nor do we impute blame to any class of individuals, although we consider that the system is faulty, and that the community would be sufferers by its continuance. We likewise wish it to be distinctly understood that our disapproval of the 'regulations' extends only to the pretension of the publishers to dictate the terms on which the retail bookseller shall deal in his own shop, and to the means employed for enforcing the prescribed minimum price which he is ordered to take from his customers. These being abandoned, it seems, from the language of

the resolution under which we act, that the Association must be dissolved."

The annual general meeting of the subscribers to THE ART UNION was held on the 27th April at the Lyceum Theatre. Lord Londesborough presided, and George Godwin, esq. Hon. Secretary, read the report, which shewed great prosperity in the affairs of the corporation. The subscriptions of the year amounted to the sum of 12,903*l.* a considerable increase on the amount collected in 1851. Each member received, on payment of his subscription, the engraving of "An English Merry-making in the Olden Time." It is proposed for the ensuing year to give to each subscriber an impression of "Queen Philippa and the Burgesses of Calais," engraved by Mr. H. Robinson after Mr. H. Selous, and also a fac-simile engraving of a design in basso relievo by Mr. Hancock, "Christ led to the Crucifixion," which will serve as a companion to the "Entry into Jerusalem," previously distributed. The total sum appropriated to the purchase and production of works of art, including the cost of the engraving, in the past year, was 10,089*l.* In reply to premiums of 100*l.* and 50*l.* offered respectively for the first and second best model in plaster of a single figure, fitted to be afterwards produced in bronze, forty statuettes had been submitted to the council, and the council selected "Satan Dismayed," found to be by Mr. H. H. Armstead, for the first premium, and "Solitude," by J. Lawler, for the second. The reserved fund now amounts to 4,740*l.* The prizes of money allotted for the purchase of works of art were on this occasion 144, to which were added 588 of bronzes, statuettes, tazzas, medals, and the bas-relief of the Crucifixion. The following were the principal prizes:—*Two Hundred Pounds*—Rev. H. Sibthorpe, Washingborough; *One Hundred and Fifty Pounds*—Ven. Archdeacon Berens, Shrivenham; I. D. Lucas, Maize-hill; *One Hundred Pounds*—A. Mitchell, Manchester; W. Swainson, Walworth; J. Walton, Bolton.

The annual meeting of the INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS was held on the 3d of May, Professor Cockerell in the chair. This Institute now consists of 122 fellows, 19 honorary fellows, 15 honorary members, 85 honorary and corresponding members, and 103 associates. The Report referred to matters interesting only to the Society itself. Before the meeting separated, it was agreed to address a Memorial to the Queen, praying for an inquiry into the condition of the Royal Monuments in Westminster Abbey—a subject to which the Institute has recently directed its earnest attention, as we have before related in pp. 374, 375.

The annual meeting of the Governors and Proprietors of KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON, was held on the 30th of April, Earl Howe in the chair. The report gave a satisfactory account of the progress of the Institution, and the proficiency of the students. The hospital has fully realised the anticipations of the Council, and the first stone of the new hospital is to be laid on the 16th June next. During the past year the Rev. Dr. Warneford, in addition to his previous benefactions, has contributed a donation of 5,000*l.* for the endowment of three new medical scholarships, of 25*l.* each, to be held for two years. The prizes and certificates of honour in the Medical department were afterwards distributed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Visitor of the College.

Benjamin Oliveira, esq. F.R.S. has offered a premium of fifty guineas for an ESSAY ON PORTUGAL; its object to be the promotion of commercial and agricultural enterprise, in connection with the design of the Great Exhibition. The manuscripts to be sent in on the last day of October.

We have reason to believe that DR. DANIEL WILSON was partially misunderstood in his remarks upon Roman antiquities which we noticed in our last number. Indeed, the service he has already rendered in the illustration of that branch of archæology might have saved him from being supposed to ridicule its pursuit, unless a total change had come over his sentiments: but our previous number (p. 392) had very recently shown that his zeal in this respect was unabated. What we now understand he did say was to object to the *exclusive* study of Roman remains, and was nothing more than he has expressed with greater deliberation in his Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland (see p. 378), where there is an excellent chapter on Roman antiquities. We have noticed some indignant remarks on the Doctor's sentiments in the Literary Gazette; but, after all, we presume that English antiquaries will judge of Dr. Wilson's opinions on such matters from his works, where Roman antiquities are not slighted, and not from after-dinner speeches. Even Jonathan Oldbuck called the pedigree of Eachan Macfungus in question over a bottle of port.

The good services of Mr. GEORGE GRANT FRANCIS, of Swansea, in the preservation of the historical muniments of that town, have laid him open to a singular persecution. On the 8th of May application was made to the Court of Queen's

Bench that he should be required to show by what authority he exercised the office of Town Councillor, having, as was alleged, made a contract with the corporation to sort and bind certain muniments, and having received 50*l.* on account of the same. The Court granted the rule, inasmuch as it appeared that the "contract," though made some years ago, was not completed—merely because the Town Clerk had desired certain volumes to be left unbound until some stray papers were recovered. Mr. Francis had required no remuneration for his personal labours, and the sum which was voted, with the thanks of the Council, was admitted as scarcely covering his expenses. We are thus presented with the unwonted spectacle of a Town Councillor a martyr to his archæological taste. The animus which has instigated these proceedings is attributed to some differences in regard to a "water question."

The very valuable Library of Mr. E. Vernon Utterson, F.S.A. one of the Members of the Roxburghe Club, has just been dispersed, under the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, of Wellington-street, at such prices as would have illuminated the best days of bibliomania. Among the more valuable articles were—Lot 256, an extraordinary collection of old ballads, 104*l.* 10*s.* Lot 482, Caxton's Recuyell of the Historyes of Troy, wanting about 50 leaves, 55*l.* Lot 483, Caxton's Golden Legend, also imperfect, 29*l.* Lot 732, the second edition of Froissart's Croniques de France, 4 vols. in 3, printed by Verard in the Gothic letter, 160*l.* Lot 1,200, Lydgate's Lyf of Our Lady, printed by Caxton, 32*l.* Lot 1,205, a fine copy of the Sarum Missal, per Remboldt, in 1530, 47*l.* 10*s.* Lot 1,218, Officium Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, with some beautiful miniature paintings, 76*l.* Lot 1,389, Le Mystere de la Passion de Nostre Seignor Jhesucrist, and other sacred plays, 21*l.* 10*s.* Lot 1,460, Los tres Libros del Primaleon et Polendos, Venet. 1534, 33*l.* 10*s.* Lot 1,503, The Pricke of Conscience, a manuscript, by Rolle, of Hampoll, 31*l.* 10*s.* Lot 1,635, The Sarum Processional, London, 1555, 15*l.* 5*s.* Lot 1,681, the original manuscript of Scott's "Peveril of the Peak," 44*l.* Lot 1,683, Scot's Discoverie of Witchcraft, a fine copy on large paper, 500*l.* Lot 1,692, The first edition of Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet, 19*l.* Lot 1,695, Shakspere's Sonnets, first edition, imperfect, 30*l.* 5*s.* Lot 1,721, Spenser's Amoretti, 1595, 27*l.* 10*s.* Lot 1,760, the rare Aldine Terence, wanting the title, 17*l.* 5*s.* Lot 1,770, the New Testament, printed by Jagge, 1552, wanting some leaves, 25*l.* Lot 1,832, the first edition of Walton's Angler, 11*l.* 15*s.* Lot 1,903, Valentine and Orson, printed by William Asplande, supposed to be unique, 45*l.* Lot 1,931, Histoire de Thebes, a curious manuscript on vellum, with illustrations, 40*l.* Lot 23, Les Amours de Daphnis et de Chloe, a *chef-d'œuvre* of the bibliopegistic skill of Deseuil, 15*l.* 10*s.* The collection also contained some very early garlands, drolleries, and penny histories, which produced equally high prices. The total of the eight days' sale amounted to 4,805*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

We proceed to notice some miscellaneous publications, of which we have received copies :—

Mount Athos, Thessaly, and Epirus: a Diary of a Journey from Constantinople to Corfu. By G. F. Bowen, *Esq. M.A.*—This work originally appeared in successive numbers of the Christian Remembrancer, and its merits render it well worthy of being offered to the general reader in the handsome shape which it has now assumed. Mr. Bowen writes agreeably and unaffectedly, and carries his reader most pleasantly with him. His scenes come before us graphically and dwell on our memories—a sure proof that they have been executed by an artist in his way. He imparts much information touching the Greek convents and monasteries, their inmates, and the laws by which they are regulated, but the principal charm of his book is in connection with their localities and their inhabitants, so singularly strange are both and so singularly well are they described.

Thoughts on the first Rainbow in connection with certain Geological Facts.—A vast subject is here discussed in the briefest of spaces. Previous to the Flood, it is alleged, there was neither rain nor cloud. The catastrophe was universal not partial; the earth's axis before the deluge is assumed to have been perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic, equal day and night and perpetual spring throughout nearly the entire world. At the deluge it is assumed that the earth's axis was inclined to its present position by a special display of God's power and will. Then, says the author, "if it be admitted that the flood was the result of a change in the position of the earth's axis, many of our imagined difficulties vanish at once; and it becomes altogether unnecessary to suppose, as some have done, that a change took place in the nature of light, in order to produce the rainbow; or that there was any change in the nature of the atmosphere, or in the laws of refraction and

reflection, or any increase or loss of matter which constitutes the mass of our planet. Its relative influence, indeed, on our planetary system would remain the same, and the effect of this change would be confined entirely to the earth." "Surely," as the acute gentleman says in the Critic, "surely I have heard that line before." The theory is not new, and certainly is not proved, yet neither can it be said to be without foundation.

The Soul in Nature, with supplementary contributions. By Hans Christian Oersted. *Translated from the German* by Leonora and Joanna B. Horner.—Under a single title, this is after all but a fragmentary book. It consists of papers, essays, and dialogues,—now treating of the Spiritual in the Material, and the impressions of Beauty made by both; now showing how Nature is best to be comprehended by thought and imagination—an idea of Descartes. "Superstition and Infidelity in their relation to Natural Science," is the title of a subsequent paper, the investigation in which may be considered now perhaps as somewhat superfluous. We infinitely prefer the essay on the cultivation of Science considered as an exercise of religion; and still more the charming paper on the relation between Natural Science and Poetry. As an addition to Bohn's Scientific Library we accept this volume with pleasure. Its author is one of the men of whom Sweden is proud, and with reason. His spirit was at once profoundly philosophical and practically playful; and though his book comes to us from the Swedish, through the German, nothing appears to have been lost either of lucidity of explanation or grace of expression.

Alastor; or, the New Ptolemy.—In this work it is sought, among other scientific matters, to establish the magnetic theory of the universe, or rather to "assist elucidation" thereof. The volume consists of dialogues maintained by Dion and Alastor,—and, though the latter is undoubtedly clever, and not always to be gainsaid, we nevertheless are inclined for the present to be followers of those who prefer the well-tried theory of gravitation to that of electricity,—not disputing however that there is something in the universal magnetic theory that has not hitherto been dreamed of in our philosophy.

Asylums for the Insane, is the title of a sensible pamphlet advocating the establishment of public hospitals for the insane of the middle and the higher classes. Our present provision for the treatment of the mentally afflicted is miserably defective. We are behind all Europe save that portion of Turkey which is on our continent. Mr. Dickson's pamphlet contains some useful suggestions born of a vast experience wisely applied.

The University of London a Parliamentary Constituency. By Charles James Foster, M.A., LL.D. Professor of Jurisprudence at University College, London, is written to urge the claim of the London Graduates to be created into a Parliamentary Constituency. "They are the élite of nearly 200 Educational Institutions, of large aggregate wealth, and of extended public influence. Their number already exceeds that of many constituencies returning two Members to Parliament." The pamphlet is accompanied by some interesting statistical tables.

Notes on Ireland and the Land Question. I. Free Trade in Land. II. The Channel Islands. By Vincent Scully, esq. Q.C. author of The Irish Land Question, &c. consisting of facts and arguments advanced to advocate "a perfect free trade in land."

Labour stands on Golden Feet; or, the Life of a Foreign Workman. Translated from Heinrich Zschokke.—This is a charming story well translated. It appears to have been written by the estimable author with a direct view to meet the modern difficulties of our civilisation, and to bring them before his countrymen, especially before "sensible apprentices, journeymen, and masters," in an attractive form, married to a clear and sensible solution. The Germanisms are very allowable, and give indeed a freshness and spirit to the whole.

Our New Parish. By Harriet E. Fourdrinier. 1 *vol.*—Rather a commonplace book, with the usual amount of country material—good clergymen, drunken husbands, scolding wives, &c. not very forcibly portrayed, yet with irreproachable intention.

Lydia; or, a Woman's Book. By Mrs. Newton Crosland.—A tale of great interest and displaying considerable ingenuity in its management; the reader's sympathy never flags. The language is vigorous, the allusions singularly happy; the character of the hero, Mark, extremely well sketched. Why it should be called a Woman's Book we really cannot see. There are one or two scenes which are somewhat coarse and unwomanly,—scenes which many men would scarcely have introduced into a book intended for the wives and daughters of England. It does not appear to us that Mrs. Crosland has so much tact in her perception of diversities of character as cleverness in working up a story. Lydia is to a considerable extent unaccountable, and Charlton Ridley's villany is exaggerated. The tale certainly is far from

faultless, but there is great redeeming power.

The Poems and Ballads of Schiller, translated by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart.—This is a second edition, in which, we are told, no pains have been spared, to correct and improve the version before published, in order "to obtain for this volume a place among those translations which, though first regarded as the representatives of a foreign literature, are gradually admitted as denizens of our own." Many of the translations have been wholly rewritten, most of them carefully retouched; and we have no doubt that Sir Bulwer Lytton's object will be fulfilled, so far that this will be esteemed as the standard English translation of Schiller.

Annotations on the Apostolical Epistles, designed chiefly for the use of Students of the Greek Text. By T. W. Peile, D.D. Head Master of Repton School.—Vol. IV. continuing the work through the Epistles of James and Jude.

Thoughts on some Portions of the Revelation of St. John the Divine. By the Rev. Edward Huntingford, B.C.L. late Fellow of New College, Oxford. 12mo.—More meditative than profound, being intended "to give some assistance to the ordinary reader on those portions of the Revelation which are generally supposed to have been fulfilled."

Stedfast Adherence to the Church of England, recommended and enforced in Three Village Sermons and a Village Story, by the Rev. Edward Berens, M.A. Vicar of Shrivenham, an old and successful author in divinity, many of whose excellent works are on the list of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

We have received a fourth edition of *The Bee-keeper's Manual; or Practical Hints for the Management and Complete Preservation of the Honey Bee, by* Henry Taylor, which is universally allowed to be one of the best of the numerous little works which have lately appeared on that interesting subject. This edition is considerably enlarged and illustrated with numerous woodcuts, and is full of information calculated to assist the amateur bee-keeper in the management of his little winged friends on the humane or depriving system, which is, we hope, gaining ground in this country.

Natural History of Animals. By Thomas Rymer Jones, *F.R.S.* Vol. II. *Insects.*—This is a book equally beautiful in its illustrations and interesting in its development of some of the most wonderful works of nature. The habits of some of the insect tribes have been recommended from the earliest ages as suggestive to mankind, and the more they are studied the more will they be found to claim the admiration of our "dull reason."

Mr. Bohn continues his various series of republications with no relaxation of spirit nor inferiority of execution. In the Scientific Library a new feature is the reissue of The Bridgewater Treatises, of which the first, that of the late Mr. Kirby *On the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Creation of Animals*, is edited, with notes, by Professor Rymer Jones. The *Cosmos* of Alexander Von Humboldt is completed in the Fourth Volume.

In the Standard Library we have received Vol. V. of *Vasari's Lives of the Painters*, Vol. II. of *Sir Joshua Reynolds's Works*,—each rendering the respective work complete; and *The principal Works and Remains of the Rev. Andrew Fuller, with a new Memoir of his Life, by his Son, the Rev.* A. G. Fuller.—Mr. Fuller was a pastor of the Baptist persuasion, and the most energetic and laborious of the founders of the Baptist Missionary Society. His merits have received their due appreciation from the high testimony of the Rev. Robert Hall and Mr. Wilberforce. "The predominant feature (says the former) in the intellectual character of Mr. Fuller was the power of discrimination by which he detected the minutest shades of difference among objects which most minds would confound. He never appeared to so much advantage as when occupied in detecting sophistry, repelling objections, and ascertaining, with microscopic accuracy, the exact boundaries of truth and error." Mr. Wilberforce says, "There is a part of his works, The Gospel its own Witness, which is enough to warm the coldest heart." It is this work, together with "The Calvinistic and Socinian Systems examined and compared as to their Moral Tendency," and "Three Letters on Important Subjects"—Truth, Mental Error, and Liberty, that form the present volume; which will be followed by a further selection from the author's writings should the public appear to encourage it. The preliminary memoir by the author's son is sensible and interesting.

In Bohn's Illustrated Library are published two volumes of *Battles of the British Navy*, by Joseph Allen, esq. R.N. of Greenwich Hospital, to which we shall recur in our Review; and the first volume of *Rome in the Nineteenth Century*, by Charlotte A. Eaton, of which this is the fifth edition. The plates in this book are from drawings by the late Mr. S. Prout.

In Bohn's Classical Library we have *The Heroïdes, or Epistles of the Heroines, The Amours, Art of Love, Remedy of Love, and Minor Works of Ovid*,

literally translated into English prose, with copious notes, by Henry T. Riley, B.A. of Clare hall, Cambridge. The greater portion of these have never been translated into *prose* before; and we must own that Ovid in prose seems to us something like dead champagne. However, here it is for those whose taste it may suit. The present is the third and concluding volume of the Classical Library translation of Ovid, and it contains an index to the three volumes.—Two others of this series are Vols. II. and III. of *The Orations of Marcus Tullius Cicero*, literally translated by C. D. Yonge, B.A.

The Works of Sir Thomas Browne, Vol. III. completes the reprint of the edition by Mr. Simon Wilkin, F.R.S. in the Antiquarian Library.

Bagster's *Analytical Greek Lexicon*—which is printed in small quarto, uniformly with the Analytical Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon—is adapted to render the like assistance in the study of the New Testament scriptures as the former work supplied for those of the Old Testament. Its distinctive feature consists in an alphabetical arrangement of every occurring inflexion of every word; each form is exactly analysed and referred to its root; and a grammatical introduction is prefixed, embracing tables of the inflexions of the various parts of speech, with observations on peculiar and irregular forms. There is here the characteristic completeness which has usually distinguished the biblical publications of Messrs. Bagster.

A Handbook of Hebrew Antiquities, by the Rev. Henry Browne, M.A. Prebendary of Chichester, compiled for the use of schools and students, and published as one of the series of Arnold's Handbooks, presents as copious and varied an assemblage of important information as was ever condensed into a hundred and fifty pages. It is chiefly derived from De Wette's book on the same subject, and secondarily from Jahn and Winer, two other learned Germans. Michaelis and Ewald have been drawn upon for the political constitution and law of the Israelites; Ewald and Thenius for the account of Solomon's temple; Bahn for the Mosaic worship; and Hengstenberg for the view taken of the trespass offering. An apparatus of questions for examination is appended, as in Mr. Arnold's previous handbooks.

In Arnold's School Classics, a compact volume in duodecimo of the whole of *Homer's Iliad, with English Notes and Grammatical References*, and the first part of *Eclogæ Aristophanicæ*, consisting of selections from the Clouds of Aristophanes, with English notes by C. C. Felton, A.M. Eliot Professor of Greek Literature in the University at Cambridge, U. S.

The congress of all nations in this country in the memorable year 1851 was attended by a "Chess Tournament," the history of which is now immortalised in *The Chess Tournament, a collection of the Games played at this assemblage*. This book is illustrated by diagrams, and accompanied by notes critical and explanatory, written by the celebrated player, Mr. H. Staunton. Like more ancient tournaments, however, the mimic field seems not to have been entirely free from ill blood, and it has led to a little fighting in earnest, in *A Review of "The Chess Tournament," by H. Staunton, Esq., with some remarks on the attacks upon the London Chess Club, contained in the Introduction to that Work. By a Member of the London Chess Club:* whose friends consider that he has the best of the battle.

HISTORICAL REVIEWS.

Electoral Facts, from 1832 *to* 1852, *impartially stated. By* Charles R. Dod, *Esq. Author of "The Parliamentary Companion," &c.* 12*mo.*—Mr. Dod has applied his customary industry and discrimination to the compilation of this well-timed publication, in which, 1. he sets forth leading facts in the political history of every constituency in the United Kingdom; 2. specifies in each place the nature of the franchise; 3. compares the electors in 1832 and 1852; 4. describes the influence prevailing; 5. the property and taxation; 6. the trades and occupation, and 7 the numbers of the population; 8. historical notes of celebrated members; 9. politics, and newspaper statistics; 10. polls for the last twenty years. Finally, let us gratefully acknowledge an Index of Names, including unsuccessful candidates — a feature in political biography to which we have hitherto possessed no ready means of reference.

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Were "Heretics" ever burnt at Rome? By the Rev. R. Gibbings, *M.A. Rector of Raymunterdoney, in the diocese of Raphoe.* — In this little work we are furnished with the report of the proceedings in the Roman Inquisition against

Fulgentio Manfredi. This report is taken from the original manuscript, brought from Italy by a French officer, and edited by the rector of Raymunterdoney, who has supplied a parallel English version, and useful illustrative additions.

Exactly two years ago it was stated in the Dublin Review, in an article attributed to Dr. Wiseman, that the Roman Inquisition had never been known to order the execution of capital punishment. By the Roman Inquisition is here understood the tribunal which was immediately subject to the controul and direction of the popes themselves in their own city. Upon this Mr. Gibbings asks, "Is this a fact, or is the assertion false?"

Father Fulgentio, it appears, was the friend of Sarpi; but he is not the servile biographer of the same name who wrote the life of Sarpi. He was a Franciscan monk and priest.

When resident at Venice in 1607 he did not spare, in his sermons, the patent vices of the Roman court. In 1608 he was invited to repair to Rome under a solemn safe conduct granted by the pope. In spite of the remonstrances of his friends he obeyed; and he departed from Venice amid the tearful farewells of all who knew him. He had no sooner arrived than he was thrown into prison, treated as a heretic, and threatened with all the pains and penalties consequent thereupon if he did not publicly abjure what he had previously preached. He appealed in vain to the safe conduct; and at length, under much cruel pressure and promise that his abjuration should in no wise work to his prejudice, he submitted his teaching to the authority of the Church and abjured all that was thereto contrary. His chief alleged crime, we may remark, consisted in his having declared that he held the authority of his sovereign the doge of Venice as superior to that of the court of Rome, and that he acknowledged no other superior, save God alone. Under the threat of torture Fulgentio Manfredi pronounced his recantation, acknowledging his error. Whereupon his enemies, acting on his confession, cast him into the commonest prison, put him to the torture, accused him of being in correspondence with the English and German reformers, of having in his possession prohibited books, and therewith, as a heretic who had relapsed after recantation, he was first publicly degraded, then hanged; and, as if that were not sufficient, his body was afterwards burned. There lacked not bold and honest men in Rome who asserted that the papal safe conduct had been violated in this case. The answer made to these cavillers was that the papal honour was intact; the conduct, it was said, "was safe for his coming to Rome, but not for his going thence!" And so perished the man who dared to pay allegiance to his own natural sovereign, before he acknowledged that he was ready next to pay to Rome.

Mr. Gibbing's little volume consists of the official documents which at once tell and prove this most sad case. Such documents are difficult of access, but in the matter before us they have been obtained; and, as far as they go, they form a complete refutal to Dr. Wiseman's assertion, that the office of the Inquisition at Rome was free from the guilt of blood.

Memoir of Daniel Chamier, Minister of the Reformed Church; with Notices of his Descendants. 8*vo. pp.* 121.—Nearly one half of this small volume is occupied by an historical memoir of Daniel Chamier, a man remarkable as the spiritual leader, for more than thirty years, of the Reformed party in France, who drew up the articles of the Edict of Nantes, and who was slain during the siege of Montauban in 1621. He was styled by the abbé Expilly "the soul, the organ, and the hero of his party; the defender, the apostle, and the martyr of the Protestant Church of France;" and it was lamented by Bayle that his life had not been written at length while his memory was fresh in the minds of his contemporaries. It is but a brief sketch of his career which is now placed before us, but it is sufficient to characterise the man and to exhibit his earnest and undaunted perseverance as the champion of the Protestant cause. The rest of the book contains a biographical genealogy of his descendants, who have latterly been British subjects. For five generations, including Adrien, the father of Daniel, the Chamiers were ministers of the Reformed Church. The last came to England at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and officiated at several French churches in London until his death in 1698. His younger son, John, was secretary to Archbishop Wake; Daniel, the elder, was, we presume, a merchant or manufacturer, but this the book does not tell us. He had several children, of whom Daniel died, in 1778, auditor and controller of accounts in America, and Anthony became Deputy Secretary at War and Under-Secretary of State, and was a member of Johnson's Literary Club. He was the last descendant in the male line of the martyr of Montauban; but the name was taken by his nephew John Deschamps, whose father was the Rev. John Deschamps, F.R.S. tutor to some of the Prussian princes, and author of various

philosophical works, and of whom also a memoir is presented to us. John Chamier, previously Deschamps, was for thirty-three years in the civil service of the East India Company at Madras, where he rose to be Chief Secretary and a member of council,—a career which has been precisely followed by his son Henry Chamier, esq. who is still living; Captain Chamier, the novelist, is a younger brother. The book is privately printed; but, as it possesses more than a private interest, we have considered the present account of it will be acceptable to our readers. Its genealogical accuracy is assured by the superintendence of William Courthope, esq. Rouge Croix pursuivant of arms, who has performed the office of editor.

The Successful Merchant—a Memoir of the late Mr. Samuel Budgett.—We have been greatly struck of late by the large proportion of books now published bearing on the position and prospects, the characters and views, of men and women in the labouring classes of society. Biographies, novels, criticism, lectures, fictions, both French and English, all seem to draw their freshness from the life of the masses, and to go to *them* to gather material to stimulate languid appetites. Lord Carlisle's addresses to the Members of Mechanics' Institutes—Meliora—two beautiful and eloquent lectures delivered by a clergyman (the Rev. J. W. Robertson), at Brighton, "On the influence of Poetry on the Working Classes"—then a new novel, "The Melvilles," by the clever and no less good than clever author of "John Drayton:" these are all noticeable things in their way. And now another book too has come to our table which excites a species of interest, not altogether of a pleasant kind, but on the whole interesting, because it minutely delineates the rise and progress of a successful merchant. This book, "The Life of Samuel Budgett, late of Kingswood, Bristol," will be considered, we doubt not, as a sort of text-book to many a snug man of business. It embodies a great deal of the shrewd practical wisdom of trade. It has an eye to religion also. We think it is meant to show both how much money a religious man may make, and how much religion a money-making man can keep. A calculator in all things, Mr. Budgett struck his spiritual balance with scrupulous care. Methodism had the command of his Sundays, his hours of leisure,—to a considerable degree, his purse. He drove hard bargains with customers; but he was kind, liberal, marvellously free from the spirit of mere accumulation; and, above all, he deserves to be held in honour for the real good he effected among the people he employed. By a system of admirable arrangement, he secured for the workmen time and opportunity for improvement. They were well fed, well paid; he brought the business of the concern into fewer hours—gradually contriving it so that from six o'clock in the evening was a man's own time. He had schools and chapels—a daily morning service in the establishment, where all who *would* might attend for Scripture reading and prayer. He himself was a Wesleyan lay preacher. The character is not in itself at all a rare one. Many a man in business we believe owes his worldly well-doing to his religion; and in so saying let it be understood that we mean no discreditable thing. We have in view habits of conscientious thrift, of sober self-restraint, of early rising, and diligent use of every moment; these may begin from the highest motives, and, so doing, may bring "the promise of the life that now is, as well as of that which is to come."

There is another point of view in which "the successful merchant's" life may be made of use. Mr. Budgett was a believer in that which we ourselves believe in,—the general, the almost universal power of an earnest and diligent mind, no matter how low its original condition, to rise to comfort; and even, he would have added, to wealth. As a boy he began with a speculation, first on a horse-shoe, next on a young donkey; and he pursued this penny wisdom through life. The merit of the man, however, was that, having made all sure, he parted freely with his gains. His first pence were given for a Wesleyan Hymn Book. Afterwards he was ready for every object which he deemed to be good and desirable; but he always maintained that it was the duty of a man to rise in the world—that people might do it if they would; and we have not the smallest doubt that, however compassionate he might be, he had always a suspicion that there was something a little unsound in the mind of the person who did not make money.

So much for a respectable and "successful merchant."

The History of Melbourne, in the county of Derby, including Biographical Notices of the Coke, Melbourne, and Hardinge Families. By John Joseph Briggs. *Royal 8vo. pp.* 205.—It is not from the defect of interest in the subject, nor from the paucity of materials, that this is not exactly the book we could wish. The history of Melbourne embraces, together with other topics of minor interest, an ancient castle, which was the prison of the Duke

of Bourbon in the reigns of Henry the Fifth and Sixth; a remarkably fine Norman church; a manor of the bishops of Carlisle—their half-way house to the metropolis; and an old hall whose gardens form the most perfect example of the formal arrangements of the days of Queen Anne. As garniture to his story the author has a few tokens of Roman occupation, anecdotes of forest sports and Robin Hood, of the civil war in the 17th century, of the composition of Baxter's Saints' Rest, and of John Wesley's early labours, of agriculture, minerals, and trade. On all these matters Mr. Briggs has industriously gathered materials; and moreover he has been permitted to explore the manuscript records of Melbourne hall, and make extracts from the correspondence of men who acted no mean part in public life. Here are advantages and collected stores which go some way towards the composition of a good historical work; but we cannot conceal that there is a great lack of ordinary scholarship about this book, not to speak of the higher requisites of the antiquary and historian. There are even places where the author's English requires correction, and wherever he quotes a Latin record, or even a Latin epitaph, it is absolutely disguised by errors. It is only from the context one can possibly decipher such passages as "Isabell Julia Rhodæ, filii Longford militis," (p. 162) as meaning "Isabella filia Radulphi Longford militis." Some printer more competent to the correction of the press should be employed when an author is himself weak in these matters.

The essential qualifications of an historical writer are accuracy and judgment, but these are very deficient in Mr. Briggs's notices of the duke of Bourbon:—"Camden says, 'Not very far from the Trent stands Melborn, a castle of the King's, now decaying, where John duke of Bourbon, taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, was kept nineteen years in the custody of Nicholas Montgomery the younger.' This 'prisoner of account,' as Speed calls him, was taken by king Henry V. and committed here to confinement for life, but, on the accession of Henry VI. to the throne, he was released. He survived his captivity but a short time, his constitution doubtless being much impaired by the harsh treatment he had received; for tradition says, that he was kept in the dungeons of the castle, and barely supplied with provisions sufficient for his existence." For this absurd statement the authority quoted is the Rev. Joseph Deans' Melbourne Church, a work which Mr. Briggs has followed with too blind a confidence throughout. It is surely very strange that any one undertaking to write history should fail to perceive how inconsistent starving in a dungeon is with living nineteen years, and, on the other hand, how different imprisonment for nineteen years after the battle of Agincourt is to release on the accession of Henry VI. The truth is, that prisoners of war at that period were admitted to all the personal liberty and enjoyment that was consistent with their safe custody: they went to the chase, occasionally to tournaments and to court, and on pilgrimages when they desired to do so; but the great hindrance to their release was the large ransom they had to raise for its purchase. When the duke of Bourbon had accomplished this, he died in London, in 1433, on the eve of his departure for France, and was buried in the church of the Grey Friars. In p. 45 Mr. Briggs ventures a surmise that Sir Ralph Shirley was the duke's first keeper, merely because Sir Ralph was present at Agincourt, and because he was (many years after) constable of Melbourne castle. But Sir Ralph's connection with Melbourne did not take place until 1441, eight years after the duke of Bourbon's death. (Stemmata Shirleiana, p. 33.) He was buried at Brailesford, co. Warwick, not at Stanton Harold; nor assuredly are there in that church, as some poetical friend of Mr. Briggs has informed him, any of the tattered banners brought from the fields of Agincourt, Cressy, and Shrewsbury. A note of Mr. Briggs states that Sir Nicholas Montgomery, the duke of Bourbon's actual keeper, lived until 1494—a date we cannot but regard with suspicion; particularly when he tells his readers, in the same page, that Leland "wrote *in the time of Henry VIII. about* 1550." Again, in the next page, he speaks of Saxton's maps as published in 1588, yet gives the same date in the note as "anno D. M. lxxxiii," and in p. 68, as "1688," and in the note there as "A.D. M.LXXXVIII." So again, in p. 100, Hugh Willoughby, the Arctic navigator, is stated to have been frozen to death in the reign of *Henry VI.* in 1554; and *Thompson* is said to have alluded to him in his Seasons. Really, Derby cannot be a good place for printing history. Even the name of its county topographer, Lysons, is given throughout without its final letter: and what Cambridge man will recognise, in the Derby punctuation, who is meant by "the celebrated Dr. George Provost, of Kings'?" (p. 137). But a truce to these grotesque typographical errors, which are too numerous for us to pursue further. We can only briefly allude to one or two other matters. And first as to the church. In former days

Mr. Wilkins the celebrated architect and the Hon. George Lamb both thought that Melbourne church might have been erected in the seventh century; but the Rev. Joseph Deans lives in an age more enlightened in architectural criticism, and he argues for a somewhat later date. "It appears pretty clear then, (adds Mr. Briggs, passing judgment upon the arguments of Mr. Deans,) that Melbourne church must have been erected after the 9th century, a little before the Conquest; and this long-disputed point may now be considered as finally settled." Now, Melbourne church is a remarkably fine specimen of the Norman style, having had originally three semi-circular apses at its eastern extremity, a central tower, and a regular porticus or porch of three divisions, which was the subject of Mr. Wilkins's essay in the Archæologia. We are not able to turn to any modern architectural authority who has pronounced judgment upon its age, but we imagine that the experienced critics of the present day would assign it rather to the twelfth century than the ninth, or tenth. The latter portion of the book consists of memoirs of the families of Coke, Lamb (Viscount Melbourne), and Hardinge: illustrated with portraits of the late Viscount Melbourne, the prime minister, and Lord Viscount Hardinge. The connection of the Hardinges with the locality has not subsisted in modern times; but when Sir Henry was advanced to the peerage, he was designated Viscount Hardinge of King's Newton, in the county of Derby, by which means, as the author remarks, "he once more became connected [in name] with a village which for many centuries was the seat of his ancestors." The few specimens which Mr. Briggs has printed from the Coke papers, are of no great importance; and are barely sufficient to whet the reader's curiosity with regard to the contents of an evidence room, which, from the brief account of it given at p. 94, appears to be rich in letters and documents of the last and preceding centuries, and which in judicious hands may hereafter contribute materially to our historical knowledge.

Specimens of Tile Pavements, drawn from Existing Authorities. By Henry Shaw, *F.S.A. 4to. Part I.*—Notwithstanding that the patterns of ancient Paving Tiles have now been published, in considerable numbers, in the several series collected by Mr. J. G. Nichols, by Mr. W. A. Church, and Mr. Oldham, in each of which they have been represented in their real size,—and in Parker's Glossary of Architecture, the Journal of the Archæological Institute, and various other works, in which they have been figured on a reduced scale, yet there is undoubtedly room for such a book as Mr. Shaw has now commenced, in which he purposes to exhibit entire pavements: for the patterns impressed upon the tiles themselves, either singly or in sets, actually formed but one feature of the art, their effective arrangement and combination, particularly when viewed from a distance, being a characteristic which was equally the subject of the designer's care. Out of the numerous churches in which some scattered relics of these pictured pavements are still to be discovered, there is perhaps not one in a hundred in which an entire design is preserved, in its original arrangement; it is no wonder, then, that so many isolated tiles should have attracted attention, whilst the more extensive pavements,—injured perhaps by wear and partial disturbance even where their plan may still be traced,—have offered a task too tedious and too irksome to be thoroughly decyphered. Indeed, we are not aware of any other Tile Pavements that had been delineated entire, until lately, except that of prior Crauden's chapel at Ely, by Fowler of Winterton, and in the Archæologia, vol. xiv.; and two at Gloucester (very indifferently etched) in Dallaway's Heraldry. More recently, the designs of some other pavements have been ingeniously compiled from a number of small woodblocks, by Lord Alwyne Compton; but these copies have necessarily had a private and very limited circulation. The portion of a pavement at Neath Abbey, published by Mr. G. G. Francis of Swansea, is a very interesting fragment of a design that was once especially admirable; but it is only a fragment.

In order to give the patterns—which were generally formed of four, nine, or sixteen tiles disposed in squares or lozenges—their due effect, the usual practice in the olden time was to separate them one from another by intermediate rows of plain tiles, which were commonly of a darker colour. The Pavement which Mr. Shaw now presents to our examination is composed in this manner; it comprises twenty-eight lozenges of sixteen tiles each, and fifty-six of four tiles each (besides imperfect portions of others of both sizes), each of the lozenges of four tiles being surrounded by twelve black tiles. The general outlines of the design are therefore nearly as regular as a marble floor of black and white squares. This pavement is still entire beneath the boards of a bookseller's back-parlour in Redcliffe-street, Bristol, in an ancient house which is popularly named after the famous William Canynges,—but we believe for

no better reason than because it stands in near proximity to the church of St. Mary Redcliffe. The tiles themselves are for the most part of very beautiful patterns, and others are interesting from their heraldic and religious devices, and they are further valuable from being in good condition. Altogether, we are delighted to have this pavement so admirably represented. Yet, after all, though a good specimen of a domestic pavement of the fifteenth century, as laid down in a merchant's parlour, and perhaps not to be paralleled by any similar remain in the like position, it is still not to be regarded as a complete or perfect example of the best work of its age,—for this reason, that none of the tiles were designed purposely for the house in which it is placed, but on the contrary they consist of an heterogeneous assemblage of patterns, made for a variety of places, and some of them incomplete in their designs. This pavement is, in fact, rather like one of those mediæval poems which were composed from the classic authors, here a line and there a line, than such an Iliad, or Æneid, as we may look for in some of Mr. Shaw's future numbers, when he shall present us with the floors of the Chapter-house at Westminster, the chancel at Gloucester, or the abbat's house at Malmesbury.

Some of the tiles in this Bristol pavement are those which bear the coats of Heytesbury and Hungerford quarterly (Nichols, No. 62), and others with the Hungerford badge of three sickles interlaced: these are believed to have been made for the chapel at Farley Hungerford. Others bear the coats of Beauchamp and Spenser impaled, and others the shield of Beauchamp differenced by a crescent: these are supposed to have been manufactured for the abbey of Tewkesbury. But the greater part of the patterns are characterised by repetitions of a *heart* (sometimes studded with *nails*), and by a *mullet* or *star* of many points, with the initials J. N. and R. E. and which were certainly manufactured for John Nailheart and Robert Elyot, the successive Priors of Bristol during the period from 1481 to 1525. We refer to an article in our Magazine for Sept. 1845, p. 250, in which the initials R. E. on these tiles, after having been differently interpreted in connection with Malvern, Malmesbury, and Evesham, were first ascertained to belong to abbat Elyot. The pavement is therefore interesting as presenting, in a degree, duplicate copies of the fine pavements which formerly adorned the abbey-church of Bristol, and of which it might now be difficult to collect more than a few fragments in the present cathedral. One of the sets of four is composed of tiles each of which bears the letters "confūdi r," with the initials of Elyot interlaced on a shield, and E in the corner. This is the *third* tile in the circle of that inscription of which the *first*, with the words "In te d'ne s," is engraved in our Magazine for June, 1845. Now, the latter tile is that which, as there mentioned, had been found at Malvern, at Malmesbury, and at Offenham, co. Worc., in each case without any others of the set. Nos. 2 and 4 of the same set have still to be discovered: can any one find them either in some corner of Bristol cathedral or in any other West-country church?

Mr. Shaw has placed the date of the pavement in "Canynges House" as "about 1480." This is probably from twenty to forty years too early, *i. e.* for the pavement as a whole; for Nailheart's abbatiate was from 1481 to 1515, and Elyot's from 1515 to about 1525; and even supposing all the tiles were made during the former period, when Elyot was a subordinate officer of the abbey (and in some of the patterns their devices are combined,) still the time would probably have been after the year 1500.

A Visit to the Tea Districts of China and India. By Robert Fortune.—Whether through his own brave and prudent spirit, or by the force of kindred tastes, Mr. Fortune has found his way to the Chinese heart, and has played a most successful part as collector and distributor of Nature's bounties between ourselves and the Celestial Empire, now for several years past. His has been eminently a ministry of the beautiful and the useful, and every month brings us acquainted in our nursery gardens and horticultural shows with some specimen of his industry and observation. No one living could better have accomplished the last important object for which he has been sent out. That it will prove perfectly successful is of course doubtful. So far as Mr. Fortune's own part is concerned, nothing can be more complete, but much that can only be tested by experience remains.

Our Indian tea plantations in the Himalayas have not till lately looked promising. It is a matter of doubt whether the plants and seeds themselves had been procured from the right places; whether, if so, they have not been ill preserved on the way to their future home; whether the proper kind of soil and peculiarity of temperature have been carefully noted; whether the cultivators have understood their business; and, lastly, and as important as anything, whether the manufacturers know the exact details of the process of

gathering and drying the teas. All these various matters, every one essential to success, Mr. Fortune has diligently inquired into; and the result is given in a single very interesting volume, interesting not merely as respects the object of his mission, but as giving a very curious picture of the inner life of the Chinese, and of the actual state and promise of our Indian botanical collections and plantations.

The *best* tea district of China lies about 200 miles beyond the ports of Ningpo or Shanghae. It has been hitherto almost a sealed country to Europeans, not to be explored without risk and difficulty. Of course adopting, as far as possible, the Chinese dress and manners, Mr. Fortune determined to visit this region himself. His self-possession, good temper, and ready tact enabled him to follow up the experience of his former "wanderings," and he not only reached the beautiful district in question and made himself master of many thousand plants and a large store of seeds, but also obtained much collateral information and some valuable ornamental trees and plants for our own nurseries. He was particularly successful in his mode of raising seedling plants from the tea tree. Having found that a short time suffices to destroy the vegetative powers of the seed, he adopted the plan of sowing it almost immediately in Ward's cases, and in the soil attached to the roots of other plants transported by him in like manner. These seeds vegetated during the short voyage from Hong Kong to Calcutta, and were speedily transferred to their place of final destination.

In addition to the plants and seeds, Mr. Fortune also transported eight first-rate Chinese cultivators and manufacturers to the plantations, nor did he leave them till he had carefully selected the best site and stationed them in their new dwellings. From the procuring and sowing the seeds, to their final planting in the Himalaya plantations, scarcely four months of the year 1851 intervened, and we have good reason to anticipate a favourable result. It does not, indeed, seem at all surprising that our Indian teas have as yet not found favour in the market. Mr. Fortune's account of the plantations shows that there has been great disregard of the established principles of Chinese cultivation. Our tea-gardeners, with some exceptions, have been pursuing plans far better adapted to the growth of rice than of tea. They have been irrigating the soil in many places, and in others using low and wet lands for the purpose. They have also plucked the leaves too early and too closely, and yet with all these disadvantages a good many acres of plants look well, and if the system of irrigation in particular which seems to have taken such hold on Indian fancy can be got rid of, there is no reason to doubt, provided the plants and seeds are good, that tea will flourish as well in this region as in China. A great step has at all events been taken.

Our own country will profit in other ways by Mr. Fortune's perseverance. He has brought us some exquisite flowers, and some valuable contributions to the arboretum, the lawns, and the cemetery. One such well-instructed agent, competent to see and make known the conditions of life suitable to the different races of plants, cannot fail to enlarge greatly the stores of what is gratifying to the eye and good for use.

Journal kept during a Summer Tour for the Children of a Village School. By the author of "Amy Herbert," "Gertrude, &c. In 3 parts. Parts 1 and 2.—This, considering the limitations imposed by Miss Sewell upon herself through the conditions of her journal, is an agreeable and not unsatisfactory narrative of a Summer's foreign travel. She is easy and natural, has neither a patronizing manner nor any personal pedantry. Pretensions to much learning are dropped altogether, and she contents herself with telling her story in an engaging way, as if in immediate communication with her school. The memory of home and its duties is carried far more gracefully into new scenes than is at all usual. Very often, indeed, we have been led to wish that our tourists would forget, not themselves only, but their ordinary belongings, when they go abroad, and resolve for their few summer weeks to do nothing but inhale the new life and new ideas which surround them.

Even in Miss Sewell's case we are not sure whether the impressions may not be somewhat less fresh and healthful than they would have been without the clinging association of a number of little people to be taught at home on her return. Still we again praise the Journal, and are sure it will give great pleasure to many young and some older readers.

Life and Letters of Judge Story. Edited by his Son. (John Chapman.)—We really long for the time (may it soon come!) when a life of the good and great Judge Story will be published in as readable and reasonable a form as those of Fowell Buxton or of Francis Horner. It is the world's business to know such men, and it should be the booksellers' business to let them be known. We have no objection to the legal details which lawyers may deem needful to

their comprehension of Judge Story's views on any questions of difficulty, but very many of these might be omitted for ordinary readers, and the character would stand out still, as it ought, the model of a sound, wise lawyer. Judge Story's professional career was indeed something morally grand. There can be no doubt that he loved the law, because he saw in it the principle of divine order. Wrong doing, disorders of all sorts, were evils which he felt it his duty to repress and set right, as a man and a member of the community of men, and also as amenable himself to the rules of justice and truth; and so he went on, keeping his noble conscience free from sophistication, and thus it was that his heart was so perpetually cheerful, gay, and childlike. He seems to have grown old in his profession without acquiring the least tincture of hardness or severity;—tolerant, merciful, and, when most firm, still never forgetting the duties of Christian charity. Such a man was necessarily the object of almost unbounded regard and reliance; and it is no wonder that his name is as dear to England as to America.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 29. Lord Viscount Mahon, President.

Dr. Nicholson, Rector of St. Alban's, sent a lithograph of a fresco painting found recently in that abbey church, representing a mitred ecclesiastic, and also impressions of a bull of Pope John XXIII. found near the abbey.

Mr. Henry Shaw exhibited a series of drawings of the curious pavements formerly existing in Jervaulx Abbey, Yorkshire, only portions of which had been preserved. They were of singular beauty; and Mr. Shaw had so arranged them as to show the original designs to the greatest advantage.

The reading of Mr. Sidney Gibson's paper on Naworth Castle was continued.

May 6. J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.

Mr. P. De la Motte, designer and engraver, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Colonel Sykes presented to the museum a singular bas-relief from the abbey of St. Radigond, in Normandy, but it was not of an earlier period than the end of the sixteenth century.

Dr. Mantell exhibited a large Roman cinerary urn, discovered by Sir Woodbine Parish in Italy, together with the shell of a land-tortoise found in it. A glass funnel formed the cover of the urn, and was itself protected by a piece of flat glass, which had been luted to it.

Mr. Akerman read a letter, dated 1650, from the son of General Fairfax to his father, showing that during the civil wars regiments were provided with many pairs of colours—generally one pair for each company.

The last portion of Mr. S. Gibson's paper "On the History of Naworth Castle," was then read, including historical notices of "belted Will Howard."

May 13. Capt. W. H. Smyth, V.P.

Mr. Payne Collier presented to the library a small series of Proclamations, extending from 1485 to 1713, the earliest being a unique specimen of Caxton's press, being an English translation of the Pope's Bull which was issued on the marriage of Henry the Seventh with the Princess Elizabeth of York (which has been reprinted in the first volume of The Camden Miscellany), and the latest by Queen Anne, on the imposition of the duty on hides. Some of the intermediate proclamations are of rarity, particularly several by the Council of State in 1660 on the escape of Lambert from the Tower; and the declaration of the Peers who assembled themselves in 1688 for the government of the kingdom on the abdication of James the Second. The donor proposed that they should be added to the important collection of broadsides and proclamations already in the Society's library.

An important communication was made to the Society from the Council to the following effect:—

"The President and Council, having taken into their careful consideration the present state and prospects of the Society, especially in the several branches of its finance and the number of its members; and having given due attention to the Reports of the Auditors from the year 1847 to the present time, with the comments made upon the last of those Reports by the President in his annual address delivered to the Society on the 23rd April last; having also considered the change which has taken place in the numerical strength of the Society, as exhibited in the printed lists of members from 1784 to the present time; and having further adverted to the state of the Society previous to the 16th of April, 1807, when the

statute was passed raising the annual rate of payment from 2*l.* 2*s.* to its present amount of 4*l.* 4*s.*; and having conferred upon all these subjects with the Finance Committee, report to the Society, That they are of opinion that the time has arrived when the Society may revert to its earlier scale of subscription, and when all the payments from the Fellows may be reduced without any fear of diminishing the welfare or impairing the efficiency of the Society, but, on the contrary, with a reasonable expectation that such reduction will add to the strength and promote the permanent prosperity of the Society.

"The President and Council therefore recommend to the Society that the payment from the Fellows be reduced, from the 1st January, 1852, as follows: the admission fee from 8*l.* 8*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*, the annual subscription from 4*l.* 4*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.*, and the composition money from 42*l.* to 26*l.* 5*s.* The President and Council also recommend that from the 1st of January, 1852, the annual subscription of 2*l.* 2*s.* shall be paid in advance or for the current year, assimilating, in this respect, the practice of this Society to that of almost all similar institutions.

"The bonds mentioned in the statutes having been found inoperative have for many years past been dispensed with in practice. It is now, therefore, proposed to expunge all mention of them from the Statutes.

"It is also recommended that if any gentleman who has once been a Fellow of this Society and has retired from the same be desirous of re-election, and upon a proper proposal and vote by ballot in the usual way be duly re-elected, no admission fee shall become payable upon such re-election.

"Whilst the President and Council recommend that these increased facilities should be given for the admission of new Fellows, they are, on the other hand, desirous that the barrier against the election of persons whose claims are inadequate, or not yet sufficiently established, should, under these altered circumstances, be rendered even still more effectual than it is at present. It is therefore their opinion that the power of exclusion by the ballot should be granted in future to one-fifth, instead of as at present to one-third, of the members voting."

The discussion upon this question was fixed for the meeting on the 27th instant.

After this announcement had been made, Mr. Pettigrew gave notice that, on the 27th inst. he should propose the following resolution by way of amendment:

"That, according to the reports of the finances of the Society, as made by the auditors of the accounts for the years 1850 and 1851, any reduction in the amount of the annual subscription at present required from the Fellows, would appear to be uncalled for and injudicious, and likely to prove highly detrimental to the character and respectability of the only chartered body of Antiquaries in this kingdom."

May 27. This being the day appointed for consideration of the proposed alteration of the statutes, the President took the chair. Mr. Pettigrew addressed the meeting for nearly an hour in opposition to the scheme, which was supported in addresses from the President and Treasurer. On a show of hands, Mr. Pettigrew's amendment was negatived by 43 to 39; and on a ballot being taken for the proposed alterations, they were carried by a majority of 55 to 41. Before the meeting closed, four new members were proposed, three of whom are Sir John Boileau, Bart., David Jardine, esq. the author of Criminal Trials, and Henry Reeve, esq. of the Council Office. Henry Stevens, esq. Resident Agent of the Smithsonian Institution of America, was elected a Fellow earlier in the evening.

The Society then adjourned over the Whitsuntide recess.

(*Mem.*—The proceedings of the sitting of May 20 must be deferred to our next number.)

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

May 7. Sir John Boileau, Bart. V.P. in the chair.

Mr. Blaauw read an account of the recent discovery of Roman remains in the neighbourhood of Newhaven, Sussex, communicated by the Rev. F. Spurrell. These relics have been found in cutting a drain, which brought to light several courses of walling, chiefly formed of flints, tiles, Samian ware, several objects of metal, with a large deposit of bones and shells, of the kinds of shell-fish used for food. A few coins were also discovered, including one of Gallienus, and a second-brass of Hadrian, with the reverse "Annona Aug." presenting this peculiarity that the figure and inscription appear impressed in intaglio on the metal, instead of being in relief. Mr. Hawkins considered this to be only the effect of some peculiar corrosion. The discovery of these Roman vestiges, Mr. Blaauw observed, had been regarded with interest, as it seemed probable that they may serve to indicate the termination of a Roman road which took its course from Lewes towards London.

A short communication was received from Mr. Worsaae in reference to the paper published in the Archæological

Journal, relating to the reputed punishment of Danish pirates, whose skins had been nailed to the doors of churches which they had sacrilegiously robbed, as at Hadstock, on the borders of Essex. He observed, that it had struck him as in some degree analogous that human skulls had been found built into church walls, as in Morayshire, where he had noticed skulls so placed, said to have been those of Danes who had desecrated the church. Mr. Worsaae added, that in his own native town, Weile, in Jütland, is a very ancient church founded by King Harald Bluetooth in the tenth century. In the external wall of one of the chapels are still to be seen three ranges of human skulls, about 20 in number. Tradition affirms that they are the remains of robbers who plundered the church. Here, observed Mr. Worsaae, the robbers must have been from the English coasts upon whom this barbarous retaliation had been inflicted.

Mr. Octavius Morgan read a memoir on the Early Communion Plate used in the Church of England. He offered some preliminary remarks on the fashion of the sacred vessels of medieval times used by the Roman Catholic Church, and adverted to the change in their forms which ensued, probably shortly after the Reformation, when the enactment that the communion of both kinds should be administered to the laity must have rendered the use of larger chalices requisite. This change was not, however, immediate, since the Commission in 1552 directed that, after survey of church goods, one, two, or more chalices should be left in each church or chapel, according to the multitude of persons attending. The alteration in fashion, conformable to which are so many of the earlier chalices of the sixteenth century, probably occurred in the reign of Elizabeth, but the precise period has not been ascertained. The uniformity in shape and ornament which these cups present must have arisen from some special direction. Mr. Morgan produced a chalice from a church in Lincolnshire, with drawings of vessels precisely similar in fashion existing at Christ Church, Monmouthshire, and at other places, and he observed that the same type is found in many parts of England. These chalices bear date from 1563 to about 1580. The cup has usually a cover, serving also as a paten; the bowl-form of the medieval chalice is changed for that of an ordinary tumbler; and an ornamental band of scroll-work and foliage surrounds it. Mr. Morgan made some observations, also, upon the form of the "flagon" mentioned in the rubric, the early shape of which he conceived to have been similar to that of the flask, or pilgrim's bottle, such as have been preserved at All Souls' College, Oxford, for such sacred purposes. The use of the cover for the chalice continued after the adoption of patens of larger and more convenient dimensions for the distribution of the bread. Mr. Morgan expressed regret that old Church plate, such as was first used by the Reformed Church in England, should frequently, as in the case of the cup from Lincolnshire which he had produced, be condemned to the crucible, in order to substitute vessels of medieval or more modern forms.

Mr. Westwood read a memoir in explanation of an inscription upon the sculptured cross at St. Vigean's, Forfarshire, represented in the fine publication on the Crosses and Monuments of Angus, produced by Mr. Patrick Chalmers in 1848. In addition to the curious figures of animals, a sea eagle, a bear, unicorn, &c. and the representation of an archer, with ornaments of remarkable character on various parts of the shaft, this monument bears an inscription which Dr. Petrie had considered as Pictish. Mr. Westwood, having obtained a cast of the panel, had deciphered all the letters, and he observed that it is an example of that debased form of Roman uncial and minuscule characters which has been termed Anglo-Saxon, but which, having been used on Irish and British monuments, as well as those of a subsequent age, the Anglo-Saxon, Mr. Westwood proposed to call Hiberno-Britannic. He made some critical observations on the interpretation proposed by Mr. Ramsay in the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, and stated that the inscription is not Latin but Gaelic or Scandinavian, more probably the latter. The first word, DROSTEN, he thought, appears analogous to the Teutonic Drihten, *Deus* or *Dominus*, and he observed that the inscriptions on various crosses in Wales commence, "In Nomine Dei." The concluding letters Mr. Westwood supposed might supply the name of the person commemorated, Forcus or Feargus. (See another reading in this month's report of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.)

Mr. Nesbitt gave an account of several foreign Sepulchral Brasses, of remarkable size and beautiful design, of which he exhibited rubbings. They are memorials of the fourteenth century, existing at Lubec, one of them representing two bishops, figures of life-size, placed side by side, the style of execution being very similar to that of the brasses at Lynn and St. Alban's. These plates are also laid down upon a kind of stone quite unlike that usually employed at Lubec, but resembling the slabs which occur in Flemish memorials. The material used at Lubec is

almost exclusively a green marble from Sweden.

Mr. Edward Richardson read some Notices of the use of Alabaster in Sepulchral Memorials in England, shewing that it was formerly much employed, particularly in the midland counties.

The Rev. C. Bingham exhibited a Roman fibula found at Longbredy, in Dorsetshire, and a bronze incense-burner, of cinque-cento workmanship, of very elegant design. Mr. Smirke sent a collection of gold ornaments, gems, intaglios, &c. chiefly formed in Asia Minor. Mr. W. Burgess presented a specimen of the mosaic pavement from the Roman building lately discovered in Cannon-street, in the city of London. Mr. Morgan exhibited some highly curious Chinese works in metal, enriched with enamel and damascened work. The Hon. Richard Neville brought several coins, of peculiar interest, discovered in recent excavations at the Fleam Dyke, Cambridgeshire. Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith contributed some ancient arms, with an adze of jade, from New Zealand, shewing an unusual mode of hafting stone weapons, analogous to those found in England and other European countries.

Amongst other antiquities exhibited were some curious relics of bone and jet from the co. Westmeath, sent by Mr. Wardell, of Leeds; a sculptured draughtsman of walrus-tooth, from Scotland, by Mr. Cosmo Innes; an inscribed ring-fibula—"Sans mal penser;" and an impression of the seal of Roger Bigod, Earl Marshal, 1245, in singular preservation, by Mr. Fitch; a large armorial pavement tile from Monmouth, inscribed, "Orate pro animabus Thome Coke, et Alicie uxoris sue," sent by Mr. Rolls. Also several interesting pavement tiles from Harpesden, Oxfordshire, by the Rev. J. K. Leighton. Mr. Forbes brought a stone hammer of rare form, found at Sunninghill; and Mr. Hewitt shewed an extraordinary piece of pierced iron-work, of unknown use, and very beautiful design. It will probably be added to the collections at the Tower.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

May 10. Robert Chambers, esq. in the chair.

The following valuable donations from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, presented through John Henderson, esq. the Queen's Remembrancer, were laid on the table:—1. A massive gold armilla, worth upwards of 25*l.* in mere bullion value, found on the property of Bonnyside, co. Stirling. 2. A gold half-rider of James the VI. found near Brechin, Forfar. 3. A selection from a hoard of English, French, and Dutch silver coins, chiefly of the seventeenth century, found at Baads, in the parish of Peterculter, co. Aberdeen. 4. A portion of about ninety Anglo-Saxon pennies, found on the farm of Machrie, in the parish of Kildalton, island of Islay. This hoard includes various types heretofore unknown to numismatists; and also some Cufic coins—though the latter are, unfortunately, in an extremely imperfect and fragmentary state. 5. A portion of thirty-four Greek and Roman silver coins, found at Bracco, in the parish of Shotts, co. Lanark, furnishing an indisputable example of the discovery of early Greek coins in Scotland. They include one of Phocis, one of Bœotia, one of Athens; and also an early Parthian coin, of Arsaces XXI. The Roman coins are imperial, extending from Galba to Crispina, and were found separately. 6. A half-crown and a sixpence of Charles I. and a sixpence of Elizabeth, selected from a hoard of the same, found at Dunfermline. 7. A selection from a quantity of billon and copper coins of James III., IV., V., VI., and Mary, discovered in the parish of Edzell, co. Forfar. 8. A selection from thirty copper coins, found in the neighbourhood of Peebles. 9. A large Roman bronze pot, decorated with an ornamental border in relief, found on the farm of Inchterff, in the parish of Kilsyth, co. Stirling. 10. The seal of the episcopal see of Brechin, in brass, of the fourteenth century, found on the Links of Montrose. 11. A fragment of a large ancient inscribed bell, found in the ruins of Arbroath Abbey. 12. An iron dagger and several fragments of wooden and earthern vessels, found in a stone coffin on the farm of East Langton, parish of Kirknewton, co. Edinburgh. The dagger is figured and described in Dr. Wilson's "Prehistoric Annals of Scotland," and the fragments of earthenware furnish one of the rare examples of glazed pottery found in Scottish stone cists.

The first communication laid before the meeting was a report on the collection of coins presented to the Society by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, by W. H. Scott, esq. from which some of the above details are derived.

A paper by W. F. Skene, esq. was then read, entitled "Notices of some Ancient Gaelic Inscriptions on Scotish Monuments." After referring to the well-known Iona inscriptions, figured in Mr. Graham's "Iona," and to the Ogham inscriptions at Golspie and Newton, Mr. Skene proceeded to give his reading of the inscription on St. Vigean's Cross, near Arbroath (figured in Mr. Chalmers of Aldbar's magnificent work on the "Sculptured Stones

of Angus"), which, though in the familiar Celtic character, has hitherto baffled all attempts at interpretation. It presents certain peculiarities which distinguished the Scotish Gaelic from the ancient Irish, and the Latin conjunction is introduced, as is not uncommon in the ancient Irish annals and Scotish chronicles. As now interpreted it reads:—*Aroiten ire Veret ett Forcur; i. e.* Prayers for Uoret (or Veret) and Fearchair. We thus find that this venerable monument commemorates two individuals — the one bearing the Pictish name Uoret or Veret, and the other the old Gaelic name Fearchair. It furnishes an example of the Gaelic of Forfarshire prior to the intrusion of the Saxon, and settles the question as to the period of the remarkable class of monuments on one of which it occurs. We may now consider the idea of the Danish origin of this class of monuments, peculiar to Scotland, finally exploded, and the fact established beyond dispute that they are native works of art, constructed by the early Celtic Christians, between the seventh, or eighth, and the tenth centuries. The greatly mutilated condition of the inscription, and the unusual subdivision of the words, sufficiently account for its remaining so long unread.

Dr. Smith exhibited a silver filagree-case and scissors, the property of Dr. Stark, and formerly in possession of the Traquair family, to one of whose ancestors it is said to have been presented by Queen Mary. Dr. Smith remarked that it appeared to be an undoubted relic of the period, and to correspond with well-known contemporary examples of similar French workmanship in silver.

The last communication consisted of notices of the history and architectural features of the Priory Church of St. Cuthbert at Coldingham, by Dr. Daniel Wilson. Notwithstanding the barbarous condition in which this beautiful church has long lain buried, both externally and internally, with accumulated soil to a depth of from four to eight feet, and nearly all its fine internal decorations concealed by unsightly galleries and a plastered ceiling, it is still one of the most beautiful examples in Scotland of the First Pointed style of Gothic—almost precisely similar to the Early-English of the south. Dr. Wilson contrasted it with the Scotish ecclesiastical buildings of the same period, where the peculiar national style—for which he has suggested the name of Scotish Geometric —prevails; and showed that the close connection of Coldingham Priory with England, as a cell of Durham, fully accounts for the English mode being followed in this case. This communication was illustrated by a series of drawings and sections, recently executed by P. Hamilton, esq. architect, who described various restorations proposed to be made in the church, together with the erection of a new transept, in order to provide the accommodation which would be rendered necessary by the removal of the galleries, which at present effectually conceal the beautiful architecture of the interior.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

March 25. E. Hawkins, esq. V.P. in the chair.

Mr. Charles Roach Smith and Mr. J. Yonge Akerman were elected Honorary Members of this Society, which from its commencement they have zealously aided.

Mr. Hawkins read a document preserved in the Heralds' College, proving the correctness of his conjecture, made in a previous communication, that an oval medal, which bears the busts of Charles I. and his son on both obverse and reverse, was given for military service, and that, after the original dies had served the special service for which they had been executed, these medals were then struck having the two sides alike. The warrant for conferring this medal on Sir Robert Welch is as follows:—

"Charles R.

"Our will and pleasure is that you make a medal in gold for our trusty and well-beloved Sir Robert Welsh, Knight, with our own figure and that of our dearest sonne Prince Charles; and on the reverse thereof to insculp y^e^ form of our royal banner, used at the battail of Edge-hill, where he did us acceptable service, and received the dignity of Knighthood from us; and to inscribe about it *Per Regale Mandatum Caroli Regis hoc assignatur Roberto Welch, Militi*, and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant. Given at our Court at Oxford this first of June, 1643.

"To our trusty and well-beloved
Thomas Rawlins, our graver
of seals, stamps, and medals."

Mr. Charles Roach Smith communicated a list of inedited Roman coins, of Gallienus in S.B.; Tetricus, the father and son, S.B.; Aurelianus, S.B.; Claudius Gothicus, S.B.; Probus B., medallion gilt; Diocletian, M.B.; Maximianus, S.B.; Constantinus, medallion, AR.; Constantius, medallion, AV.; and Valentinianus, AV.

Mr. J. Pfister communicated an interesting biographical notice of Johann Crocker (or, as he is more generally known in this country, John Croker), chief engraver of the English Mint during the reigns of Queen Anne, Kings George I. and II.

Mr. Pfister had acquired much information from an interesting volume recently purchased by the British Museum at the library of the late Stanesby Alchorne, of the Tower, being a collection of the designs of John Croker, and containing many of his original drawings.

Lord Londesborough presented three steel dies for forgeries of the Irish and Scotch testoons of Mary, and also for the thirty-shilling piece of Mary and Henry. It is supposed that they were engraved for a person named Emery, who has been for some years past, and, it is believed, is still carrying on a very extensive trade in these clever but dishonest fabrications.

Mr. Alfred Wigan exhibited, through Mr. C. R. Smith, three fine sceattas, similar to Ruding, Appendix, pl. xxvi., fig. 10 and fig. 14, with a reverse like fig. 7 of the same plate.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A splendid fête, in celebration of the restoration of the Eagle as the standard of the French army, was celebrated on the 10th of May. The President of the Republic left the Tuilleries at a quarter to twelve o'clock, attended by a brilliant *cortége*, composed of the Marshals of France, at the head of whom rode the ex-King Jerome. The Marshals were followed by Arab chiefs, who attracted general notice from the richness of their costume. The spectacle was animated and imposing, and no expression of feeling occurred to excite the least apprehension as to the future. The Champ de Mars was occupied at an early hour by about 60,000 troops, and the spectators numbered not less than 500,000. The President was dressed in the uniform of a general officer, and wore the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour. He rode on a dark bay charger, which he managed with great skill. On distributing the Eagles to the Colonels he subsequently addressed them as follows :—

"Soldiers,—The history of nations is, in a great measure, the history of armies; on their success or the reverse depends the fate of civilisation and of the country. If conquered, the result is invasion and anarchy; if victorious, it is glory and order. Thus nations, like armies, feel a religious veneration for those emblems of military honour which sum up in themselves past scenes of troubles and of triumphs.

"The Roman Eagle, adopted by the Emperor Napoleon at the commencement of this century, was the most striking signification of the regeneration and of the grandeur of France. It disappeared with our misfortunes—it ought to return when France recovers from her defeats, and, mistress of herself, seems not any longer to repudiate her own glory.

"Soldiers,—Resume, then, these eagles, not as a menace against foreigners, but as the symbol of our independence, as the *souvenir* of an heroic epoch, and as the mark of the nobleness of each regiment. Take again these eagles which have so often led our fathers to victory, and swear to die, if necessary, in their defence."

The Archbishop next celebrated mass, and blessed the colours, which were returned to the colonels. The troops defiled before the President, and the ceremony was concluded by three o'clock. A large number of the English aristocracy was present, and more than 70 officers in the English uniform. This military *fete* is marked by an immense number of promotions in the army and other services. The list of names of new prefects, sub-prefects, new generals, new colonels, majors, captains, lieutenants, and of officers, soldiers, gendarmes, &c., decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour or the new medal, covers upwards of 36 columns of the *Moniteur*, making about 3000 persons either advanced or decorated.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Ministry have generally possessed considerable majorities in the House of Commons, and have at length carried the Militia Bill, surmounting a long succession of adverse motions. The Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was brought forward on the 30th April, was chiefly remarkable for his adopting altogether the policy of his predecessor. He laid on the table a Resolution for the continuance of the Property and Income Tax for the period of one year.

Mr. Dixon, of Stansted Park, has erected an asylum for the reception of six decayed

merchants of London, Liverpool, or Bristol, being at the time of admission and remaining afterwards widowers or bachelors, above 60 years of age, and not having an income exceeding 20*l.* a-year, and being of good character, and Protestants. It is an Elizabethan structure of red brick and Caen-stone dressing, situated in inclosed grounds of more than four acres, planted with forest and fruit trees. On a tablet near the entrance-porch is inscribed, "Thankful for divine mercies, Charles Dixon, esq. late a merchant of London, erected and endowed this building for the benefit of six of his less successful brethren." The furniture of all kinds is provided with minute attention, including the nucleus of a library, in which are the Encyclopedia Britannica and six copies of Matthew Henry's Bible. Mr. Dixon has endowed the College with 10,000*l.* in the 3 per cent. Consols, and another 10,000*l.* in the Reduced 3 per cent.; and has provided stipends for a chaplain, a surgeon, and one male and two female servants. The building is styled Stansted College, and the almsmen are designated Fellows.

Salford has been the first borough in the kingdom to raise its monument to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel. It has been erected in Peel Park, one of the places of recreation purchased some years ago by subscription for the people of Manchester and Salford, and which was named after Sir R. Peel, who was a liberal contributor, The statue, a full-length erect figure in bronze, ten feet high, standing on a granite pedestal of seven feet, is from the studio of Mr. Matthew Noble, of Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, London.

The estate of Glencarse, on the east coast of Scotland, was lately exposed for sale at the upset price of 40,000*l.*; and, after a keen competition, was knocked down for 43,000*l.* The purchaser is Thos. Greig, esq. of the firm of Greig, Watson, and Greig, cotton-spinners, Manchester. There is from 6,000*l.* to 8,000*l.* value of wood on the property.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Preferments.

April 24. The Right Hon. Sir Stratford Canning, G.C.B. Ambassador at the Sublime Ottoman Porte, created Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, co. Somerset.—Lieut.-Col. Lord Dynevor, of the Royal Carmarthen Militia, to be one of Her Majesty's-Aides-de-Camp for the service of Her Militia Force, with the rank of Colonel in that force.—North Devon Militia, W. Hole, esq. to be Major.

April 26. Francis John Helyar, esq. to be one of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* J. S. Lloyd, retired.

April 29. Samuel Wall Jones, esq. to be Colonial Surgeon for Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast.

April 30. 59th Foot, Major-Gen. G. A. Henderson, K.C. to be Colonel.—86th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Creagh to be Lieut.-Colonel, without purchase, *vice* Col. B. V. Derinzy, appointed Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District.

May 1. The Lady Suffield to be Lady in Waiting to the Duchess of Cambridge.

May 5. Joseph Skip Lloyd, esq. to be Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Curling, resigned.—Capt. Thomas Robert M'Coy, late of 65th Foot, to be one of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* R. B. Hay.

May 6. Alexander Redgrave, esq. to be an Inspector of Factories.

May 7. 39th Foot, Capt. W. Munro to be Major.

May 10. Henry Walter Ovendon, esq. to be Consul at Maranham.

May 15. The Right Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, Bart. to be a member of the Committee of Council for Education.—Duncan M'Neill, esq. to be Lord Justice-General and President of the Court of Session in Scotland.

May 18. Adam Anderson, esq. Her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland, to be one of the Lords of Session in Scotland, and one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland, *vice* M'Neill.

May 19. John Inglis, esq. Solicitor-General for Scotland, to be Her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland.

May 21. 30th Foot, Major P. C. Cavan to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. T. Mauleverer to be Major.

Lieutenant-General Lord Frederick Fitz-Clarence, G.C.H. is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the East India Company's Forces on the Bombay Establishment.

Major-General James Campbell is appointed to command the troops in New South Wales.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Carmarthenshire. — David Jones, esq. of Pantglas.

Harwich.—Isaac Butt, esq.

Perth.—Hon. Arthur F. Kinnaird.

Suffolk (East).—Sir Fitzroy Kelly.

Tavistock.—Samuel Carter, esq.

Windsor.—Charles William Grenfell, esq.

Worcester.—William Laslett, esq.

Naval Preferments.

May 5. Commanders John F. Appleby and Richard Devonshire to be retired Captains.

Lieutenant J. M. Jackson to take command of Her Majesty's steam-sloop Porcupine, intended for the protection of the fisheries on the British coasts.

Lieut. Augustus Phillimore, late flag-Lieutenant to Admiral Sir William Parker, to be Commander.

May 18. Commander H. Phelps to Ferret.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. J. P. Gell, Bishopric of Christ Church, New Zealand.

Rev. O. E. Vidal, D.D. Bishopric of Sierra Leone.
Rev. R. L. Freer (R. of Bishopstone), Archdeaconry of Hereford.
Rev. H. B. Macartney, Deanery of Melbourne, Australia.
Rev. W. H. Parker (R. of Saham-Tony), Hon. Canonry in Norwich Cathedral.
Rev. C. Mackenzie (R. of St. Benet Gracechurch Street), Canonry in St. Paul's Cathedral.
Rev. W. W. Gibbon, Minor Canonry in Bristol Cathedral.
Rev. J. A. Addison, Churchdown P.C. Glouc.
Rev. U. J. T. Allen, Leysdown V. w. Harty P.C. Kent.
Rev. G. W. Brameld, East Markham V. w. West Drayton R. Notts.
Rev. P. W. Brancker, Hatfield-Peverell V. Essex.
Rev. A. A. Bridgman, Padgate P.C. Lanc.
Rev. J. T. Brown, Eaton Square Chapel, London.
Rev. W. Brown, Little-Hormead R. Herts.
Rev. J. D. Browne, Braintree V. Essex.
Rev. W. Bulmer, Fryston-Ferry V. Yorkshire.
Rev. D. Carver, Ison-Green P.C. Notts.
Rev. C. Crossley, Baleek P.C. archdio. Armagh.
Rev. W. Dacre, Irthington V. Cumberland.
Rev. B. W. Dudley, Lyttelton, New Zealand.
Rev. C. Faloon, Magheraghal V. dio. Connor.
Rev. R. Fawssett, Smeeton P.C. Lincolnshire.
Rev. A. W. D. Fellowes, Nether-Wallop V. Hants.
Rev. C. B. Flint, Glentworth V. Lincolnshire.
Rev. C. D. Francis, Tysoe V. w. Compton-Wynyates R. Warwickshire.
Rev. W. B. Galloway, New Church P.C. Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, London.
Rev. C. J. Goodhart, Park Chapel, Chelsea.
Rev. O. V. Goodrich, Loppington V. Salop.
Rev. J. Griffiths, Nevern V. w. Kilgwyn C. Pembrokeshire.
Rev. J. Jenkins, Bowness R. Cumberland.
Rev. W. H. Jones, Llandow R. Glamorgansh.
Rev. F. B. King, Burstwick V. Yorkshire.
Rev. R. J. King, Wymondham V. Norfolk.
Rev. G. T. B. Kingdon, Christ Church, Lyttelton, New Zealand.
Rev. C. Lee, Christ Church P.C. Leicester.
Rev. W. H. le Marchant, Coln St. Aldwyn V. Gloucestershire.
Rev. H. W. M'Grath, St. Paul P.C. Kersall-Moor.
Rev. M. K'Kay, LL.D. Tullynakil V. dio. Down.
Rev. A. Major, Darver R. archdio. Armagh.
Rev. E. H. Marriott, Farnhurst P.C. Sussex.
Rev. E. Nangle, Skreen R. and V. dio. Killala.
Rev. J. Oakden, St. Stephen P.C. Congleton, Cheshire.
Rev. L. Paige, Holy Trinity P.C. Hartlepool.
Rev. W. Pearson, Bollington P.C. Cheshire.
Rev. T. Pratt, Stanstead St. Margaret D.C. Herts.
Rev. J. Richardson, St. Ann R. Manchester.
Rev. T. Richardson, Fishguard V. Pembrokesh.
Rev. J. L. Ross, Avebury V. w. Winterbourne-Monkton V. Wilts.
Rev. J. Rowe, Sturminster-Marshall V. Dorset.
Rev. J. Saunders, Week St. Mary R. Cornwall.
Rev. M. H. Scott, Ockbrook V. Derbyshire.
Rev. M. Shaw, St. Peter's P.C. Pimlico, Middx.
Rev. T. Silvester, Buckingham V.
Rev. J. K. Stubbs, Christ Church P.C. Harwood, Lancashire.
Rev. A. R. Taylor, St. Stephen R. Cornwall.
Rev. W. H. Taylor, Christ Church P.C. Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire.
Rev. T. Taylor, Boscombe V. Wilts.
Rev. E. Thomas, Skewen P.C. Glamorganshire.
Rev. C. Trollope, St. Cuthbert R. Bedford.
Rev. R. West, Tenbury V. Worcestershire.
Rev. W. Willimott, St. Michael Caerhays R. Cornwall.
Rev. W. Willock, Ballymoney R.
Rev. T. Wilson, Clifton P.C. Manchester.
Rev. R. Mc C. Woods, St. John P.C. Saltersford, Cheshire.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. Z. Barry, Colonial, Western Australia.
Rev. W. Blood, to Marquess of Hertford.
Rev. J. G. Bourne, to Union, Shardlow, Derb.
Rev. H. B. Burney, to Bengal Force at Burmah.
Rev. H. R. Dawe, to the West Somerset Regt. of Yeomanry Cavalry.
Rev. J. C. Grainger (V. of St. Giles, Reading), to Royal Berkshire Hospital.
Rev. J. H. Gray, Government, at Canton.
Rev. A. Kinlock, at Kamptee, H.E.I.C.S.
Rev. E. J. Nixon, to London Hospital.
Rev. H. M. Roberts, to Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxf.
Rev. L. Torpy, to Lord Dunsany.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. H. Jacobs, Tutor of Christ's Church College, Lyttelton, New Zealand.
Rev. R. W. Rowson, First Under-Mastership, Humberstone Grammar School, Lincolnsh.
Rev. W. Thomson, Bampton Lectureship, 1852-3, Oxford.
Dr. Maclure, Professorship of Humanity, Marischal College, Aberdeen.
G. K. Rickards, M.A. Professorship of Political Economy, Oxford.
G. W. Shaddock, Mastership, Cavendish Grammar School, Suffolk.

Miscellaneous.

Rev. R. Blincoe, Sunday Evening Lectureship, St. Luke, Old Street, London.
Rev. J. Collingwood, Assistant Morning Preachership at St. Marylebone, London.
Rev. G. J. Collinson, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.
Rev. J. Lawrell, Preachership of Archbishop Tenison's Chapel, Regent Street, London.

BIRTHS.

April 16. In Eaton pl. West, Lady Elizabeth Russell, a son.——In Cavendish sq. Lady John Manners, a son.——In Edinburgh, Lady Gibson Maitland, a son.——18. In Montagu pl. the Hon. Mrs. Macleod, of Macleod, a son.——19. At Bristol, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Woodburn, C.B. a dau.——20. In Hill st. the wife of William Strahan, esq. a son.——21. At Bath, the wife of Capt. Sullivan, Royal Scots Greys, a son.——22. At the deanery, Bocking, Essex, the wife of the Very Rev. Henry Carrington, a dau.——23. At the residence of her mother, Mrs. Cholmeley Edward Dering, York st. Portman sq. the wife of the Rev. John Branfill Harrison, a dau.——25. In Eaton sq. Lady Gladstone, a son.——27. At Langley lodge, Wilts, Mrs. S. Abdy Fellowes, a son.——28. At Penns, Warw. the wife of Baron Webster, esq. a son.——At Rome, the Viscountess Campden, a son.——At Bath, the wife of the Hon. Wm. Stourton, a dau.

May 1. At Lullingstone castle, Kent, Lady Dyke, a son.——In Wyndham pl. the wife of Capt. Nugent Everard, a dau.——2. At Ryde, the wife of Capt. Belgrave, of H.M.S. Hydra, a dau.——4. In Dean's yard, Westminster, the wife of the Rev. H. G. Liddell, a dau.——5. At Polsloe park, the wife of Stephen Brunskill, esq. a son.——At Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. Schomberg, R.N. a son.——8. The wife of H. H. Hungerford, esq. a son and heir.——9. At the Vivary, Taunton, the wife of Arthur Kinglake, esq. a dau.——At the Cedars, Windlesham, the wife of Robert Hallowell Carew, esq. a son.——10. At Dublin, Lady Kilmaine, a dau.——At Ockley court, Surrey, the wife of Leicester Hibbert, esq. a son.——11. In Grosvenor sq. the Countess of Verulam, a son and heir.——At Richings park, Bucks, Lady Willshire, a dau.——At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. F. Eardley-Wilmot, R. Art. a dau.

——12. In Belgrave sq. the Marchioness Camden, a dau.——13. At New Leaze, Olveston, Leic. the wife of Thomas Johnson Ward, esq. a son and heir.——At Sudbury rectory, the wife of the Rev. Fred. Anson, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 22. At Melbourne, South Australia, Henry *Faithfull*, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Ferdinand Faithfull, Rector of Headley, Surrey, to Mary, second dau. of the late Capt. Burrowes.

Dec. 23. At Adelaide, South Australia, Albermarle Bertie *Cator*, esq. only surviving son of Rear-Adm. Bertie Cator, to Henrietta, eldest dau. of Nath. Alex. Knox, esq. of co. of Londonderry.

Feb. 2. Francis *Copleston*, esq. Madras Civil Service, to Frances, dau. of M. Blood, M.D.

23. At Dharwar, Douglas *Gaye*, esq. Bombay Art. to Kate, second dau. of Charles Staunton Cahill, esq. formerly of Annadown, co. Galway.

March 8. At Hyderabad, Scinde, Capt. Henry *Fenning*, 21st N.I. Acting Collector, Hyderabad, to Lavinia, third dau. of George Pye, esq. of Bocamia house, near Bodmin.

11. At Bombay, Robert Hill *Pinhey*, esq. Civil Service, eldest son of Robert Finhey, esq. late of Medical Service, to Mary-Anne, second dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Edward Pellew.

16. In Spanish Town, Jamaica, Capt. *Barker*, of the Royal Art. and A.D.C. to his Excellency the Governor, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Walter George Stewart, esq. Island Secretary.

27. At Shalludghi, John *Brigham*, esq. Surgeon of the 14th M.N.I. to Anne, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. H. H. Rose, K.T.S.

31. At Vevay, Switzerland, Mary, relict of Henry Hall Joy, esq. Q.C. to the Rev. Alexandre *Chavannes*, Pasteur of the Free Church of the Canton de Vaud.

April 3. At Barnes, Alfred Hudson *Shadwell*, esq. son of the late Vice-Chancellor of England, to Charlotte-Mary, youngest dau. of the late John Hillersdon, esq. of Barnes.

6. At Norwich, the Rev. William Trenouth *Rosevear*, of Coventry, to Hannah, eldest dau. of the late Richard Culley, esq. of Norwich.

10. At Chiswick, Augustus *Newton*, esq. of Chelsea, third son of the late Thomas Newton, esq. of Clapham common, to Jane-Mary, younger dau. of John Farmer Monkhouse, esq. ——At St. Paul's Covent garden, Jones *Dé Ath*, esq. of Grove lodge, Sawbridgeworth, to Mary, third dau. of John Barnard, esq. of Harlow, Essex.

11. At Welwyn, Herts, the Rev. J. *Hoste* to Margaret, dau. of Henry Fynes Clinton, esq.

13. At St. Margaret's Westminster, Comm. Thomas George *Drake*, R.N. son of the late Col. Thomas Drake, to Ellen-Mary-Catherine, fourth dau. of the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, M.P. of Waterperry.——At Ditcheat, Som. the Rev. John *Burrow*, son of the Archdeacon of Gibraltar, to Marianne, fourth dau. of the Rev. W. Leir, Rector of Ditcheat.——At Avon-Dassett, Warw. the Rev. Bernard *Gilpin*, of Bengeo, Hertford, son of the late Rev. W. Gilpin, Rector of Pulverback, Shropsh. to Jane-Charlotte, third dau. of the late Rev. P. C. Guise' Rector of Craike, co. Durham.——At Stoke Damerel, J. P. *St. Aubyn*, esq. to Eliza, widow of W. C. C. Phillott, esq. Comm. R.N. and eldest dau. of William H. Hooper, esq. H.M. Ceylon Civil Service.——At Plymouth, Walter, youngest son of the late Richard *King*, esq. of Byadon, to Emily-Jane-Frances-Hamilton, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Hamilton Smith, of Plymouth.——At Ilminster, the Rev. John William *Freeborn*, M.A. of Llanrwst, N. Wales, to Rosa-Emily, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Allen, M.A. of Cross house, Ilminster.——At Sandhurst, Berks, Capt. William *Morris*, 17th Lancers, and of Fishleigh house, North Devon, to Amelia-Mary, fourth dau. of Major-General Taylor, C.B. Lieut.-Governor of Sandhurst.—— At Bath, the Rev. N. G. M. *Lawrence*, M.A. Oxon, to Mary-Elizabeth, elder dau. of A. Mackenzie, esq.

14. At Hampstead, the Rev. S. *Lodge*, of Louth, son of the late Rev. O. Lodge, Rector of Elsworth, Cambs. to Mary, dau. of T. Brettingham, esq. of St. John's wood.——At West Haddon, co. Npn. the Rev. W. T. Pearse Meade *King*, M.A. Rector of Norton, Leic. youngest son of R. M. King, esq. of Pyrland hall, Som. to Ellen-Catherine, second dau. of Isaac Lovel, esq.——At Brighton, Hamilton Eustace *Dicker*, esq. of Southover, Lewes, to Catherine-Sarah, dau. of the late William Cornwell, esq. of Barkway, Herts; also, the Rev. Melville Lauriston *Lee*, M.A. Rector of Bridport, Dorset, son of the late Sir J. Theophilus Lee, G.C.H. to Emily-Winter, fifth dau. of Thomas Dicker, esq. of Lewes.——At Kimmeridge, Dorset, Charles Richard *Hoare*, esq. barrister, of Lincoln's inn, eldest son of the Ven. Archdeacon of Surrey, to Emma, only dau. of Col. Mansel, C.B. of Smedmore house, Dorset.——At All Saints' Gordon sq. the Rev. W. *Norman*, Incumbent of St. Jude's, to Fanny, dau. of R. C. Griffiths, esq. of Gower st. Bedford sq.——At Paddington, the Rev. W. H. *Lucas*, Fellow of Brasenose coll. Oxford, and Incumbent of Milford, Surrey, to Mary-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. T. R. Ashworth, M.A. of Grasmere, Westmerland.——At Deptford, the Rev. Philip *Lockton*, youngest son of the Rev. T. Lockton, Rector of Church Brampton, co. Northampton, to Harriette, third dau. of the late John Brown, esq. Purser and Paymaster R.N.——At Buxton, the Rev. J. *Hunt*, Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, and Vicar of Fifehead Magdalen, Dorset, only son of the Rev. J. H. Hunt, Vicar of Weedon, to Mary, dau. of John Nettleship, esq. of Tickhill, Yorkshire. ——At the Hague, William R. *Sandbach*, esq. to Sara-Maria, dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Baron Van Capellen.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Edmund *Calverley*, esq. only son of John Calverley, esq. of Oulton house, Yorksh. to Isabella-Mary, eldest dau. of J. T. Selwin, esq. of Down hall, Essex.——At St. Pancras New Church, William, eldest son of William *Dickson*, esq. of Alnwick, Clerk of the Peace for Northumberland, to Dorothy, eldest dau. of Henry Manisty, esq. barrister-at-law.—— At Wigan, the Rev. Charles Leigh *Pemberton*, second son of Edw. Leigh Pemberton, esq. of Russell sq. and nephew to the Right Hon. T. Pemberton Leigh, of Hindley hall, to Sarah-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of J. Woodcock, esq. banker, of the Elms.

15. At St. Cuthbert's, Wells, the Rev. Robt. Andrew *Bathurst*, second son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Bathurst, to Jane, dau. of the late Rev. Mr. Harkness.——At Audlem, the Rev. George A. *Salusbury*, of Magdalen coll. Camb. eldest son of Sir John P. Salusbury, of Brynbella, Flintshire, to Fanny, third dau. of L. T. Crossley, esq. of Hankelow hall, Chesh. ——At Blakemere, Heref. James C. *Hodges*, esq. of Tooting, to Emma, youngest dau. of William Matthews, esq. of Blakemere house. ——At Gosport, the Rev. Charles P. *Incledon*, of Greenwich, Kent, to Emily-Ann, second dau. of Capt. Potter, of Gosport.——At Ham, Surrey, Charles *Rivaz*, esq. to Anna-Sophia, fifth dau. of William Lambert, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.——At Aberdeen, the Rev. H. St. John *Howard*, S.C.L. of Downing Coll. Camb. to Mary, fourth dau. of the late George Forbes, of Blelack and Inverernan. —— At

Little Somerford, Wilts, John Sydney *Smith*, esq. R.N. only son of the late Daniel Smith, esq. of Malmesbury, to Ann, youngest dau. of Thomas Dyer, esq. of Manditt's Park.——At St. Mary's Bryanstone sq. William *Scott*, esq. late Capt. Carbineers, to Selina, dau. of Alexander Erskine, esq. of Bryanstone square, and Balhall, Forfarshire, N.B.——At Langham, Norfolk, the Rev. W. E. *Pooley*, Rector of Chillesford, Suffolk, to Eliza-Jane, fourth dau. of the Rev. S. F. Rippingall, of Langham hall, Norfolk.——At Bathwick, Sam. *Gaskell*, esq. of Latchford, Cheshire, to Emily, only child of Wm. Custance, esq. of Bathwick hill, Bath. ——At Stinsford, Dorsetshire, Andrew *Robertson*, Capt. Royal Scots Greys, to Margaret-Lucy, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. D. Thring, D.D. Rector of Sutton Veney, Wilts.——At St. Martin's, Canterbury, Capt. *Bellingham*, 65th Regiment, son of the late Sir Alan Bellingham, co. Louth, to Felicia, only dau. of the late Rev. John Short Hewett, D.D. Rector of Rotherhithe.——At Shanklin, Isle of Wight, Samuel, eldest son of Hugh G. *Christian*, esq. Bengal Civil Service, of Knaresborough, Yorkshire, to Frances-Emily, youngest dau. of the late Col. Mellor, of Derby.——At Orcheston St. George, Wilts, John Anthony Adam *Askew*, eldest son of the late Rev. A. A. Askew, of Woolstone house, to Ellen, third dau. of Mr. John Harding.——At Cambridge, John *Martin*, esq. of Groby Pool house, Leic. to Augusta-Louisa, second dau. of William Hopkins, esq. M.A. St. Peter's college. —— At Paddington, Capt. Edmund Disney *Byng*, 1st Bengal Fusiliers, second son of Rear-Adm. the Hon. H. D. Byng, to Elizabeth-Egbertha, eldest dau. of the late John Horsley, esq. Madras Civil Service.——At Madeley, Shropshire, Henry, youngest son of the late Thomas *Whitmore*, esq. of Apley park, to Adelaide-Anna, youngest dau. of the late Francis Darby, esq. of Sunniside, Colebrook Dale. —— At Southwell, the Rev. R. *Hodgson*, of Queen's college, Oxon, eldest son of the late F. R. Hodgson, esq. of Oakley, near Manchester, to Caroline, fifth dau. of the late Rev. Charles Fletcher, A.M. of Southwell.

17. At Richmond, Surrey, Lord Clarence *Paget*, son of the Marquis of Anglesey, to Martha-Stuart, youngest dau. of the late Adm. Sir Robert Waller Otway, Bart. of Hyde park gardens, G.C.B.——At Manchester, Albert J. *Bernays*, esq. of Derby, to Sidney, third dau. of the late T. Ham, esq. C.E. of Ballina, Ireland.

19. At Foston, Cotsford *Burdon*, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Eleanor M. J. P. youngest dau. of the late Thomas Thompson, esq. of Bishop Wearmouth.

20. At Banstead, Surrey, George Towers *Hilliard*, esq. 50th M.N.I. to Frances, youngest dau. of Boyce Combe, esq.——At Paddington, Charles Edward *Horsley*, esq. to Caroline, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Philips Potter. ——At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Frederic *Braithwaite*, M.A. to Emily-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Nicholas Westby, esq. of York gate, Regent's park.——At Blunham, Beds, Abel *Mellor*, esq. late of E.I. Civil Service, to Laura-Annie, third dau. of Sir Charles Gillies Payne, Bart.——At Bruton, Somerset, Henry *Dyne*, esq. solicitor, of Bruton, to Susannah-Sarah, second dau. of the late Col. Muller, of the Ceylon Rifles.——At Brompton, John, eldest son of the late John Bryan *Pybus*, esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of John Coventry, esq. of Burgate house, Hants.——At Brompton, Charles Felix *Verity*, esq. of Vale lodge, Sunning hill, second son of the late Major Verity, of the 92d Highlanders, to Elizabeth-Ann, second dau. of George Godwin, esq. of Crompton.——At Frome Selwood, John *Sheppard*, esq. to Miss Susan Anne Dawe Wickham, dau. of J. A. Wickham, esq. North hill house, Frome.——At Tavistock, the Rev. Herbert Marsh *Sims*, Rector of Kinderwell, Yorkshire, youngest son of the late Rev. W. E. Sims, Rector of West Bergholt, Essex, to Elizabeth-Harriett, eldest dau. of the late John Carpenter, esq. of Mount Tavy, Devon. ——At Leamington Prior's, Charles, second son of George *Heywood*, esq. of Brockmore, Staff. to Katherine, elder dau. of Albert W. Beetham, esq. F.R.S. barrister-at-law.——At Sidmouth, the Rev. Edward Henry *Quicke*, Vicar of Newton St. Cyres, to Eleanor-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. William Jenkins, Vicar of Sidmouth.——At Cheltenham, Cortland Herbert *Simpson*, esq. Lieut. R.N. to Anna-Maria-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Geo. Watson, esq. of Eastnor, Heref.——At Chester, John, eldest son of Charles Robert *Simpson*, esq. of Liverpool, to Frances-Harriett, youngest dau. of the late Rev. H. W. O. Jones, of Wepre, Flintshire.——At Paddington, Fuller Maitland *Wilson*, esq. eldest son of Henry Wilson, esq. of Stowlangtoft hall, Suffolk, to Agnes-Caroline, second dau. of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley.——At Tonbridge, Kent, the Rev. William *Hooker*, Perp. Curate of Stodmarsh, Kent, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late William Scoones, esq. of Tonbridge.——At Broxbourne, the Rev. Augustus Pemberton *Salusbury*, Incumbent of Halliwell, Lanc. son of Sir John Salusbury, to Henrietta-Sophia, dau. of John Grimwood Perkins, esq. of Norris lodge, Hoddesden, Herts.——At Staines, Josiah *Wright*, esq. of Sutton Coldfield, to Jane-Octavia, second dau. of the Rev. R. Govett, Vicar of Staines. —At Darfield, the Rev. Percival George *Willoughby*, son of the late Henry Willoughby, esq. of Birdsall and Settrington, and Vicar of Carleton-le-Moorlands and Stapleford, Lincolnshire, to Sophia, eldest dau. of E. B. Beaumont, esq. of Woodhall.

21. At Puddletown, Dorset, James *Mills*, esq. of Warren house, Uxbridge, Buckinghamshire, to Harriet, third dau. of the late George Jesty, esq. of Druce, co. Dorset.——At St. Andrew's, Wells st. Henry Tempest, son of the Rev. H. Elliot *Graham*, Rector of Ludgvan, Cornwall, late in the Austrian service, to Georgiana, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Payne, of Weybridge.——At Hampstead, Michael George *Glazebrook*, esq. of Oporto, to Margaret-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Tapson, esq. of London.——At Tottenham, Charles, eldest son of Charles *Ansell*, esq. of Tottenham, to Clarissa, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Arnold, esq.

22. At Paddington, Frederick *Peake*, esq. of Gray's inn square, to Charlotte-Mary, only dau. of Henry Ancell, esq. of Norfolk crescent, Hyde pk.——At St. James's Piccadilly, Frederick, son of the late Benj. *Sharp*, esq. of Dublin, to Mary-Ann-Rachel, widow of the late Charles Brunskill, esq. and only dau. of Wm. Tinkler, esq. Putney.——At St. Mark's, Hamilton terr. St. John's wood, John William *May*, jun. esq. Vice-Consul of the Netherlands, to Margaret, third dau. of Thomas Garrett, esq. of Clifton road, St. John's wood.——At Folkestone, John Fetherstonhaugh *Briscoe*, esq. of Grangemore, Westmeath, to Katherine-Rebecca, eldest dau. of William Peareth, esq. of Sandgate, Kent.——At Lifton, the Rev. John B. *Wollocombe*, eldest son of the Rev. John Wollocombe, Rector of Slowford, Devon, to Penelope, youngest dau. of W. A. H. Arundell, esq.——At Wotton, in the Isle of Wight, Major Cameron *Macpherson*, of the Royal Highlanders, to Mary-Popham, eldest dau. of the Rev. Richard Walton White.——At Weymouth, Thomas Alexander *Falkner*, esq. of Manningford Bruce, Wilts, to Elizabeth-Grace, eldest

dau. of John Mead, esq. late Storekeeper and Paymaster of H. M. Ordnance at Ceylon.——At Oaksey, Wilts, William G. *Goddard*, esq. of Berwick St. John, to Mary-Ann, younger dau. of the Rev. John Greenly, of Salisbury.——At Weston-super-Mare, the Rev. Samuel Henry *Lewis*, of Dingle, co. Kerry, to Sophia-Jane, of Oriel terrace, Weston-super-Mare, dau. of the late Major Durbin, H.M.S.——At Tincleton, Dorset, Edward-Leigh, eldest son of Vice-Chancellor *Kindersley*, to Fanny-Maitland, fourth dau. of Henry Wilson, esq. of Stowlangtoft hall, Suffolk, and the adopted child of Charles Porcher, esq. of Clyffe, Dorsetshire.——At Kirton, Charles *Coldham*, esq. son of the Rev. John Coldham, Rector of Amner and Stockton, and Vicar of Snettisham, Norfolk, to Clara-Young, eldest dau. of the Rev. Erskine Neale, Rector of Kirton, Suffolk.——At St. George's Dublin, the Rev. John Hamilton *Bullivant*, B.A. Vicar of Pytchley, and nephew of Major-Gen. N. Hamilton, K.H. of Newry, to his cousin Eliza-Mary, youngest dau. of Edwd. *Laughlin*, esq. and niece of the same veteran.——At St. George's Hanover sq. Robert Vans *Agnew*, esq. of Barnbarroch, Wigtonshire, to Mary-Elizabeth-Hunter, second dau. of Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart.; at the same time, John Hunter *Blair*, esq. third son of Sir David, to Emily-Williams, youngest dau. of the late Edward Grant, esq.——At St. George's Hanover sq. John *Wright*, esq. of Hatfield priory, Essex, to Emelia, youngest dau. of the late William Plunkett, esq. Deputy Chairman of the Board of Excise.

23. At St. George's Hanover sq. Charles Key *Dods*, esq. of Glasgow, fourth son of the late Col. George Dods, of the 1st Royals, to Catherine, second dau. of the late Robert Knox, esq. of Glasgow.

24. At Cheshunt, Edmund-Pearson-Abercrombie, second surviving son of Charles *Thompson*, esq. to Isabella-Maria, youngest dau. of Lieut.-General Hugh Stacy Osborne, H.E.I.C.S. of Pengelly house, Cheshunt, Herts.——At Sandiacre, the Rev. Alfred *Potter*, B.A. late of Wymeswold, and now Incumbent of Mabblethorpe, Linc. to Katharine, second dau. of W. Stretes, esq. of Springfield house, Derb.

25. At St. George's Bloomsbury, James, son of Peter *Pemell*, esq. of Canterbury, to Maria, second dau. of James Oliphant, esq. of Bedford square.

27. At Paddington, Archibald *Murray*, esq. of Whitehall place, eldest son of James Archibald Murray, esq. of Blackheath, to Emily-Frances, second dau. of the late Edward Pepploe Smith, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.——At Greenwich, Herman Ludolphus *Prior*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Catherine, youngest dau. of John Arscott Lethbridge, esq. of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich.——At Althorpe, the Rev. E. J. *Hill*, Rector of Panfield, Essex, eldest son of Edward Hill, esq. of the Lawn, South Lambeth, to Emily-Anne, youngest dau. of the Rev. James Aspinal, Rector of Althorpe, Linc.——At Faringdon, John Livington *Campbell*, esq. of Achalader, Perthshire, to Isabel-Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell.——At Bathwick, Bath, Capt. A. *Price*, 4th Bombay Rifles, to Elizabeth-Emma, second dau. of the late Major-Gen. Hodgson, of the Bombay Artillery, and of Tonbridge Wells, Kent.——At St. Peter's Pimlico, the Rev. Edward Gladwin *Arnold*, to Charlotte-Georgiana, eldest dau. of Lord Henry Cholmondeley.——At Hove, Brighton, Humphry *Butler*, esq. Commander R.N. only surviving son of the late Humphry Butler, esq. and great-grandson of Brinsley Viscount Lanesborough, to Eliza-Margaret, eldest dau. of the late William Tewart, esq. of Glanton and Swinhoe, Northumberland.——At Dover, the Rev. Henry F. *Skrimshire*, Rector of St. Andrew's, Hertford, to Emilie-Mary-Harriet, third dau. of the late Lieut. S. Kentish, R.N.——At Wembley, the Rev. John *Edmunds*, of Kyloe, Northumberland, to Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Edward Gray, of Wembley park, Middlesex.——At Killinick, Wexford, C. R. *Vachell*, esq. M.D. of Cardiff, to Hester, second dau. of the late Capt. Francis Shearman, 26th Regiment.——At Drayton, Somerset, James Patten *Adams*, esq. of Hambledon, Hants, to Martha, dau. of the late John Louch, esq. of Stanchester house, Drayton.——At Standish, Lancashire, the Rev. W. *Davies*, Incumbent of Brymbo, Denbighshire, to Alice, dau. of J. Darlington, esq. of Bedford lodge, near Manchester.——At Swaffham, Norfolk, the Rev. John W. *Dolignon*, to Emily, dau. of the Rev. G. Montagu, Rector of South Pickenham.

28. In the Chapel Royal, St. James's, Earl of *Grosvenor*, eldest son of the Marquis of Westminster, to Lady Constance Leveson Gower, youngest dau. of the Duke of Sutherland.——At St. James's Piccadilly, Sir Watkin Williams *Wynn*, to Marie-Williams, dau. of Sir Henry Watkin Williams Wynn, K.C.B. Her Majesty's Minister at the Court of Denmark, and niece to Lord Carrington.——At St. Margaret's Westminster, the Rev. J. *Allen*, Rector of Castle Martin, Pemb. and Preb. of St. David's, to Isabella, dau. of the late Peter Hoare, esq. of Kelsey park, Kent, and Clayton Hall, Lanc.——At Hove, Capt. *Barttelot*, Royal Dragoons, eldest son of George Barttelot, esq. of Stopham, Sussex, to Harriet, dau. of the late Sir C. Musgrave, Bart. of Eden hall.——At St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe and St. Ann's, Blackfriars, the Rev. T. *Bayley*, M.A. of Broadwater, Sussex, to Emma, fourth dau. of the late W. Tebbs, esq. of Doctors' commons and Chelsea.——At Rochester, the Rev. H. H. *Dombrain*, A.M. Incumbent of St. George's, Deal, to Catherine, dau. of G. Acworth, esq. Rochester.——At Tewkesbury, John Crowther *Gwynn*, esq. solicitor, Falfield, only son of Thos. Gwynn, esq. of Thornbury, to Maria, only dau. of Thomas Brookes, esq. solicitor, Tewkesbury, and niece of Humphrey Brown, esq. M.P.——At St. George's Hanover square, C. A. *Broughton*, esq. of Tachbrook street, to Emily-Matilda, only dau. of Capt. Williams, H.E.I.C.S. of Belgrave terrace and Rock house, near Ludlow.——At Bedford, William Hugh *Jackson*, esq. youngest son of the Rev. Jeremiah Jackson, Rector of Elm, Camb. to Margaret-Corrie, youngest dau. of Joseph Keep, esq. Wellingborough.——At Knightsbridge, Henry Hanmer *Leycester*, esq. second son of the late Geo. Hanmer Leycester, esq. of White place, Berks, to Clara-Priscilla, youngest dau. of J. F. Norris, esq. of Wilton crescent.——At Peterhead, Comm. Richard Sidney *Smith*, R.N. to Vernona, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. G. Torry Anderson, of Fawsyde, Kincardineshire, and granddau. of the Bishop of St. Andrew's.——At Salehurst, Sussex, Charles, second son of the late Charles Thomas *Pearce*, of Camberwell, to Maria-Louisa, second dau. of the Rev. J. G. Wrench, D.C.L. Vicar of Salehurst.——At Lincoln, John Uppleby Stapylton *Smith*, esq. of Melton wood, near Brigg, second son of J. G. S. Smith, esq. Judge of the Lincolnshire County Courts, to Harriott, eldest dau. of Fred. Burton, esq.——At Cockairnie, David Henry *Lee*, esq. of Calcutta, to Clara, youngest dau. of the late Sir Robert Moubray, K.H. of Cockairnie, Fife, N.B.

29. At St. Ives, Cornwall, the Rev. Frederick William *Poland*, B.A. Curate of Madron, Cornwall, fourth son of Sir William Henry Poland, to Mary, second dau. of Wm. Hichens, esq. of St. Ives.

OBITUARY.

The Grand Duke of Baden.

April 24. At Carlsruhe, after a long and painful illness, in his 62nd year, Charles-Leopold-Frederick, Grand-Duke of Baden, Duke of Zaehringen.

He was born on the 29th Aug. 1790, and was the eldest son of the Grand Duke Charles-Frederick, by his second wife, Madame Geyer von Geyersberg Countess of Hochberg. On his nephew, Charles-Louis-Frederick, succeeding to the duchy in 1811, he assumed the command of the Baden contingent of troops, then serving with the Emperor Napoleon, but which shortly after joined the allies.

The marriage of his parents not being legally recognised, he was styled Count of Hochberg, until declared Prince Margrave of Baden by a decree of the Grand Duke his nephew, Oct. 4, 1817.

On the death of his brother, Louis-William-Augustus, March 30, 1830, he succeeded to the duchy.

He married, July 17, 1819, Sophia-Wilhelmina, daughter of Gustavus IV. ex-King of Sweden, and grand-daughter of his own half-brother the hereditary Prince Charles Louis of Baden, and had issue four sons and three daughters: 1. Alexandrina-Louisa-Amelia-Frederica-Elizabeth-Sophia, married in 1842 to Ernest reigning Prince of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, K.G. the elder brother of H.R.H. Prince Albert; 2. Louis (his successor); 3. Frederick-William-Louis Duke of Zaehringen; 4. William-Louis-Augustus; 5. Charles-Frederick-Gustavus; 6. Maria-Amelia; and 7. Cecilia-Augusta, born in 1839.

His eldest son being an idiot, and no provision having been made for a regency, either by the laws of the House of Baden of 1817, the constitution, or the will of the Grand Duke, the magnates of the House of Baden held a conference, at which the Margrave William presided. It was decided that the Hereditary Prince Louis should be called to the throne, and that Prince Frederick be charged with the regency; the oath of allegiance to be taken to both princes. Since this arrangement Prince Louis has executed an Act of Abdication in favour of his brother.

The succession to the Grand Duchy has on several occasions been the subject of discussion, the reigning house of Bavaria having disputed the right of the late Grand Duke to the throne. The claim of the Bavarian family (which is descended from the Princess Frederica, daughter of Charles Louis, hereditary Prince of Baden, who died in 1801,) is grounded on the illegitimacy, for the purposes of succession, of the children of the Grand Duke Charles Frederick by the Countess of Hochberg. It is said, however, that a clause was inserted in the marriage contract declaring the children of that marriage legitimate for all purposes. In 1818, and in 1830, the periods of the two last accessions to the throne, Federal Commissions sitting at Frankfort had this matter of the succession under their consideration. The latter commission decreed that, in order to maintain the unity of the duchy, the children of the Countess Hochberg should be considered of legitimate birth. The Bavarian family entered a protest against that decree. When the Grand Duke Louis died in 1830, a privy council was held, at which Charles Leopold declared that he would only carry on the government until the question of inheritance was settled. It has been expected that the claim of the Bavarian house would be renewed on this occasion.

Two of the sisters of the Electress Frederica of Bavaria were Empress of Russia and Queen of Sweden, and a third, the Princess Amelia of Baden, was talked of in 1816 as a probable alliance for the late Duke of Kent. The Grand Duchess Stephanie, who still survives, was long the chief ornament of the court of Baden. She was the niece of the Empress Josephine, and married in 1806 to Charles Louis Frederick, son of the then reigning Duke, Charles Frederick. One of the three daughters of this marriage is the present Marchioness of Douglas. There were also two sons of the same marriage, whose early death gave rise to suspicion of unfair treatment. Respecting these princes we extract the following from the Daily News:

"The first son died very suddenly; and the second son disappeared in a manner which was not satisfactorily explained. Ludwig, the younger brother of Duke Charles, was exiled from court for a very considerable period by his father, the then reigning Grand Duke. A fate seemed to attend the male children brought into the world by Stephanie. Suspicions of foul play were very general at the time, and were directed solely against Duke Ludwig, who was known to be ambitious of succeeding his father, and who hated the Duchess Stephanie and her children. Duke Charles died, and on the death of his father, Ludwig ascended the throne. Duke Ludwig remained unmarried, leading a life of the wildest character. Some years pre-

vious to his succession his father, the Grand Duke Charles-Frederick, having lost his first wife, contracted a lefthanded or morganatic marriage with Madame Geyer von Geyersberg, who was created Countess of Hochberg. She gave birth to four children, the eldest of whom was the Grand Duke Charles-Leopold, whose demise is now recorded. There were mysterious rumours about the parentage of these children, and dark hints were thrown out as to their relationship, Duke Ludwig's name being much complicated in these statements. During the reign of this Ludwig, it happened that a wild idiotic youth was found one morning sitting in the streets of Leipsic and unable to give any account of himself. His tongue gave forth only unintelligible and indistinct sounds. Taken care of and instructed by kind Samaritans, this youth, who had given to him the name of Caspar Hauser, gradually made known to his friends that his previous existence had been passed in a cell underground, in which he had only seen one person; that he had never seen daylight until a few days before his discovery in Leipsic, when his keeper carried him out of the cell, and transported him to the place in Leipsic where he was found. Inquiries, public and private, were made in all directions without any result. Suspicions of various kinds arose; a paper war ensued, some authors treating Caspar Hauser as an ingenious impostor, others enunciating boldly the suspicion that he was the heir to the Baden throne. Facts, however, were wanting to prove the connection, and, while the inquiries were still pending, poor Caspar Hauser was suddenly murdered in Nürnberg. The wanting facts have never been supplied, though the chain of circumstantial evidence has been increased and strengthened. It was known at the time of the paper war alluded to that a pamphlet on the subject, announced for publication as containing some of the wanting proofs, had been bought off by some unknown person. This unknown person was subsequently proved in a court of justice to have been Major Hennenhofer, the creature and confidant of Ludwig, the minister and participator of all his dissipations. Major Hennenhofer was also seen in Nürnberg on the evening when Caspar Hauser was murdered. The Duchess Stephanie has hitherto preserved on this subject the strictest silence. Her present position and influence in Paris might, perhaps, if the suspicions which have prevailed are well founded, induce her to break that resolution, and visit with vengeance the family for whose advantage her own sons were made away with."

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PRINCE PAUL OF WURTEMBERG.

April 17. At his residence in the Place Vendôme at Paris, aged 67, the Prince Paul Charles Frederick Augustus of Wurtemberg, Knight of the Black and Red Eagles of Prussia, of St. Hubert of Bavaria, and of the Legion of Honour of France; brother and heir presumptive to the King of Wurtemberg.

He was born on the 19th January, 1785, the younger son of Frederick King of Wurtemberg, by the Princess Augusta-Carolina of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, daughter of Charles Duke of Brunswick and Augusta Princess Royal of England. He was a Lieut.-General in the service of his brother, but had for many years resided in Paris. He had been for some time seriously ill; and, in expectation of his death, his grandson the Duke of Nassau had come to pay him the last duties of respect. On the evening before his death occurred an extraordinary scene, which at the time created a great sensation, and may possibly become a political event of importance. The principal members of his family in Paris were congregated at his residence: among them were his brother-in-law Jerome Bonaparte and his son Prince Napoleon, the Minister Plenipotentiary of Wurtemberg, the Russian Minister, M. Berryer, and the Duke and Duchess of Nassau, when the Pope's Nuncio was announced; he was in full canonicals, a circumstance which created great surprise, as Prince Paul was always considered a Protestant. Madame de Montessuy, the wife of the French ambassador at Florence, a natural daughter of Prince Paul, then announced that for the last fortnight her father had become a member of the Catholic Church. Upon this the Prince of Nassau declared that Prince Paul was not in a fit state to adopt any such resolution; that for some time past his mind had been completely gone; and that since the morning he had lost the power of speech. He therefore protested, in his own name and in that of his family, against the abjuration by the Prince of the Protestant religion. He then left the house, followed by the members of his family, and by the Ministers of Wurtemberg and Russia. Soon after, the curé of the Madeleine, at the request of the Nuncio, administered extreme unction to the Prince. It is said that Prince Paul, who was heir presumptive to the throne of Wurtemberg, in abjuring the Protestant religion, would lose his right of succession.

The body of the deceased Prince was laid in state at his hotel, and was then removed to the vaults of the church of the Madeleine, to remain until instructions were received from Stuttgard.

He married, Sept. 28, 1805, Charlotte, daughter of Frederick reigning Duke of Saxe-Altenburg; and by that princess, who died Dec. 12, 1847, he had issue two sons, Frederick-Charles-Augustus and Frederick-Augustus-Everard; and two daughters, Frederica-Charlotte-Maria, married in 1824 to the late Grand Duke Michael of Russia; and Paulina-Frederica-Maria, married in 1830 to the late William reigning Duke of Nassau, to whom she was second wife, and who left her his widow Aug. 20, 1839, with three daughters. His eldest son married in 1845 his cousin Catharine, daughter of the present King of Wurtemberg, and has issue a son, William, born in 1848.

LORD DYNEVOR.

April 9. At his seat, Barrington Park, Gloucestershire, in his 87th year, the Right Hon. George Talbot Rice, Baron Dynevor, of Dynevor, co. Carmarthen (1780), Colonel of the Carmarthenshire Militia, a Vice-President of the Cambrian Institution, and M.A.

Lord Dynevor was born on the 8th Oct. 1765, and was the eldest son of the Right Hon. George Rice, Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, and M.P. for Carmarthenshire, who died in 1779, by the Right Hon. Lady Cecil Talbot, Baroness Dynevor, only daughter of William first Earl Talbot. He was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, where the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him, May 30, 1786. At the general election in 1790 he was returned to parliament for the county of Carmarthen. On the death of his mother, March 14, 1793, he succeeded to the peerage which had been conferred on Earl Talbot, with a special remainder to his daughter.

In 1804 Lord Dynevor was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Carmarthen, which office he held for many years.

Lord Dynevor married, Oct. 20, 1794, the Hon. Frances Townshend, third dau. of Thomas first Viscount Sydney and aunt to the present Duke of Buccleuch; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue three sons, of whom the eldest alone survives, and six daughters. The latter are all unmarried.

The Right Hon. George Rice Rice-Trevor, now Lord Dynevor, has been M.P. for Carmarthenshire in the present and several preceding parliaments. He is Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Carmarthenshire militia, and has just been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. He was born in 1795, and married in 1824 Frances eldest daughter of Lord Charles FitzRoy, by whom he has four daughters. He assumed the additional name of Trevor as inheritor of the estates of the Trevors of Glynde in Sussex, whose heiress was married to his paternal ancestor Edward Rice, esq. M.P. for Carmarthen, at the beginning of the last century. The next male heir of the family is the Hon. and Very Rev. Edward Rice, D.D. Dean of Gloucester, who has a numerous family.

LORD WENLOCK.

May 9. At Escrick Park, Yorkshire, in his 68th year, the Right Hon. Paul Beilby Lawley-Thompson, Baron Wenlock, of Wenlock, co. Salop (1839), and the eighth Baronet (1641), D.C.L.

His lordship was born on the 1st of July 1784. He was the third son of Sir Robert Lawley, the fifth Baronet, M.P. for Warwickshire, by Jane, only daughter and heir of Beilby Thompson, esq. of Escrick Park.

He was admitted a scholar at Rugby, April 11, 1795; and afterwards entered at Christ church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1806, and, having been elected a Fellow of All Souls', proceeded B.C.L. 1810, and D.C.L. 1815.

By royal licence dated the 27th Sept. 1820 he assumed the name of Thompson instead of Lawley; and by another licence, dated the 1st June 1839, he resumed the name of Lawley before Thompson,—his children in both cases continuing to bear the surname of Lawley only.

At the general election in 1826 he was returned to parliament for the borough of Wenlock; for which he was rechosen in 1831. In 1832, when the Reform Act had bestowed two members on each of the three divisions of Yorkshire, he was returned for the East Riding in conjunction with Mr. Bethell, a Conservative. They were rechosen in 1835; but in 1837 a second Conservative candidate was proposed in the person of Mr. Broadley, and the poll resulted in depriving Mr. Beilby Thompson of his seat—

Richard Bethell, esq. . . .	3592
Henry Broadley, esq. . . .	3257
P. B. Thompson, esq. . . .	2985

His eldest brother Sir Robert Lawley had been created Baron Wenlock in 1831, in consideration of his descent from Thomas Lawley, esq. who was declared cousin and heir of John Lord Wenlock, K.G. slain at the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471; but on the death of Lord Wenlock in 1834, the peerage became extinct. Sir Francis Lawley, his next brother and successor, having no children, declined the peerage; and it was therefore conferred, in 1839, on the subject of the present me-

moir; who, on the death of Sir Francis,* on the 30th Jan. 1851, also succeeded to the Baronetcy created in 1641.

His lordship was for some time Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire, but resigned that office in 1847 on account of his declining health.

In politics Lord Wenlock was a Whig, but his attachment to the Established Church would not allow him to support the Melbourne administration in their attempt to appropriate its revenues in Ireland. He was a zealous advocate for the extension of sound learning and religious education, for which object he established and very efficiently maintained village schools throughout his extensive estates, and he was a generous patron of the great Church societies and all the local charities of Yorkshire. In private life he was not merely irreproachable in his conduct, but in every relation he faithfully acted upon a strict sense of duty, and to those dependent upon him his beneficence was unlimited. In the immediate neighbourhood of his residence, his frequent visits, his hearty greetings, and almost paternal good wishes, endeared him in an eminent degree. His expressions in addressing his tenantry, a few years since, on occasion of the marriage of his eldest son, are well deserving of remembrance. "He might," said the noble lord, "be possessed of riches in land, he might be possessed of riches in a respectable line of ancestry, he might be possessed of riches in intellect, and in acquirement of languages, but his riches on these points would avail little in comparison with the riches of the good will and kind feelings of his friends and neighbours, such as you have shewn him this day. These are the sort of riches which an Englishman values beyond any other, and which I cordially hope my son and daughter will long enjoy at this place from your continued kindnesses." In the cultivation and practice of such sentiments Lord Wenlock lived, and by them his memory will be best preserved within the sphere he occupied.

He married, May 10, 1817, the Hon. Caroline Neville, third daughter of Richard second Lord Braybrooke; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue four sons and one daughter: 1. Beilby-Richard his successor; 2. the Hon. Robert Neville Lawley, Captain in the 2d Life Guards, and Aide-de-Camp to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands; 3. the Hon. Jane, married in 1846 to the Right Hon. James Archibald Stuart-Wortley, Q.C. Recorder of London, brother to Lord Wharncliffe; 4. the Hon. and Rev. Stephen Willoughby Lawley, M.A. Rector of Escrick; and 5. the Hon. Francis Charles Lawley, born in 1825.

The present Lord has been M.P. for Pontefract in the present Parliament. He was born in 1818, and married in 1846 the Lady Elizabeth Grosvenor, third daughter of the Marquess of Westminster, by whom he has issue a son and a daughter.

* See the memoir of Sir Francis Lawley in our Magazine for April, 1851.

SIR HENRY RUSSELL, BART.

April 19. At Swallowfield, Berkshire, aged 68, Sir Henry Russell, the second Baronet (1812), formerly Resident at Hyderabad.

Sir Henry Russell was the eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Russell, some time Chief Justice in Bengal, (who was created a Baronet in 1812,) by his second wife Barbara, youngest daughter of Sir Charles Whitworth, and sister to Charles Earl Whitworth, K.B. He was born on the 27th May 1783, and admitted a writer on the Bengal establishment in 1798. His first appointment was that of Persian translator to the government. In 1800 he was promoted to be Assistant Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, and in 1802 he succeeded as Secretary at the same residency. In 1807 he became a member of the commission appointed to investigate the affairs of the late Nabob of the Carnatic; and in 1809 he undertook the post of officiating Resident at Poonah in the presidency of Bombay. In 1810 he returned to Hyderabad as Resident, and for the ten subsequent years he continued to direct the management of British relations with the greatest prince of Southern India. The difficulties inextricably inherent in these relations are but too manifest at the present day. We had contracted, while stipulating for certain surrenders on the part of the Nizam, to maintain his highness in perfect independence of domestic government. It was found, however, that in reliance upon the guarantees thus derived, the court of Hyderabad resigned itself to luxury and indolence, and its territories to misrule and oppression. When misgovernment was reaching the point of actual disorganisation, the British authorities endeavoured, by nominating a minister of their own choice, to secure some amelioration of policy; but the experiment, though productive of certain reforms, was not permanently successful. In proportion as the Nizam's minister commanded the co-operation of the Resident he lost the confidence of his own sovereign, and thus the measures of one party in the state were thwarted by the opposition of the other. In the complications which followed, and which in-

cluded the equivocal patronage of a European banking-house at Hyderabad by the government of Bengal, Mr. Russell gave the best practicable effect to the instructions and policy of the Marquis of Hastings; but the consequences which proved so prejudicial to the Governor-General proved also fatal to the administion of the Nizam's dominions. Lord Hastings, though he escaped any imputation on his personal integrity, could not evade the charge of misplaced confidence in a firm which had consulted its own interests under pretence of promoting the prosperity of the state. The Deccan, supported for a time by the able policy of Mr. Russell, and afterwards invigorated by the energetic reforms of Sir Charles Metcalfe, was at length abandoned, out of sheer necessity, to that virtual anarchy which is still exemplified in every mail from Bombay. The former of these distinguished officers surrendered, in due course, his place and his duties to the latter, but neither a Russell nor a Metcalfe could conquer the difficulties of a government which invested an Asiatic prince with the privileges of irresponsible misrule.

Mr. Russell survived to enjoy for more than thirty years, in his native country, the honours and emoluments he had earned in the East, and the letters which, under the signature of "Civis," he addressed to the Times newspaper, on the affairs of India, gave evidence, not only of his extensive acquaintance with the subject, but of his undiminished interest in the occupations of his earlier years.

Sir Henry Russell succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, Jan. 18, 1836. He was twice married: first, at Madras, Oct. 20, 1808, to Jane, second daughter of John Cassamajor, esq. member of the Council there; she died on the 29th Dec. following. He married secondly Marie-Clotilde, daughter of Mons. B. Mottet, of Pondicherry, and had issue three sons and three daughters: 1. Henry, deceased; 2. Anne; 3. Mary; 4. Sir Charles, his successor; 5. George, of Exeter college, Oxford; and 6. Priscilla.

The present Baronet was born in 1826, and is an officer in the Grenadier guards.

Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart.

April 26. In Baker-street, aged 67, Sir Alexander Ramsay of Balmain, co. Kincardine, the second Baronet (1806), a Deputy Lieutenant of the counties of Kincardine and Forfar.

He was born in Edinburgh Feb. 14, 1785, the eldest son of Sir Alexander the first Baronet, by Elizabeth daughter and coheir of Sir Alexander Bannerman, of Elisick, co. Kincardine, Baronet. His father, whose paternal name was Burnet, (being the second son of Sir Thomas Burnet, of Leys, Bart.) had taken the name of Ramsay on inheriting the estates of his maternal uncle Sir Alexander Ramsay of Balmain, the 6th Baronet of the Nova Scotia creation.

Sir Alexander succeeded his father on the 17th May, 1810.

He married first, on the 1st Aug. 1811, Jane, eldest daughter and coheir of Francis Russell, esq. of Blackhall; and, having become a widower in Aug. 1819, secondly on the 26th Dec. 1822, the Hon. Elizabeth Maule, second daughter of William Lord Panmure, which lady survives him.

By his first wife he had issue Mary, married in 1837 to the Rev. Burges Lambert, of Fritwell, co. Northampton; 2. Sir Alexander, his successor; 3. William; 4. Francis; 5. Thomas, who died in 1833, aged 17; 6. Elizabeth.

By his second wife he had further issue, 7. Fox-Maule; 8. Patricia; 9. Edward-Bannerman, and others.

The present Baronet was born in 1813, and married in 1835 the eldest daughter of John Entwistle, esq. of Foxholes, co. Lancaster.

General Sir W. Keir Grant.

May 7. In Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, aged 80, General Sir William Keir Grant, K.C.B. Colonel of the second Dragoons, a Baron of Austria and Knight of the order of Maria Theresa, a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and a Grand Cross of the Lion and Sun of Persia.

This distinguished officer was the son of Archibald Keir, esq. of the East India Company's service, by his marriage with Miss Bruce, of Kinloch. He entered the army as Cornet in the 15th Dragoons in 1790, became Lieutenant in 1793, and Captain in the 6th Dragoon Guards in 1794. During those years he was present at Famars, the siege of Valenciennes, and other actions in Flanders. He was one of eight English officers who received the order of Maria Theresa for having saved the Emperor of Germany from being taken prisoner in the plains of Catan Cambresis in 1794. He was promoted to a majority Jan. 6, 1796. Early in 1799 he joined the Russian and Austrian army in Italy, where he served in the campaigns of that and the two following years.

On the 3d Dec. 1800 he obtained a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 22d Dragoons, and at the reduction of that corps he was placed on half-pay.

In the beginning of 1803 he was appointed acting Aide-de-camp to H.R.H.

the Prince of Wales; and in Nov. of that year First Aide-de-camp to Gen. the Earl of Moira, with whom he served until May 1806, when he was appointed Adjutant-General to his Majesty's forces in India. He subsequently served for fifteen years in the East Indies, six years as Adjutant-General, and the rest as a Major-General on the staff, during which he in 1814 commanded a force opposed to Ameer Khan, and in 1815 was appointed Commander-in-chief of the forces in Java, and second member of Council.

In 1817 and 1818 he commanded the Guzerat field-force, which formed a part of the army of the Deccan; in 1819 he commanded at the capture of the fort of Rarree, and the conquest of the Sawuntwarree state; also in the capture of the hill-fort of Bhooj and the consequent conquest of the principality of Cutch; and in the Persian gulf against the Joasmee pirates, and the capture of the Arab fortresses of Ras-el-Khymah and Zyah.

He was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General May 27, 1825; was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 2d Dragoons Aug. 24, 1839; and became a General Nov. 23, 1841. He was nominated a Knight Companion of the Bath in 1822; and a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1835.

Sir W. K. Grant married in 1811 Miss Jackson, daughter of Capt. Jackson, R.N.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Harvey, K.C.B.

March 22. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 74, his Excellency Sir John Harvey, K.C.B. and K.C.H. Lieutenant-Governor of that province, Lieut.-General in the army, and Colonel of the 59th Foot. He was born in 1778, and entered the army in 1794 as Ensign in the 80th regiment. During the severe winter campaign of 1794-5 he served in Holland under the Duke of York, and carried the colours of the 80th in the action of the 31st December. In 1795, having been promoted to a Lieutenancy, he served on the coast of France at Isle Dieu and Quiberon. In 1796 he proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, where he was present during the short service that led to the surrender of the Dutch fleet in Saldanha bay. From 1797 to 1800 he served in Ceylon. In Feb. 1801 he proceeded from India to Egypt, under Sir David Baird, and was a Major of brigade during that campaign. He returned to India in 1802, was promoted to a company in Sept. 1803, and in 1804 became Aide-de-camp and Military Secretary to Major-General Dowdeswell, with whom he served the campaigns of 1803, 4, 5, and 6, under Lord Lake, including the siege of Bhurtpore and the subsequent operations against the Mahratta chief Holkar.

In consequence of impaired health he returned to England with Lord Lake (whose daughter he had married) early in 1807; was promoted to a Majority in the 6th Garrison Battalion Jan. 28, 1808, and for the five following months was employed on the staff as Assistant Quartermaster-General in the Eastern District of England. From June, 1808, to the same month in the following year he was in command of his regiment in Ireland; and for the next three years Assistant Adjutant-general of the South-East District on the Irish staff. In June, 1812, he was appointed Deputy-Adjutant-General in Upper Canada, where he served through the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. He received a medal for the action at Chrystler's Farm; and on the 6th August, 1814, he was severely wounded before Fort Erie. In 1837 he attained the rank of Major-General; and in 1846 that of Lieut.-General.

For some years previous to 1841 he filled the post of Governor of New Brunswick. In the latter year he became Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Newfoundland. His next appointment was that of Governor of Nova Scotia, in June, 1846. He received the Colonelcy of the 59th Foot on the 3rd Dec. 1844.

Sir John Harvey was nominated a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic order in 1824, and a Knight Commander of the order of the Bath in 1838.

He married in 1806, the Hon. Elizabeth Lake, daughter of Gerard first Viscount Lake, K.B. She died in 1851.

Major-General Reid, M.P.

May 12. In Portland-place, Major-General George Alexander Reid, of Bulstrode Park, co. Buckingham, M.P. for Windsor, and a Director of the London and South-Western Railway Company.

General Reid was a son of Andrew Reid, esq. who for many years was a principal partner in the London brewery of that name. He was educated at Oxford, as a member of University college, and graduated B.A. 1817, M.A. 1822.

He entered the army as Ensign in the 2d Life Guards in 1818, was promoted to Lieutenant 1821, Captain 1824, Major 1831, and Lieut.-Colonel 1832. He commanded the regiment for more than twelve years, and was much esteemed in that capacity. He retired on half-pay on entering parliament at the close of 1845: having attained the brevet rank of Colonel in 1840. He was promoted to Major-General in 1851.

He was first elected to parliament for Windsor in Nov. 1845, without opposition; and was re-chosen, also without a contest, at the general election in 1847. He was a Conservative in general politics, but in favour of free trade.

"He was a man, apart from politics, who was generally esteemed, and his loss will be deplored among all classes of the inhabitants of Windsor. He performed his parliamentary duties without favour or affection to any particular party, and with a single eye to the welfare of his country, and the prosperity and advantage of his constituents, to whom, without any question about their political principles, he made himself at all times accessible. He was kind-hearted, generous, and hospitable, and many are the persons in this town who could speak to his being actuated by the purest feeling of charity—the charity which delights in and seeks out opportunities of doing good, avoiding as far as possible all ostentation and publicity in the acts of kindness which he performed." —*Bucks Herald.*

One of his latest public acts was the presentation of three handsome chandeliers to the town hall at Windsor, which has recently been internally remodelled, and they arrived in the town only five days before his death. They were first used at a concert of the Windsor Choral Society, who expressed the regret they felt in the General's decease by the performance of the Dead March in Saul,—having themselves recently received from his generosity a handsome pair of kettle-drums.

General Reid was unmarried. He latterly lived with his two sisters. His body was interred at Kensal Green cemetery.

Abel Chapman, Esq.

April 14. At Low Stakesby, near Whitby, in his 95th year, Abel Chapman, esq. the senior partner in the Whitby Old Bank.

This gentleman was born on the 14th Nov. 1757. He was the eldest son of John Chapman, esq. of Whitby, and his mother was Jane, daughter of John Mellar, esq. by Jane, daughter and coheiress of William Gaskin, esq. of Whitby. He was brother to the late Aaron Chapman, esq. the senior Elder Brother of the Trinity House of London, and formerly M.P. for Whitby, a memoir of whom was given in our Magazine for March, 1851;* and was nephew to Abel Chapman, esq. previously also the senior member of the Trinity House, who died on the last day of 1849, in his 98th year, and is commemorated in our vol. xxxiii. p. 667.

Mr. Chapman married, Jan. 1, 1783, Elizabeth, daughter of Wakefield Simpson, esq. by whom he had issue one daughter, Jane, and two sons: Wakefield Simpson Chapman, esq. who married in 1814 his cousin Dorothy, eldest daughter of Henry Simpson, esq. of Meadow Field House, near Whitby, and has issue five daughters; and John, a magistrate for the North Riding, who is unmarried.

* On this occasion we inadvertently confounded the gentleman now deceased with his uncle of the same name, who died Dec. 31, 1849, as mentioned in the text.

S. F. Steele Perkins, Esq.

Jan. 15. At Sutton Coldfield, co. Warwick, in his 84th year, Shirley Farmer Steele Perkins, Esq. Barrister-at-law, a Deputy Lieutenant of the counties of Warwick and Leicester, and a magistrate of the latter county.

This gentleman was born on the 17th of April, 1768, and was the son and heir of Samuel Steele Perkins, esq. by Mary, daughter and coheir of Joseph Shirley, esq. of Burton upon Trent. He succeeded his father in the family estates at Orton on the Hill and Morebarne Grange, in the county of Leicester, in 1808.

He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in June 1792, and he was for many years a member of the Midland Circuit. In 1794 he was appointed by Lord Loughborough a provincial Commissioner of Bankrupts; the duties of which office he continued to discharge whilst the Great Seal was held by Lords Eldon, Erskine, Brougham, Lyndhurst, and Cottenham, until by act of parliament the new County Courts were established in the reign of William IV. He served for several years as an officer in the first battalion of Warwickshire Volunteers, and was afterwards a Major in the Warwickshire militia.

Mr. Perkins was twice married: on the 21st May 1793 to Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Joseph Duncumb, esq. of Sutton Coldfield, who died in March 1801; and secondly, to Susan, sister to the late General Sharpe, of Hoddam Castle, co. Dumfries, M.P. and widow first of James Floyer Erskine, esq. uncle to the present Earl of Mar, and secondly of Capt. Wm. Walker, 28th Dragoons, son of Wm. Walker, esq. of Erdington Hall, co. Warw. She died in 1827. By his first wife Mr. Perkins had issue five children; of whom two sons and one daughter survive him. The elder surviving son, Duncumb Steele Perkins, esq. has married Anne, daughter of Josiah Gist, esq. of Wormington Grange, co. Glouc. and has a son, born in 1838. The younger, William Steele Perkins, esq. has married Sarah, daughter of Rupert Chaw-

ner, esq. M.D. of Burton upon Trent, and has issue two sons and several daughters.

The body of Mr. Perkins was deposited in the family vault at Sutton Coldfield on the 22d Jan.

JOHN GEORGE CHILDREN, ESQ., F.R.S.

Jan. 1. At Halstead Place, Kent, aged 74, John George Children, esq. F.R.S. Lond. and Edinb., F.S.A., F.L.S., F.G.S., formerly one of the Secretaries of the Royal Society.

Mr. Children was born on the 18th May, 1777, at Ferox Hall, Tunbridge. His father, George Children, esq. was a bencher of the Middle Temple, but never practised at the bar. He resided at Ferox Hall, was the possessor of large landed property near the town of Tunbridge, principally in the parishes of Leigh and Ramhurst, and a very active magistrate. His wife was the eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Marshall Jordan, of West Farleigh, Rector of Barming, Kent. She died a very few days after the birth of their only child, John-George, the subject of this notice. The elder Mr. Children never married again, but devoted himself to the care of his son, who received the rudiments of his education at the Grammar School at Tunbridge, and subsequently at Eton, spending, however, more than two years of the intervening time with a private tutor, the Rev. John Maule, at Cambridge, at which university, on quitting Eton, he was entered a Fellow Commoner of Queen's in the year 1794, or spring of 1795. His views were at this time directed to the church as his profession; but his early engagement to the granddaughter of Governor Holwell (one of the few survivors of the fearful night spent in the too famous Black Hole of Calcutta) induced him to quit the university as soon as he was of age, in 1798, when he married Miss Holwell and resided with her at his father's, still intending to return to Cambridge and take his degree preparatory to entering holy orders. But after the birth of a daughter the following year, his young wife never recovered her health, and, though lingering for many months, left him a widower at the early age of 23. It is no matter of surprise that such a shock required much change of scene before he could return to the ordinary business of life, and in Dec. 1800 he accompanied some intimate friends to Lisbon, where he remained till the following spring, when he returned to England, and in March 1802 sailed for North America, where a cousin, to whom he was much attached, had established himself. They travelled together through not only the more settled towns, but among long tracts of the then uncleared backwoods both of the States and Canada. The change was of use to Mr. Children's spirits, but had nearly cost him his life. He was attacked by one of the dreadful lake-fevers then prevalent, and was only saved, under Providence, by the kindness of his medical and other friends. As soon as he was sufficiently recovered he returned to England, entirely recruited by the voyage. He found his native county, Kent, busy in the defence of the country, then the great object of all men's attention, and entered the West Kent Militia, a very fine regiment, as one of its captains; which post he retained until again disabled by severe illness, which obliged him to quit the service in 1805.

From this period his time was principally devoted to science, which from his early youth he had always loved. Mineralogy, chemistry, and galvanism were now his favourite studies, and most of the leading men of science his acquaintance or friends. From their society he derived his highest gratifications, and lived much among them. Sir Humphrey, then Mr. Davy, Mr. Hatchett, Dr. Wollaston, and many more great names of that day were among his intimate friends, and his election as a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1807 was at once the result and the cause of increasing attachment to his scientific pursuits. He had an excellent laboratory at Tunbridge, where he constructed a galvanic battery, with a small series of very large plates, of which he gave an account to the Royal Society in Nov. 1808, and subsequently he had one made with still larger plates, the results of which are fully detailed in another paper read to the Society in June 1815, both of which will be found in the Philosophical Transactions. Between the date of these two papers he had taken a long journey in Spain, and visited the quicksilver mines of Almaden, with which Englishmen were then but little acquainted. On his return in 1809 he married a very lovely and amiable young lady, the eldest daughter of George Furlong Wise, esq. of Woolston, in Devonshire, but he again experienced the heaviest of all domestic calamities in losing her within eight months of their marriage. After her death in 1810 he continued to reside chiefly with his father at Tunbridge until the year 1816, when, in consequence of the failure of the Tunbridge bank, in which his father was unhappily a partner, his prospects in life were wholly altered, and he found the necessity of seeking some honourable employment that might enable him to contribute to the comfort of his revered and now aged parent. He succeeded, principally through the kindness

of the late Marquess Camden, in obtaining the situation of one of the librarians of the British Museum, in the department of antiquities. He still retained his love for chemistry, and a little before his appointment to the Museum had warmly espoused the cause of his friend Sir H. Davy, in a controversy respecting the safety-lamp, a paper relating to which will be found in the Philosophical Magazine for 1816.

His venerable father survived the removal from his home, and the ruin of his fine fortune, about two years, and died in a small house which his son had taken at Chelsea in 1818. At his death the extreme respect shown to his memory by his fellow-townsmen, when his funeral took place at Tunbridge, was most soothing to the stricken heart of his son—the inhabitants closing their houses, meeting the corpse at the entrance of the town, unasked, and all in mourning, and attending it to the grave, and immediately after the service holding a meeting to decide on a monument to be erected to his memory. Nor was it to be wondered at that they held him in this esteem. Not only an elegant scholar and accomplished gentleman, he had as a magistrate been the reconciler of all disputes, the kind and ready adviser in difficulties, and the true friend of all his neighbours.

After his father's death Mr. Children left Chelsea, and in the following year having again been long a widower he married the widow of the Rev. Johnson Towers, and the affectionate partner of his later years was spared to him. They resided near the British Museum until one of the houses within the walls of that esta blishment fell to his lot, when they removed thither. After he had been for some years an officer of the Museum, his post was changed without his own solicitation from the Department of Antiquities to that of Natural History.

Besides his office in the National Museum, Mr. Children held for many years one of the secretaryships of the Royal Society, a position rendered as agreeable to him as it was honourable by the regard and kindness both of his colleagues and of the successive presidents, and which he retained until the state of his health obliged him to relinquish it. He was at this period of his life a member of most of the scientific bodies of Great Britain, and of some foreign societies—was very instrumental in the formation of the present Entomological Society, and became its first president.

He published two chemical works, one a translation of Thenard's Essay on Chemical Analysis, 8vo., 1819; the other of Berzelius' Treatise on the Use of the Blow-pipe, with additional experiments and notes of his own, 8vo., 1822. He was one of the early editors of the Zoological Journal, and a contributor to other learned works. In short his occupations were many and varied, but they were congenial to his active mind, and but for his uncertain health the years of his connexion with the Museum were happy ones; and there was much in it to which he always looked back with pleasure, especially to the friendships there formed. His circumstances had improved by the decease of a near relation, and his means were also augmented by the results of a scientific discovery. The mining companies of South America about the year 1824 were desirous of finding some means by which silver might be extracted from its ores without amalgamation; as this method, the only one then known, had become a great and increasing expense, from the immense demand for quicksilver, and the heavy freight from Old to New Spain. Among other chemists, Mr. Children's attention was directed to the subject, and he succeeded in discovering and perfecting a process by which the silver might be obtained without the use of mercury, and at less cost. The right of using this process was purchased by several of the companies, and a considerable sum was the fruit of it.

Mr. Children remained at the British Museum until the death of his excellent wife in 1839, when he sent in his resignation to the trustees. His daughter had then been many years married to the only surviving son of the late John Atkins, esq. and was settled with her husband at Halstead Place, in Kent. With them he chiefly resided during the remainder of his life, though still retaining a house in London, in which he delighted occasionally to receive his friends. Retiring altogether from active life he was nevertheless constantly employed—still ardent in his own pursuits, and ever ready to promote and assist those of others. His turning-lathe was a never-failing amusement, and he took up the science of astronomy with the energy and zeal of a young man. Although his health continued, as it had always been, very delicate, he was never during the later years of his life long confined by illness, and, although feeling and expressing the sense of the feebleness of advancing age, no very striking change was perceptible in him, and he was graciously permitted to retain his firm mind unimpaired to the last. On Christmas Day, 1851, he was at church, and received the sacrament as usual, and, though complaining a little in the afternoon, was able to join the party at dinner, and spend the

evening with them. It was the last time they were ever to enjoy the blessing of his society among them. He was unwell the next day, and was immediately attended by his skilful medical adviser. No serious disease appeared; but the powers of nature were giving way, and on New Year's Day, 1852, without suffering or struggle, he calmly and almost imperceptibly passed from life.

There is a small portrait of Mr. Children in chalk by Eddis, in the possession of his daughter, which is a striking likeness.

THOMAS HAVILAND BURKE, ESQ.

April 3. In Gloucester-place, Marylebone, aged 57, Thomas William Aston Haviland Burke, esq.

Few have been prematurely withdrawn from us more lamented in the circle in which he moved—and it was by no means a small one—than the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article. He was the only son of Major Haviland, of the 45th regiment, whose commission as Lieutenant-Colonel reached the West Indies shortly after his death. His grandfather (also the son of a soldier) was General William Haviland, who had served under Lord Cathcart at Carthagena; with Vernon at Porto Bello; as Aide-de-Camp to General Blakeney during the Scottish Rebellion in 1745; and afterwards in America, under Lord Amherst, where he subsequently obtained a separate command. He became second in command at Martinique, and also held a high position at the reduction of the Havannah. During the American war, after being some time at Whitehaven, he commanded the Western district when the combined fleets swept the Channel, and the country was threatened with invasion, retiring after the peace to Penn, in Buckinghamshire, where he became known to His Majesty George III. and enjoyed the esteem of all settled in that vicinity.

Here he likewise commenced acquaintance with his celebrated neighbour, Edmund Burke. This soon ripened into intimacy, and the result was the marriage of his son with Miss Mary French, niece of the great orator, who resided with her uncle. This union unhappily proved a short one. A sense of duty carried him with his regiment to Martinique, where he died, as stated, shortly after his arrival. His wife remained in England, and, in the language of Burke in one of his letters, "could scarcely call herself a wife when she became a widow." To this it might be added that she was scarcely a widow before she became a mother, the birth of her son taking place near London towards the end of August, 1795, a week or two after receipt of intelligence of the death of her husband.

Thomas received his education at Westminster school, and, being intended for the bar, was placed in a conveyancer's office in order to acquire the necessary preliminary knowledge. Afterwards he travelled, visiting France and Italy in company with some friends, and stayed some time at Rome, where, in one of the religious establishments, in company with a Roman Catholic baronet, chance threw in his way, and in no reputable plight, one of the clerical characters who has since obtained notice in England and Ireland. On being called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 18, 1819, he took chambers in Lincoln's Inn. In 1818, in consequence of some mistakes having occurred as to his relationship to Edmund Burke, he, as surviving nearest relative, took the name of Burke. In 1827 he married Harriet, third daughter of William Marshall, esq. of Kentish Town, descendant of an old Buckinghamshire family, by whom he leaves a son, Edmund Haviland Burke, now at Eton, and two daughters. Two others died in infancy.

The profession of the law, however, was less to his taste than devotion to the fine arts, and he withdrew from it a few years ago, being in possession of a competent fortune. He had early acquired a love of pictures and prints. For these, other youthful indulgences were sacrificed; and, continuing through life the pursuit of such engravings of merit as could be procured, he has left behind a large and valuable collection, of the estimated worth of nearly four thousand pounds. At first he included the works of the foreign masters: these were eventually sold, and the English school alone retained, exhibiting, as those skilled in the art say, much taste and judgment in the selection. In the works of Woollett his collection is particularly abundant; more so, perhaps, than any other in England, not only in proofs, but variations and etchings where they could be procured, and some of great rarity. He was also rich in the labours of Strange, Sharp, and others of our native school. His collection after Sir Joshua is supposed to be the finest in existence. In Turner likewise he is complete, or nearly so. He was an enthusiastic admirer of Stothard, and had lately added much to the long list of works after that master: in fact, most of our modern painters are worthily represented in his portfolios.*

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* We observe Mr. Burke's collections are now advertised for sale by auction.—EDIT.

His collection of caricatures, made with a view to illustrate our domestic political history, and more especially scenes in which his illustrious relative was engaged, is very extensive. In autograph letters of modern date he was likewise rich. Connected with these subjects, he possessed a large store of information. Many of his anecdotes of art and artists were new and amusing, most of them gleaned from personal knowledge, told with genial good humour, and the peculiarities of the more singular characters touched so gently as to be wholly free from ill-nature. An evening on such subjects, with a select set of brother collectors, meeting in turn at each other's houses, produced not merely pleasure but information. Poor Burke's place there has been already felt to be empty, and remains to be filled.

As if to exhibit the truth of the impression of the humanizing influences of art upon the mind, the duties of benevolence were not less zealously pursued. His heart was cast in the tenderest mould, and few restraints were put upon its generous impulses. Such patronage as he could bestow was not withheld from more than one painter of merit when in difficulties. On another occasion the writer of this found him many years ago in chambers, surrounded by papers relating to four or five old pensioners, retainers of his mother or grand-uncle, to whom in their old age he allowed annual sums that trenched considerably upon his resources.

Irish by descent, and possessing an Irish estate, the St. Patrick's Charity early in life won his especial regard, which was never afterwards for a moment remitted. His activity and perseverance in the cause drew general notice. Among many zealous friends he stood the foremost, energetic and untiring, devoting weeks occasionally to its affairs, close superintendence of the schools, and all arrangements of its annual festivals. None who filled the chair on such occasions or attended the meetings can forget the warm interest displayed in the children, the attention to visitors, the kind feelings exhibited by him and to him on all sides, the good humour with which little difficulties were surmounted, the jocose air and explanation, and the general warmth evinced whenever his name and annual benefaction were announced. His services were highly valued by his coadjutors, and by those most intimately engaged in them the most.

To another charitable institution, the Middlesex Hospital, he was almost equally devoted. For some years past three days in the week were appropriated to its affairs, its interests strenuously urged in public, the wards visited as a matter of duty, as chairman of the meetings; and he was not unfrequently seen by the bedside of the most afflicted, offering that sympathy and consolation a kind nature feels it a gratification to bestow. These duties, as he considered them, were not unfrequently performed when suffering himself from indisposition. It is thus that in this vast metropolis, where the great business of acquiring the means to live occupies the anxious hours of so many, there are yet found numbers who, placed above the necessities of the day, have time and inclination to devote their energies to the good of their fellow-creatures. Both institutions have voted addresses of condolence to his family.*

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* That from the Middlesex Hospital, signed by Mr. Tooke, as Chairman, says—

"In the year 1848 Mr. Burke was unanimously elected the Chairman, and since that period has been as unanimously annually re-elected. He repaid as he had earned this distinction by an able, punctual, and assiduous attention to the duties of his office; and equally courteous to his colleagues at the Board as kindly considerate to all its officers and attendants, while the native benevolence of his disposition was in an especial manner evinced in promoting the primary object of the establishment, the relief of suffering humanity, by a tender regard for all the claimants on its varied means of aid.

"To this just tribute of regard and respect for the memory of their late Chairman, the Board desire to add the tender to his family of their unfeigned sentiments of sympathy and condolence in their affliction."

The St. Patrick's Society in a Resolution of the Committee not less warmly expresses the feelings of the body—

"In him the Committee have lost one of their most assiduous, devoted, and efficient members, whose kind and conciliating manners have ever conduced to the union and harmony which have at all times attended their proceedings; and the Society has to deplore the loss of one to whose unwearied services for upwards of a quarter of a century it owes much of its present prosperity.

"To the family of their late highly valued friend the Committee dedicate this imperfect tribute of respect to his memory, and with it they offer their deepest sympathy for the afflicting loss they have sustained.

CHAS. MCGAREL, Chairman.
EDWARD BAINBRIDGE, Treasurer."

His summons was sudden and unexpected. After quitting the scene of his labours just mentioned, he proceeded to dine and read for the evening at the Athenæum. Next morning (2d April), he got up perfectly well, was taken ill as soon as he went down stairs, retired again to bed, and died the following day about one o'clock, after twenty-eight hours' illness.

JOHN DALRYMPLE, ESQ, F.R.S.

May 2. In Grosvenor-street, in his 49th year, John Dalrymple, esq. F.R.S. and member of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons.

He was the eldest son of the late William Dalrymple, a highly distinguished surgeon at Norwich. After studying for some time under his father, and at the University of Edenburgh, he passed his examination before the College of Surgeons in the year 1827, and settled as a practitioner in the city of London. In 1832 he was elected one of the assistant-surgeons to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, and, by his great skill and assiduity in that department of surgery, he contributed to sustain the high character of the institution. In 1843 he was appointed full surgeon to that charity, and although, from the state of his health, he was under the necessity of resigning that situation, the governors evinced their high sense of his valuable services by requesting him to give his occasional assistance as consulting surgeon. In 1847 he was elected consulting surgeon to the North London Infirmary, in 1850 a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1851 a Councillor of the College of Surgeons. He was one of the founders of the Royal College of Chymistry, and zealously promoted its interests to the best of his ability.

In the year 1834 Mr. Dalrymple published his much-prized essay on the Anatomy of the Human Eye, and he had just completed a valuable work on the pathology of that organ when his career was closed. His style was clear and concise, and the soundness and precision of his views, and the accuracy of his delineations, were universally acknowledged by the profession. His writings will be a lasting monument of his fame.

Mr. Dalrymple changed his scene of practice from the city to the west-end in the year 1839, from which period it continued to increase, and, in truth, became more extensive than the feebleness of his frame and his frequent ill-health could endure; but he was sustained by his zeal and devotion to science, his great powers of application, his vigorous understanding, and high appreciation of the noble and humane art in which he excelled. In addition to his own peculiar department of surgery, in which he had attained the highest eminence and the full confidence of the profession and the public, he successfully prosecuted the delicate and interesting study of microscopical anatomy, human and comparative. In this pursuit, his acuteness and rigid powers of inquiry were only equalled by his dexterity in manipulation. As a practitioner he was endeared to his brethren not more by the lucid views which he entertained and the extensive knowledge he possessed than by his earnest and devoted application, his high sense of honour, and the graceful gentleness of his disposition and manners. As an operator in diseases of the eye the metropolis now possesses no one who can be called his superior, if any who may boast himself his equal. In private life Mr. Dalrymple was a gentleman of the most affectionate disposition, generous sympathies, and agreeable manners. His mind was stored with varied and general information, which he communicated in very pure and pleasing language, and with a calmness and modesty peculiarly fascinating. His career, which promised to become still more brilliant, has, like that of his lamented and illustrious friend Mr. Liston (who justly estimated his great attainments), been comparatively brief. But, while the public and the profession will deplore his loss as one of the most talented surgeons in his own nice and difficult sphere, all who knew him will cherish the memory of a man whose intrepid resolve combated with constantly recurring sickness and a feeble constitution, and whose cheerfulness and amiable deportment shed around him a light, the remembrance of which can only be extinguished when his last surviving friend shall, like himself, sink into the grave.—*Times.*

REV. PHILIP S. DODD, M.A.

March 22. Aged 77, the Rev. Philip Stanhope Dodd, M.A. Rector of Penshurst, Kent, and Aldrington, Sussex, and Chaplain to the Queen.

Mr. Dodd was the son of the Rev. Richard Dodd, M.A. Rector of Cowley, in Middlesex, and author of a translation of Formey's Ecclesiastical History, who died in 1811: see a memoir of him in the Gentleman's Magazine for that year, part i. p. 606; and of his wife in that for 1802, part ii. p. 1170. His grandfather was Vicar of Bourn, in Lincolnshire, and his uncle was the eminent preacher, and afterwards too unfortunately celebrated Dr. William Dodd.

He was sometime Fellow of Magdalen

college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1796, M.A. 1799.

In 1798 he published anonymously "Hints to Freshmen, from a Member of the University of Cambridge," of which the third edition was printed in 1807. 12mo.

In early life he was for some years Curate of Camberwell, Surrey; which appointment he exchanged in 1803 for the ministry of Lambeth Chapel, retaining the afternoon lecture at Camberwell. He was for a short time Evening Preacher at the Asylum.

In 1806 he was appointed Chaplain to the Lord Mayor, Sir William Leighton, and during his year of office he published five sermons preached in that capacity:

1. In St. Lawrence Jewry, 11 Jan. 1807, being the day appointed for administering the Holy Communion to the Members of the Corporation.

2. In St. Paul's Cathedral, 25 Feb. 1807, the day appointed as a General Fast.

3. At St. Paul's, 19 April, 1807, "On the Institution of the Lord's Day."

4. At St. Paul's, 31 May, 1807, on the Lawfulness of Judicial Oaths, and on Perjury.—This produced "A Reply to so much of a Sermon by Philip Dodd, as relates to the Scruple of the Quakers against all Swearing," written by Joseph Gurney Bevan, an eminent minister of the Society of Friends.

5. At St. Lawrence Jewry, 29 Sept. 1807, before the Election of a Lord Mayor.

Whilst Mr. Dodd was holding the office of Lord Mayor's chaplain, he was rewarded for his civic services by the valuable rectory of St. Mary at Hill, in the city of London, which was in the gift of certain trustees, of whom the Lord Mayor, as Alderman of the ward, was one. This living he resigned.

In 1812 he was presented by his college to the sinecure rectory of Aldrington, in Sussex, the church of which is destroyed.

In 1819 he was presented to the rectory of Penshurst, by Sir J. S. Sidney, Bart. where he had ever since resided, and he is succeeded by his son-in-law Mr. Green.

In 1837 he published "A View of the Evidence afforded by the Life and Ministry of St. Peter to the Truth of the Christian Revelation."

It would be no easy task to do justice to the varied excellences of this amiable man. Those who recollect him as one of the most popular divines of the metropolis, will bear testimony to his eloquence as a preacher and the soundness of his doctrine; and his very numerous friends in all periods of his life need not be reminded of his general benevolence of character. He sank at his advanced age under repeated operations for the stone. The resignation he displayed during his last illness was remarkable. His pains were great, but God gave him patience.

He married Martha, the daughter of Col. Wilson, of Chelsea College.

His daughter, and only child, Frances-Whormby, was married in 1844 to the Rev. William Green.

THE REV. JOHN HOBART CAUNTER, B.D.

Dec. 14. In Edward Street, Portman square, aged 57, the Rev. John Hobart Caunter, B.D. Curate of Prittlewell, Essex.

Mr. Caunter was a native of Dittisham, in Devonshire, where he was born on the 21st July, 1794. We believe he was originally a military officer, and that he had seen some service in India. After he had entered holy orders he was for nineteen years the incumbent minister of St. Paul's chapel, Foley-place, in the parish of Marylebone. In 1846 he took a lease of a proprietary chapel at Kennington. He held for a short time the rectory of Hailsham, in Sussex, and was also Chaplain to the late Earl of Thanet.

In addition to his clerical duties Mr. Caunter had recourse also to literary employment. He was the author of:—

The Island Bride: in six cantos. 1830. 8vo.

Sermons: in 3 vols. 8vo. 1832.

Familiar Lectures to Children; in which the important Truths of the Gospel are engagingly set forth. (Edited from an American publication.) 1835. 12mo.

St. Leon: a poem. 1835.

Posthumous Records of a London Clergyman. 1835. 8vo.

Illustrations of the Bible. 1835. 2 vols.

Sermons, one volume in 1832, two in 1836, three in 1842, and one ("Sermons on the Lord's Prayer") in 1849.

The Romance of History: India. 1836. 3 vols. 12mo. This work (which was one of a series of books, of which the other volumes, relating to England, France, Italy, and Spain, were written by H. Neele, Leitch Ritchie, Macfarlane, and Don Trueba), consists of a series of striking narratives based on passages in the history of the Mohammedan sovereigns of India, and in part on native legends, which are worked up with great vigour and effect, and vividly depict the manners and customs of the Hindus.

The Fellow Commoner, a Novel. 1836. 3 vols.

The Poetry of the Pentateuch. 1839. 2 vols. 8vo.

The Triumph of Evil: a Poem. 1845.

Illustrations of the five Books of Moses. 1847. 2 vols.

An Inquiry into the History and Character of Rahab. 1850. 8vo.

For eight years, from 1830 to 1838, Mr. Caunter wrote the letterpress to "The Oriental Annual; or, Scenes of India, from drawings by William Daniell, R.A.;" and in 1839, after Mr. Daniell's death, he wrote another volume, also illustrated from Mr. Daniell's drawings, which was published under the title of "Caunter's and Daniell's Oriental Annual"—an alteration in title adopted because the former publisher at the same time produced another "Oriental Annual," the joint production of Thomas Bacon, esq. F.S.A., and Capt. Meadows Taylor. We believe Mr. Caunter edited a tenth volume of the Oriental Annual in 1840, which was the last.

Mr. Caunter also compiled the notes for The Picture Bible, 1840.

We regret to add that he has left a widow and three young children (a son and two daughters) unprovided for. A public subscription has been opened for their relief, of which the Rev. Thomas Garnier, Rector of Trinity church, Marylebone, has kindly undertaken the superintendence.

Mr. John George Cochrane.

May 11. At the London Library, St. James's Square, in the 72nd year of his age, Mr. John George Cochrane, the Secretary and Librarian.

Mr. Cochrane was born at Glasgow, where his father was a respectable writer or legal practitioner. After receiving his education, he was bred to the business of a bookseller, and before he had attained his twentieth year he set out for London to push his way in the world. After some interval he commenced business as a bookseller and publisher, in conjunction with Mr. White, and the firm of White and Cochrane for many years carried on an extensive and apparently prosperous business in Fleet-street, until it became involved in the disasters which overtook so many of the trade, and which resulted in the ruin of Messrs. Constable and Co. of Edinburgh, and many other eminent firms. He then became connected with Messrs. Treuttell and Wurtz, at that time the principal foreign booksellers in London, as acting editor of the Foreign Quarterly Review, an office in which he continued till 1835, with great credit to himself and with great advantage to the dissemination of a sound knowledge of the literature of the continent among English readers. In the latter year he started Cochrane's Foreign Quarterly Review, of which two numbers only were published. He had been induced meantime to become a candidate for the office of Librarian to the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, the attainment of which highly honourable situation was lost to him by the bare majority of, we believe, six votes in a constituency numbering about 300.

When at Edinburgh he received the appointment of editor of the Caledonian Mercury, a well-established newspaper, of liberal principles, and which he conducted with most gentlemanly feeling for many years. After the decease of Sir Walter Scott, being on terms of intimate friendship with the late Robert Cadell, esq. the well-known publisher of the Waverley Novels, he was selected by that gentleman and the other trustees for the important and interesting task of compiling a *catalogue raisonnée* of the Abbotsford Library and collection, which it had been resolved to entail on the descendants of the great novelist in perpetuity. In pursuance of this work he resided for some time at Abbotsford, fulfilling the duty entrusted to him with, we believe, entire satisfaction to all concerned, and producing a volume (privately printed) which is admitted to be a model of its kind. And the same tribute of praise may very justly be awarded to his Catalogue of the London Library, the second volume of which had been completed only a few weeks before his decease.

Subsequently to this, Mr. Cochrane resided for some time in Hertford as editor of a provincial paper. On the 17th Feb. 1841, he entered upon his duties as secretary and librarian of the extensive Literary Institution over which he continued to preside till his decease. He was elected to the office, in a competition of no less than twelve candidates, by a majority of nine votes; and the latter years of his life thus found a most congenial occupation.

Our contemporary, Notes and Queries, in announcing his death, very justly described him as "a most worthy man and a good scholar, who possessed a vast fund of bibliographical knowledge, and whose death therefore would be felt, not only by his own immediate friends, but by the Institution which he had served so ably and so zealously ever since its formation."

Commander Roger Evans, R.N.

April 27. At Noyadd, Radnorshire, aged 83, Roger Evans, Commander R.N.

Having received his early education at the Charter House, Mr. Evans entered the navy in 1786, on board the Ganges 74, the guard-ship at Portsmouth, then commanded by Sir Roger Curtis. In 1793 he was engaged in the occupation of Toulon, and in the capture of La Modeste 36 gun-frigate. In 1795 he was in Admiral Hotham's action with Nelson, through whose recommendation he

obtained his commission, first as acting Lieutenant of the Bellette sloop, and afterwards confirmed in the Southampton 32, Dec. 29, 1796. In that frigate he took part in Sir John Jervis's battle off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797. In 1807 he served at Copenhagen in the Goliath 74, and commanded a battery-ship; and for his services during the siege he received a letter of praise from Sir Arthur Wellesley (now Duke of Wellington). In 1809, at Walcheren, he commanded a division of gun-boats, and was appointed Captain and Harbour Master of Flushing. On that occasion Admiral Sir Richard Strachan thus wrote to the Hon. W. W. Pole:—"I am concerned on account of an omission in the return of killed and wounded at the name of Lieut. Roger Evans, one of the officers who first volunteered for the gun-boat service, being not mentioned amongst the wounded. His gallantry upon that occasion was conspicuous. He is an old officer of great merit; and I earnestly recommend him to the notice of their lordships." This sketch comprises but a small portion, and by far not the most hazardous and intrepid, of the services in which he was engaged, which, if not rewarded as they merited, the fault must be ascribed to those times when a vote in Parliament was of greater avail than talent, determined courage, or length of service. What Nelson at one period of his career observed, in reference to himself, may with more of truthfulness be applied to his companion in arms, Commander Roger Evans,—"That, whilst he had the comfort of being always applauded by commanders-in-chief, he never got rewarded." He accepted the rank of retired Commander, on the junior list, in 1830; and was promoted to the senior list in 1838.

DR. DAWS.

March 10. At Washington, U.S., in his 74th year, Dr. Daws, formerly of Wisbech in Cambridgeshire.

He was a native of Huntingdon, and after enjoying the advantages of a regular medical education, in the course of which he studied under Sir Astley Cooper, he commenced the practice of his profession at Wisbech. Subsequently he was induced to accept a commission as surgeon on-board a Russian man-of-war in the Mediterranean. After this he returned to his native land, and resumed his profession; but being a Liberal in politics, and having contracted a warm admiration for the government and policy of the United States, he, in 1819, embarked with his wife for New York. Though strong inducements were held out to him, both in New York and Philadelphia, to continue in those cities, his first practice in the United States was in Washington. Here he remained several years, and then removed to Illinois, where he purchased and resided on a farm. Not satisfied with the west, he recrossed the mountains, and located himself on a farm in Westmorland county, Virginia, where he continued three years. In 1839 he returned to Washington, where he remained until his death. "Dr. Daws always maintained a distinguished position in the ranks of the medical profession of this city. His judgment in general was very good, but in the diagnosis of diseases pre-eminent. Towards his medical brethren, as indeed to all with whom he had intercourse, his bearing was ever that of a most benevolent, intelligent, high-toned gentleman; modest, kind, considerate, always delicately mindful of the rights, the welfare, and comfort of others. For the country of his nativity he kept a tender recollection, which by no means interfered with the deep interest he took in the honour, the progress, and dignity of his adopted land. A faithful husband, a tenderly affectionate father, a kind master, he was admired and beloved by all who knew him, and by those most who knew him best."—*Washington Intelligencer.*

JOHN HAVILAND, ESQ. M.R.I.B.A.

March 28. At Philadelphia, America, aged 59, John Haviland, esq. Architect and Engineer, Member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Mr. Haviland was descended from the ancient Norman family of De Havilland, of Guernsey, one of whom, James De Havilland, settled in Dorsetshire early in the reign of Henry the Seventh, in which county and in Somersetshire his descendants have ever since been among the landed gentry. The father of the deceased was James Haviland, esq. of Taunton, the son of John Haviland, esq. of Gundenham Manor, co. Somerset. He married Anne, the daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Cobley, Rector of Dodbrook, co. Devon. Mr. Haviland was consequently first cousin of Haydon, the celebrated historical painter.

The subject of our obituary was born at the family seat Gundenham on the 15th Dec. 1792. He studied his profession with Elmes, the well-known writer upon architecture and biographer of Sir Christopher Wren, who, appreciating the genius of his young pupil, confided to his care during a severe illness the erection of an important building—one of the new churches at Chichester—which displayed when completed such talent as to call forth not only the

eulogy of his master, but the thanks of the corporation, in the substantial form of an extra pecuniary grant. In 1815 he went to Russia to enter the Imperial Corps of Engineers, by invitation from his uncle Count Mordwinoff, then Minister of the Marines to the Emperor Alexander. Here, however, he met with the American Admiral and General Von Sonntag, then in the service of Russia, from whose representations he was induced in the following year to go to America. He went provided by Mr. Adams, then American minister at the imperial court, with every necessary introduction to the American government.

He was the first to introduce the radiating form in the construction of prisons, and he built the Pittsburgh Penitentiary upon this plan. Subsequently he built the Eastern Penitentiary at Cherry Hill, which is now the standard for all edifices of similar purposes. To Mr. Haviland is due the entire merit of having introduced this novel and complete style of prison architecture, which soon attracted the attention of all the civilised world; and the prisons built by Mr. Haviland were examined by commissioners sent for the purpose by the governments of England, France, Russia, and Prussia, and by all was his beautiful and original design extolled and adopted. In England we have the Model Prison at Pentonville.

Besides many others of lesser note, we may enumerate amongst his principal works the Hall of Justice at New York, which is considered "an honour not only to the city, but the American nation, being a perfectly original specimen, in its style, such as all Europe cannot produce;" the United States "Naval Asylum" at Norfolk; the New Jersey State Penitentiary; Missouri and Rhode Island State Penitentiary; the Alleghany, Lancaster, Berks, and many other jails; the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Philadelphia; the State Insane Hospital, Harrisburgh; the United States Mint, Philadelphia; the county halls of Newark and York; and numerous churches and private mansions.

The death of Mr. Haviland has been lamented by the whole of the American press as a national loss. He was of a retiring disposition, amiable in the extreme, and ever ready to extend his aid to those who laboured in the same paths of life as himself.

He married, July 2, 1819, Mary, only daughter of the late William Louis Von Sonntag, Captain in the French Army of Louis XVI., and sister of the Admiral and General Sir George Von Sonntag. He has left two sons, who are members of the bar. His body was interred on the 1st April in the family vault of St. Andrew's church, Philadelphia, and was followed to the grave by the various societies of which he was a member.

JAMES CARPENTER, ESQ.

March 30. In Hamilton-terrace, St. John's Wood, aged 84, James Carpenter, esq. late an eminent bookseller in Old Bond-street.

His establishment had long the reputation of being the first in the metropolis for its choice and valuable selection of illustrated publications, and of others connected with art. From it emanated Bryan's "Dictionary of Painters," most of John Burnet's writings, views after Bonington, and many others too numerous to particularize. In fact, we think that Bonington was indebted to Mr. Carpenter for first bringing him before the public. Mr. J. B. Pyne also found in him an early patron, for he was gifted with much taste, and was an excellent judge of art. He possessed a small but well-chosen collection of pictures, both ancient and modern, and many valuable drawings by some of the founders of our national school.

Mr. Carpenter was a man of liberal mind and enlightened views; but of later years he felt little inclination to keep pace with the spirit of the times in respect to illustrated literature, which he thought could not at the same time be cheap and good. He had expended large sums on the production of fine and costly works, which latterly were unable to compete in the market with others at a lower price: nevertheless, they are coveted by those who can afford to pay for them, and they bear testimony to his taste and discriminating judgment. He relinquished his business in Bond-street about two years ago.

A love of art seems hereditary in Mr. Carpenter's family; his only son, Mr. William Carpenter, author of the "Life of Vandyke," is keeper of the prints in the British Museum; and is the husband of Mrs. Carpenter, the excellent portrait-painter: their two sons are also known on the walls of the Royal Academy and the British Institution.—*Art Journal.*

MR. CHARLES CALVERT.

Feb. 26. At Bowness, Westmerland, aged 66, Charles Calvert, late of Manchester, landscape-painter.

Mr. Calvert was born at Glossop Hall, in Derbyshire, on the 23rd Sept. 1785, and was the eldest son of Charles Calvert, esq. agent on the Duke of Norfolk's estate at Glossop. He was originally intended for a mercantile life, and for that purpose served an apprenticeship, and established a business in Manchester as a cotton-merchant, in accordance with the

wishes of his friends; but he soon relinquished that pursuit for the less profitable, but to him more genial, study of the Fine Arts. He was one of the few surviving artists who were instrumental in establishing the Royal Manchester Institution, and it was his good fortune to have awarded to him, at separate times, the Heywood gold and silver medals, the former for the best oil picture painted by an artist within forty miles of Manchester, the latter for a water-colour drawing.

Mr. Calvert's mind teemed with elegant and varied compositions in landscape, and his love of Nature was such, that when released from the arduous yet necessary drudgery of teaching, he was constantly to be found amongst the lovely lake scenery in the north of England, which he depicted with great felicity, and where his remains are now, at his particular request, interred. His health had been such for some years as to have removed him from the public eye; but, though confined to his bed, his mind and hand have been occupied in feebly delineating that scenery which he had in former years painted with so much vigour, and by which he has earned for himself a very considerable reputation in Manchester and its neighbourhood.—*Art Journal.*

John Griffin, Esq.

May 2. In Bedford-place, Russell-sq. at the great age of 95, John Griffin, esq. F.S.A., F.Z.S., senior member of the Court of the Goldsmiths' Company.

He was also the senior subscriber to the Royal Literary Fund, which society he joined at its institution in 1790, was one of its Treasurers from 1830 till March last (when he was succeeded by the present senior member, Charles Baldwin, esq.) and one of the trustees of the estates at Whitechapel, left to that society by John Newton, esq. He was a constant attendant on the meetings of the committee, and always in favour of administering the fund in the kindest and most liberal spirit, regarding with particular favour the claims of widows, orphans, and aged applicants for its bounty. He formerly resided in Steward-street, Spitalfields, and was probably connected with the silk trade. He has left three daughters: 1. the wife of Ashhurst Majendie, of Castle Hedingham, esq.; 2. Lady Franklin, whose zeal and exertions to discover the fate of her husband, Sir John Franklin, have met with universal sympathy and admiration; and 3. the widow of the late Sir John Simpkinson, who was the Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn on whom her Majesty bestowed the honour of knighthood when she opened the new Hall in 1845.

If Mr. Griffin, who was a most agreeable companion, had written his reminiscences, however briefly, he might have produced a most curious record, extending over so long a period. He remembered having heard Archbishop Secker preach; and often mentioned the excitement which he witnessed on the publication of the Letters of Junius; observing that people in the country used to assemble and stop the postman, asking if there was another letter of Junius, and what it said.

Mrs. Sutherland.

March 18. At Bramley, near Guildford, aged 69, Charlotte, widow of Alexander Hendras Sutherland, esq. F.S.A.

This lady was the eldest daughter of the Rev. William Hussey, M.A. Rector of Sandhurst in Kent, by Charlotte, daughter of William Twopeny, esq. of Rochester. Her husband Mr. Sutherland, who died in 18 , has his monument in the very completely illustrated Clarendon, which his widow generously bestowed on the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and of the contents of which Mrs. Sutherland, at her own expense, had previously printed a very valuable catalogue.

Mrs. Sutherland has, at her sole cost, erected a new aisle to the parish church at Bramley, and at the same time, with excellent taste and at a large expense, restored the whole of the sacred edifice to its presumed original design—removing the ill-suited innovations and obstructions, and creating a large increase of sittings. She afterwards, on finding that additional space for burial was needed, presented the parish with a large plot of ground up the south end of the village, walled it round, and erected in the centre an elegant Gothic chapel, with central tower and spire. On the same site, nearest the road, she also erected school-buildings, with a clock-tower, both ornamental and useful to the inhabitants. While residing at Merrow she nearly rebuilt, and enlarged, the old parish church of that place in the best taste.

CLERGY DECEASED.

April 3. Accidentally drowned at Calcutta whilst crossing the river during a storm, the Rev. *George Francis Röderer Weidemann*, Senior Professor at Bishop's college, Calcutta, late Fellow of St. Catharine's hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1842.

April 11. At Torquay, the Rev. *John Beaumont Snow*, late of All Souls college, Oxford, B.A. 1849.

April 19. At Bloxham, near Banbury, aged 92, the Rev. *George Bell*, Vicar of that parish for sixty-two years. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1783, M.A. 1787.

April 21. The Rev. *Charles Maberley*, M.A. Incumbent of Owslebury, near Winchester (1832).

April 23. At Templetrine glebe, Cork, aged 77, the Rev. *John Stewart*.

April 25. At Sloley House, Norfolk, aged 81,

the Rev. *Benjamin Cubitt*, M.A. Rector of Sloley (1841), and formerly Vicar of Stalham (1801). He was of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1793, M.A. 1796. Both his livings were in his own patronage.

The Rev. *John Gaskin*, Rector of St. Cuthbert's, Bedford (1849), and Perp. Curate of Elstow, Beds. He was of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, B.A. 1831, M.A. 1835.

April 26. At Broadwater rectory, Sussex, aged 72, the Rev. *William Davison*, for forty years Perp. Curate of Worthing, where he was highly esteemed for his untiring exertions in the religious and moral training of a population which had greatly increased during his incumbency. His body was interred in Broadwater church. He was of Lincoln college, Oxford, B.A. 1802, M.A. 1815.

April 28. At Barrowby, Lincolnshire, aged 79, the Rev. *William Warrington*, for thirty-seven years Vicar of Leak, Derbyshire. He was of Wadham college, B.A. 1794, M.A. 1800.

April 29. At Methwold, Norfolk, aged 37, the Rev. *Orange William Nassau Sterling*, eldest son of W. R. Sterling, esq. M.D. of Dublin.

May 1. At Lincoln, aged 74, the Rev. *Henry Bassett*, Vicar of Glentworth (1802), Vicar of Saxby (1805), and Rector of North Thoresby (1805).

May 2. The Rev. *John Jones*, *(Tegid)* Vicar of Nevern, co. Pemb. (1841), and Prebendary of St. David's. He was for many years Precentor of Christ church, and Incumbent of St. Thomas's in Oxford.

Aged 34, the Rev. *Robert Wildbore*, elder son of the late Robert Wildbore, esq. of Tilton-on-the-Hill, Leic. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1844.

May 20. At his residence, Ranelagh, Chelsea, in his 62d year, the Rev. *Joseph George Brett*, LL.B. Incumbent of Hanover chapel, Regent-street (1832).

May 21. At Bath, aged 88, the Rev. *Edward Gosling*, Rector of Hawstead, Suffolk (1793).

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Oct. 10. In John-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 51, Mr. Robert Manners White, surgeon. He was born at Portsmouth, April 15, 1800, and was a pupil of Abernethy. He was the author of Doubts of Hydrophobia, the Metrical Lord's Prayer 1826, and of several songs, which have been published with music. He has left a widow and one son.

Jan. ... Alfred Dolman, esq. third son of the late Edward Dolman, esq. of Clapham-common. Supposed to have been murdered by the natives, or one of his black servants, on his return from the Great Lake, interior of South Africa. His remains were found after some days' search with those of his English servant, and buried at the station of the Rev. Dr. Livingstone, Kolobeng.

Feb. 20. On his voyage from Constantinople to England, aged 21, Capt. F. C. Thorndick, of the Porcupine, eldest son of John Thorndick, esq. Collector of Inland Revenue, Lynn.

In the wreck of the Birkenhead (see our last number, p. 507)—

Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Seton, of 74th Highlanders. He was son and heir of the late Alex. Seton, esq. of Mounie, co. Aberdeen, by Janet, dau. of the Rev. Skene Ogilvy, D.D. He was educated at Sandhurst, employed on the staff as Assistant Dep. Quartermaster-Gen. at Dublin; was promoted to Major in May 1850.

Ensign Russell, of the same regiment.

Lieut. G. W. Robinson and Lieut. A. H. Booth, of the 73d regiment.

Ensign Metford, of the 6th Royals. He was married at Christmas last to Maria, dau. of D. Falkiner, esq. of Nenagh, and niece to the late Rev. Dr. Sadleir, Provost of Trinity college, Dublin. This lady did not accompany her husband.

Ensign Boyland, of the 2d Queen's Regt.

Cornet Rolt, of the 12th Lancers, son of Mr. Rolt the contractor, now a candidate for the borough of Woolwich.

Staff-Surgeon Laing, and Assistant-Surgeon Robertson.

Master-Commander R. Salmond, who had charge of the vessel, and Mr. W. Brodie, additional master, both late of the Fisgard, flag-ship at Woolwich. Mr. Brodie had been recently married at Portsea.

March 3. At Bexley Heath, Mr. Andrews Biggs Wright. He was born at Carlisle, April 23, 1796, and educated at the university of Edinburgh. He was the author of a History of Hexham, published in 1823, 8vo.; and for the last twenty-one years had been employed successively as sub-editor of the Atlas, Secretary to the Aborigines Protection Society, co-Editor of the Tablet, and (for the last five years) Editor of the Home News for India, published by Grindlay and Co. He also contributed largely to various periodicals. He has left a widow and four daughters.

March 7. At Barrackpoor, aged 40, Capt. James Stanley Harris, 30th Bengal Nat. Inf. and of the Invalid Battalion. He served at Sobraon and Aliwal. He was the second son of the late George Daniel Harris, esq. of Stanley House, Glouc.

March 8. In Madeira, aged 32, Nevile Fane, esq. only son of Vere Fane, esq. of Fleet-st. banker, and of Little Ponton, Linc.

March 9. On board the steamer Indus, on his way to Moulmein to join the Rangoon war, aged 26, William Calvert Dunn, Lieut. H. M. 80th Regt. second son of Richard Dunn, esq. of Woolgreaves, near Wakefield, Yorkshire.

March 10. At Welford, North America, Robert-Baynes, second son of the late Richmond Robert Stubbs, esq. surgeon Bengal Med. Estab.

March 11. Killed in action with the Kaffirs, at Fuller's-hoek, aged 23, the Hon. Henry Wrottesley, Lieut. 43rd Light Inf. fourth son of Lord Wrottesley.

March 12. At Lequam, British Guiana, John-Robt. third surviving son of Chas. Hamilton, esq. of Richmond-terr.

At Cawnpore, Frances-Mary, wife of Lieut. H. K. Macmullen, Invalid Estab.

March 14. On board the ship Agincourt, returning from India, aged 41, Major George Tebbs, 33rd Bengal Nat. Inf. Commandant of the Regiment of Ferozepore.

March 15. At Edinburgh, Isabella-Colquhoun, wife of Major Andrew Fraser, H.E.I.C.S.

March 17. At Coonoor, E. I. Capt. Arthur Robinson, 13th Madras N.I. Dep. Assist. Adj.-Gen. to the southern division of the Army.

March 18. At Madras, Lucy-Healey, wife of the Rev. Thomas Dealtry, and youngest dau. of John Bagshaw, esq. M.P. of Cliff House, Essex.

March 24. At Kingston, Upper Canada, aged 23, Lieut. William Walker, Royal Art. son of Andrew Walker, esq. late of the Ceylon Civil Service.

March 25. At Madras, aged 31, Alexander Bain, esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

March 26. At Norwich, aged 72, Mary, relict of Robert Partridge, esq. of Horstead.

March 27. At the house of her sister, Mrs. Yeld, of Queen's-road, St. John's-wood, aged 75, Miss Susanna Simpson.

March 29. At Aberdeen, Catherine, wife of Thomas Ewen, esq. advocate, and youngest dau. of the late Mr. Alexander Soutter, Methill, Fifeshire.

March 30. Aged 61, Elizabeth-Mary, relict of Lieut. George Goose, R.N. and dau. of the late Bartholomew Long, esq. of Ipswich.

Lately. At Kingstown, Dublin, aged 52, Miss Susan Levinge, second daughter of the late Richard, and sister to Godfrey Levinge, esq. of Cuilean, co. Westmeath.

At Templemore, Lawler Gambie, esq.

At Loughrea, in his 72nd year, Capt. William

Pigott. He entered the army early in life, and obtained his company in 1807, in the 4th Garrison Battalion. He afterwards served in the 38th and 84th Regiments, and was present at the capture of the Cape, the siege of Flushing, the Nivelle, the Nive, and the passage of Bidassoa.

April 1. Suddenly, while giving a lesson at the Clergy Orphan School, St. John's-wood, aged 70, Louis Antony Donatti, Professor of Languages, formerly an officer in the British Commissariat, in which capacity he served honourably for several years in Sicily, Egypt, Spain, and Canada.

At Brooklyn, New York, from decay of nature, aged 145, Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzpatrick. The venerable deceased was a native of Scotland, and had led to the altar no less than eight members of the male sex, four in Scotland and four in America. She was wonderfully active, and her eyesight was good. Thirty children survive her.

April 3. At Collin, N.B. aged 100, Elizabeth, widow of James Douglas, esq. of Orchardton.

At Bracknell, Berks, Mary-Harriett, eldest and only surviving dau. of the late William Parry, esq. of Montagu-sq. and Waltham Hall, Suffolk.

April 4. Aged 7, George-William-Nassau, eldest son of the Rev. William N. Molesworth, incumbent of St. Clement's, Spotland, and grandson of the Rev. Dr. Molesworth, late of Canterbury.

At Upper Tooting, suddenly, aged 48, Charlotte-Eliza, wife of Gilbert Macmurdo, esq. of New Bond-st.

At the house of her son-in-law, at Hampstead, aged 74, Martha-Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Quin, esq. of Hull.

At Northwoods, near Beverley, aged 29, Charles-Herbert, youngest son of Charles Savery, esq. of Clifton.

Aged 66, John Spicer, esq. of West-cottage, Bow.

At Selby, aged 78, William Staniland, esq.

At the Abbey, Southam, Warw. Maria, second dau. of the Rev. Iltid Thomas, M.A.

Aged 50, Dr. E. Whitfield, late of Brompton-crescent.

April 5. Aged 63, Narborough Filmer Baker, esq. late Lieut.-Col. of the 80th Regt. of Foot.

At Faversham, Kent, aged 80, Miss Sophia Benamor.

Aged 46, Martha, wife of S. E. Cottam, esq. F.R.A.S. of Belmont, near Manchester.

In Norland-sq. Mary-Henrietta, wife of Captain Robert FitzRoy, R.N. She was the 2d dau. of the late Major-Gen. Edward Jas. O'Brien, was married in 1836, and leaves issue a son and two daughters.

At Stainforth, Yorkshire, aged 78, Thomas Foster, esq. formerly of London.

Mary-Anne, wife of the Rev. John William Irving, curate of Broughton, and eldest dau. of the late Mr. Alibut, of Meriden, Warw.

At Paignton, Devon, aged 66, Mary-Anne-Maitland, widow of Comm. Philip Levesconte, R.N. of whom a memoir was given in our Magazine for March 1850, p. 320.

In Oxford-terr. Hyde-park, aged 63, Rosetta, relict of Thomas Radburn, esq.

Aged 27, Harcourt, second son of Major Sadler, of Dale Hall, near Manningtree.

In Lowndes-st. Emma-Hamilla, widow of the Hon. and Rev. Alfred Wodehouse. She was the dau. of Reginald George Macdonald, esq. of Clanronald, by Lady Caroline Anne Edgcumbe, dau. of the late Earl of Mount Edgcumbe; she was married in 1840, and left a widow in 1848, with three sons and two daughters.

April 6. In London, aged 49, Jane-Anne, wife of the Ven. William Thomas P. Brymer, Archdeacon of Bath.

At Southampton, Sarah-Elizabeth, relict of Capt. Carter, 7th Dragoon Guards.

In London, aged 33, Mr. William Henry Coveney, leaving a widow and three children. He was formerly chorister in the cathedral Canterbury and Royal Chapel, Windsor.

At Cairo, from the effects of a sun-stroke four days previous, aged 38, Charles Evans, esq. late of Margate, surgeon.

At the Firs, near Rickmansworth, Harriott, second dau. of the late John Finch, esq. of Redheath, Herts.

Ann-Edwards, youngest dau. of John Hayward, esq. Browfort, Devizes.

At Camberwell, Ellen-Mary-Anne, second dau. of the late Robert Puckle, esq.

At St. Vincent's, Addington, aged 28, Mary-Rachel, wife of George Rosher, esq. and eldest dau. of John Brenchley, esq. of Wombwell Hall, Northfleet.

Aged 69, William Thring, esq. of Bulbridge.

At Salisbury, Maria, second dau. of Mr. Edward Vandenhoff, of that city, and niece of the eminent tragedian of that name.

April 7. At Brompton, aged 63, James A. Abbey, esq.

At the house of her mother, Mrs. James Aspinall, Liverpool, Rose, relict of William Clay, esq.

In Upper Gower-st. aged 91, John Crichton, esq.

At Battle, aged 27, Napoleon Drew, esq.

Robert Spittal, esq. M.D. second son of the late Sir James Spittal, of Edinburgh.

At Chart's-edge, Kent, aged 41, William Champion Streatfeild, esq.

April 8. At Brommaking Grange, Bedale, Yorkshire, aged 55, William Bell, esq.

At Weymouth, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of John Carter, esq. Comm. in H.M. Revenue Service.

In Eaton-pl. Evelyn-Thoroton, infant dau. of Thomas Blackborne Thoroton Hildyard, esq. M.P.

At Althorp Park, in her 20th year (of measles), Lady Georgiana Frances Spencer, elder dau. of Earl Spencer.

At Hoxton, aged 58, Mr. Joseph Stephen Tanner, surveyor.

At Kensington, Caroline, widow of George Vincent, esq. of Putney, son of G. G. Vincent, esq. of Westminster.

April 9. At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Eleanor-Australia, only surviving child of Gen. Sir Thomas Macdougall Brisbane, Bart.

At Brighton, aged 66, Eleanor-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Robert Brown, esq. of Worcester.

In Sloane-st. aged 71, James Calvert, esq. for many years a resident at Malta, and late of Renkeui, near the Dardanelles, Asia Minor.

At Southsea, Hants, Ann, widow of William Edwardes, esq. Paymaster R.N.

At Maida-hill, aged 64, Grace, relict of Andrew Gibbs, esq.

At Weston-super-Mare, Mary, dau. of the Rev. R. C. Hathway, Vicar of Kewstoke, Som.

At Guernsey, aged 68, Francis Pery Hutchesson, esq. late surgeon Royal Art.

At Fareham, aged 68, Edward Isaac, esq. late of the Stock Exchange.

At Bath, Capt. John Johnson, H.E.I.C.S.

At Grantham, aged 86, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Richard Palmer, M.A. Lecturer of the same place, and seventh dau. of the late Sir Gillies Payne, Bart. of Tempsford Hall, Beds.

At the residence of her son, the Rev. James Thomson, of Christ's Hospital, aged 72, Anne, relict of James Thomson, esq.

At Bow, Middx. Miss Fanny Umphelby.

April 10. Aged 51, Richard Norton Cartwright, esq. of Ixworth Abbey, Suffolk, a magistrate for that county. He was the only surviving son of Richard Thomas Cartwright, esq. who died in 1824, by Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Chinery, esq. of Chilton, near Sudbury. He married in 1826 his first cousin, Frances-Felicia, dau. of Benj. Cobb, esq. of Lydd, Kent, but had no issue.

At Holmfirth, aged 59, Joseph Charlesworth, esq. of Eldon House, a magistrate.

At Brighton, aged 71, John Goss, esq. late of Blackheath-road, Greenwich.

Ann Greenwood, wife of Thomas Hill Horsfall, esq. of Mount St. John's, near Thirsk.

At Kinfare, Staff. aged 70, Thomas Robins, esq.

At Hayle, Cornwall, aged 32, Philip, only son of John Shepheard, esq of Townsend Hill.

At Hastings, aged 78, John Willis, esq.

April 11. In Harley-st. Louisa, wife of J. H. Alleyne, esq. and dau. of W. Fisher, esq. of King's Clere, Hants.

At Cheyne-row, Chelsea, aged 5, Menes, eldest son; and, aged 8 months, John, youngest son; also, *April* 17, at Worthing, aged 2 years and 8 months, Jessie, last surviving child of Joseph Bonomi, esq.

At Holtby House, near York, aged 53, William Briggs, esq.

Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Esdaile, esq. Old Brompton.

Aged 51, Samuel Fielden Hartley, esq. of Shawhill, near Halifax.

At Brechin, Forfarshire, aged 73, Mary-Jane, relict of the late James Inglis, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica.

In South Portland-st. aged 69, Janet-Lymburn, relict of Robert Jamieson, esq.

At Bath, aged 79, Elizabeth-Bridget, wife of John Harris Prior, esq.

In Notley-pl. Mary-Penelope, wife of R. Tomlinson, esq. eldest dau. of the late Rev. Moses Dodd, Rector of Fordham, Essex.

Aged 79, John Tucker, esq. Staff-surgeon to her Majesty's Forces, and for many years Surgeon to the 1st Somerset Militia.

April 12. Aged 52, Mary, wife of James Bonsor, esq. Lille.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Thomas-William, only son of the late Thomas Grady, esq. of Belmont, Limerick.

At Brompton, aged 84, Margaret, relict of William Green, esq.

At Upton-park, Slough, Mabel-Diana, eldest dau. of Sir Joseph Hawley, Bart. of Leybournegrange, Kent.

At Haverstock-hill, aged 58, Edward Jennings, esq. Lieut. R.N. He was the eldest son of David Jennings, esq. of Ballingrove, in Ireland, a Captain in the army, by Mary, dau. of Colin Campbell, esq. of Jamaica, and was born at Kelvedon in Essex. He entered the navy in 1809, served on full pay 23 years, and was made Lieut. 1813. Between 1823 and 1842 he commanded the Plover, Tyrian, and Alert government packets. He was the author of a very useful work entitled "Practical Hints to Seamen, for preventing Accidents on board Ship, 1844." 8vo. He married in 1818 Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. J. C. Tufnell, of Bath; and has left issue.

Aged 77, Anne, wife of Richard Morley, esq. of Snenton, Notts.

Aged 53, Sophia-Louisa, wife of Edmund Norton, esq. solicitor, Lowestoft.

At Park House, Stainmore, Westmerland, Alexander Pearson, esq.

April 13. Frederick-Stuart, second surviving son of the late John George Crickitt, of Doctors' Commons.

In Wilton-crescent, aged 44, the Hon. Ann Dundas, youngest child of the late Lord Viscount Melville.

At Plymouth, Chase Armstrong Holl, esq. formerly proprietor of the Worcester Herald,

At Paris, aged 67, Johanna-Maria James (née Perponcher), relict of Major James, of the Scotch Greys.

At Melksham, aged 54, George-William, third son of the late George Moule, esq.

At Ballygunner Castle, Waterford, Mrs. Mary Stewart Phelan.

April 14. Alfred Darby, esq. of Stanley Hall, Shropshire, proprietor of extensive potteries in Coalbrook-dale.

Aged 80, Mrs. Goodacre, of Lutterworth, relict of John Goodacre, esq. of Ullesthorpe, co. Leic.

In London, aged 80, Thos. Hudson, esq. of Cheswardine Hall, Salop.

At Barming Heath, Kent, aged 64, Rachael, wife of George Huxley, esq.

In Devonshire-pl. aged 80, Alexander Mackenzie, esq. late of Madras civil service. He has bequeathed to the Middlesex Hospital 500*l.*; to the Charing-cross Hospital 500*l.*; to the Royal Orthopædic Hospital 500*l.*; to the Marylebone Charity School 300*l.*; to the Trustees of the Emigration Fund of the Grotto-passage Ragged School, Marylebone 300*l.*; to the Marylebone General Dispensary 300*l.*; to the Marylebone Provident Dispensary 300*l.*; all in the 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities. Also to the Chairman and Deputy-chairman of the East India Company 3,000*l.* East India Stock, as a contribution towards the erection and repairs and endowment of any church or chapel erected or to be erected in any part of India for the celebration of divine worship according to the rites of the Established Church of England. This stock is at present worth upwards of 8,000*l.* sterling.

At Hooton Pagnel, Yorksh. the residence of her son-in-law Arthur Saltmarshe, esq. Ann-Scott, relict of Alexr. Oswald, esq. and eldest dau. of the late John Pattison, esq. of Kelvin grove.

At Tunbridge-wells, aged 19, Selina-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Rev. Peter Still, of Cattistock, Dorsetsh.

April 15. At Brighton, aged 26, Frederica, wife of Capt. Henry Bagot, R.N. youngest dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B., by Lady Mary, eldest dau. of William Earl of Mornington and niece to the Duke of Wellington. She was married to her cousin in 1846.

At Andover-lodge, John Burton, esq. late of the Medical Staff of the Madras Army.

At Clifton, aged 78, Mariana, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Edwards, esq. solicitor, of Bath.

At Worth Hall, Sussex, aged 65, Edward Graham, esq.

At Swepstone, Leic. aged 76, Theodosia-Frances-Georgiana, widow of Valentine Green, esq. of Normanton-le-Heath.

At Langdown, near Southampton, in her 17th year, Albinia-Mary, third dau. of the late Hon. and Very Rev. Henry Lewis Hobart, Dean of Windsor.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 22, John, eldest son of the Rev. W. Ker, Incumbent of Tipton, Staff.

On his way home from India, Mr. Alexander Mackay, lately the commissioner in India of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. When young he was the conductor of a newspaper in Toronto. After residing in Canada for several years, and travelling over a great portion of the provinces and the States, he returned home, was engaged by the Morning Chronicle, and sent again to the United States, for the purpose of examining the diplomatic bearings of the treaties as to the Maine boundary, and observing the feelings of the American public on the question. His letters upon these subjects were replete with valuable information, and with clear and logical reasoning. Not long after his return, Mr. Mackay published "The Western World." After the settlement of the corn-law question, he consented for a time to withdraw from home politics, and to accept from the Lancashire cotton interest a mission to India. The influence of the climate was, however, too much for a constitution not naturally robust.

At Pitsford, Northamptonsh. aged 64, Charlotte, widow of the Rev. Samuel Woodfield Paul, Vicar of Finedon. She was second dau. of the late Sir John English Dolben, Bart. by Hannah, daughter of Wm. Hallett, esq. of Canons, co. Middx. She was married in 1806, and left a widow in 1847.

At Rewe, Devon, aged 49, George Fox-Strangways, late Capt. in the 7th Fusiliers. He was the fifth and youngest surviving son of the Hon. and Rev. C. R. Fox-Strangways (uncle to the present Earl of Ilchester), by Jane, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Haines.

April 16. At Thames Ditton, aged 58, Miss Alice Bunce Abbott.

At her residence, Great Malvern, in her 76th year, deeply regretted by her family, Elizabeth,

relict of the late Mr. Thomas Brook, of Kinfare, co. Stafford.

At Hardenhuish, Wilts, aged 73, Thomas Clutterbuck, esq.

Thomas, eldest son of John Doggett, esq. of Shoreditch.

At the residence of her son, George Keddell, esq. Bristol, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of Ambrose Keddell, esq. of Marlborough-pl. Old Kent-road.

Charles-Boisragon-Stephenson, only child of the Rev. Henry Knowles, Perpetual Curate of Martin, Wilts.

At East-hill, Wimbledon, Robert Monro, esq. late of Busbridge Park, Surrey.

At Brompton, aged 67, Mrs. Parker, relict of George William Henry Parker, esq. formerly of the Army Pay Office.

At Shincliffe Hall, near Durham, aged 70, Isabella, wife of Capt. Prince, R.N. She was the youngest dau. of Sheldon Cradock, esq. of Hartforth, co. York, by Isabella, dau. of Wingate Pulleine, esq. of Carlton; and sister to the late Sheldon Cradock, esq. of whom a memoir was given in our April number, p. 413.

At Kentish Town, aged 82, Edwin Sandys, esq.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 66, William Tuthill, esq.

At Brighton, aged 69, Maria-Catharine, relict of Capt. John Wales, Bombay Marine, and Marine Surveyor-Gen. of India.

April 17. At Pisa, Adèle, wife of Jules Benedict, of Manchester-sq.

At Tonley, Aberdeensh. Miss Byres, sister of Lieut.-Gen. Byres.

At Bath, aged 63, Lieut.-Col. Charles Campbell, formerly Major 94th Regt.

At Mottingham Lodge, near Eltham, Kent, aged 79, Joseph Carter, esq.

At Southmolton, aged 74, Capt. John George Cox, R.A.

At Hastings, Frances-Sophia, youngest dau. of Thomas Davis, esq. of Brook-st. Hanover-sq.

Aged 56, Thomas Fox, esq. of Westwood House, Sydenham, and late of York-gate, Regent's Park.

Lieut. John Kendall, 28th Bengal N. I. third son of H. E. Kendall, esq. of Suffolk-st. Pall-mall East.

At Kensington, Andrew Melville, esq. eldest son of the late Alexander Melville, M.D. Dumfries.

At Bath, aged 87, Mary, relict of William Taylor, esq. of Worcester Park, Surrey.

April 18. At Gravesend, aged 80, Miss Brett.

Aged 66, Mr. George Bennett, comedian, Norwich.

At Marlborough School, Charles, second surviving son of the Rev. John Greenwood, D.D. Rector of Colne Engaine, Essex.

At Bromley, Kent, aged 67, Francis Lisson, esq. late head of the Ordnance Department, Montreal

Aged 64, William Monkhouse, esq. Thurloe-sq. and formerly a timber-merchant in Abingdon-st. and Millbank-row, Westminster.

At Herongate, aged 42, Frances-Harriet, wife of the Rev. John Pearson, Rector of East Horndon, Essex.

In London, aged 42, Miss Anna Maria Sargeant, for some years past one of the contributors to "Chambers' Journal," "The Belle Assemblée," and author of several works on education, &c.

At Peckham, aged 63, Boyes Thornton, esq. formerly of the Grove, Southwark.

April 19. At Harlow Bury, Essex, aged 77, William Barnard, sen.

At Jersey, Emily-Tosellen, wife of Lawrence Trent Cave, esq. Capt. 54th Regt.

At the residence of her father, aged 29, Elizabeth-Jane, widow of Henry Golding, esq. of Plaxtol, and eldest surviving dau. of T. T. De Lassaux, esq. St. George's, Canterbury.

Aged 39, Thomas Newenham, esq. eldest son of the late Robert Newenham, of Sandford, Dublin, esq.

At Brussels, aged 67, James Stanbrough, esq. Isleworth, Middlesex.

At Sulhamstead, Berks, aged 40, Catherine, wife of M. G. Thoyts, esq.

At Jesmond, aged 66, Mrs. West, wife of Capt. West, R.N.

At Hull, aged 53, Thomas Whitaker, esq. of Brindlington-quay.

April 20. At Liverpool, aged 67, Anne, wife of James Bateson, esq.

At Kingsland, aged 68, David C. Budd, esq. of Lloyd's.

At Overton, Lanarksh. aged 29, Sophia, wife of James Coutts Crawford, esq. dau. of Rear-Adm. Deans Dundas, C.B. by the Hon. Anne Dundas, dau. of the late Lord Amesbury.

At Horsham, Sarah, wife of Frederick Gilder, esq. late surgeon in the Coldstream Guards, only dau. of the late Nathaniel Tredcroft, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 87, Mary, relict of George Harris, esq.

At Appleton-le-Street, near Malton, aged 79, James Hebden, esq.

In Green-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 9 days, the infant dau. of Lord Macdonald.

At Notting-hill, aged 72, John Parley, esq. formerly of Lisbon.

Aged 100, Henry Prior, esq. of Bath, and formerly of Tewkesbury.

At Southampton, Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Rev. P. R. Rideout, M.A. of Motcombe, Dorset.

At Shepherd's Bush, Ellen, wife of Daniel Brooke Robertson, esq. H. M. Vice-Consul, Shanghae, China.

At Guildford, aged 55, Henry Sanford, esq.

Aged 52, Robert Saxty, esq. of Welford, Berks, son of the late Robert Saxty, esq. of Bath.

In Upper Berkeley-st. in her 55th year, Anne-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Very Rev. Charles Talbot, D.D. Dean of Salisbury, by Lady Elizabeth Somerset, eldest dau. of Henry 5th Duke of Beaufort.

At Otterspool, near Watford, aged 62, Marianne, eldest dau. of the late George Woodford Thellusson, esq.

April 21. At Oadby, Leic. aged 73, W. Cartwright, gent.

At Sidmouth, aged 38, Isaac J. Cox, esq. of Honiton, solicitor, and steward to J. Locke, esq. M.P. lord of the manor of Honiton.

At Welton-house, the residence of her brother-in-law Rev. Charles Clarke, Fanny, youngest dau. of the late W. F. Gramshaw, esq. of Hinckley, Leic.

At Hillingdon, aged 81, William Leake, esq. late of Upper Harley-st. and Wimbledon.

At Reading, aged 64, Comm. Thomas Mathias, R.N. He entered the service, 1810, on board the Courageux 74, and served twenty-five years on full pay; was made Lieut. 1823, and Commander 1837. He married first, in 1838, Emily, 4th dau. of the late Rev. John Taylor, Rector of Stainford, and secondly, in 1840, Lydia-Charlotte, eldest dau. of R. Moyle, esq. of Penzance.

At Peckham, aged 54, Capt. Walter Warden, H.E.I.C.S. He was Flag-Captain to the late Commodore Sir John Hayes during the Burmese war, and commanded the steam-frigate Queen through the Chinese war, receiving medals for each service.

April 22. At the Bridge of Allan, N. B. aged 61, John Babington, esq. late Hon. East India Co.'s Civil Serv. 2nd son of the late Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, co. Leic. esq. He was of Magd. Coll. Cambridge in 1813.

At Brighton, aged 69, William Baylie, esq. of Rosoman-st. Clerkenwell.

Aged 5, Adela-Anne, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Bragge, of Sadborow, Dorset.

At Southsea, Mary-Henrietta, wife of Lieut. Fras. Arden Close, R.N. youngest dau. of the late George Hebden, esq. of Appleton-le-street, Yorkshire, and Gothenburg, Sweden.

At Cheshunt, Herts, Robert Dixon, esq.

At Market Harborough, Maria, wife of James Ley Douglass, esq. eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Wingfield, Rector of Teigh, Rutland.

Aged 75, Charles Dumergue, esq. of York-pl. Portman-sq.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Christian Ker, relict of Capt. Ker, East India Company's Serv. and eldest surviving dau. of the late Col. Moncrieff, of Myerscastle.

At Upper Holloway, aged 78, Dorothea-Mary, widow of Thomas Maynard, of Frognal-rise, Hampstead, and Oakingham, Berks, esq.

Aged 44, John Snape, esq. of Runcorn.

At Andover, aged 72, Anna-Maria, relict of Timothy Wallington, esq.

Aged 46, Thomas Hutchins Whitehurst, esq. of St. John's-hill, Battersea-rise.

April 23. Aged 61, Sarah, wife of John R. Bousfield, esq. of Clapham Park.

At Ventnor, I. W., J. Dovie, esq. of Gray's-inn.

John B. M. Gillanders, of Highfield, Rosshire, late Capt. 2nd Bombay European Light Infantry.

At Brussels, at an advanced age, Eliza, relict of Lieut. Thomas Hunt, 2nd Royal Veteran Battalion.

At Bath, Susannah-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Robert Newton Lee, esq. of Coldrey, Hants.

At Saffron Walden, Essex, aged 62, Maria, relict of Robert Paul, esq. of that place.

Eliza-Ann, wife of Archibald Paull, esq. of Devonshire-pl.

At the house of her son, Tavistock-sq. aged 83, Mary, widow of the Rev. Dr. Povah, and mother of the Rev. J. V. Povah, Rector of St. Anne's, Aldersgate.

At Brentford, aged 63, T. B. Rowe, esq.

At Hastings, aged 56, John Williams, esq. late of the Bombay Civil Service.

April 24. At Cold Harbour, Croydon, in consequence of a fall from his horse, aged 28, Christopher William Borradaile, esq.

At Aldermaston, Berks, aged 53, Mr. Francis Cox, surgeon.

Aged 69, Thomas Hugh Davies, esq. of Spanish-pl. Manchester-sq.

At Newport, Monmouthshire, aged 38, Anne-Georgiana, wife of Mr. Henry John Davis, solicitor, and Mayor of Newport.

At the residence of her father, Plymouth, aged 27, Caroline, wife of Capt. J. P. Hall, 14th Regt.

Aged 41, Mr. William Windale Jackson, of Hammersmith and Gray's-inn, solicitor.

In Mayfield-road, Dalston, aged 69, William Jennings, esq. Assist. Comm.-Gen. to H.M. Forces.

At Harcus, Elizabeth, widow of Colin Mackenzie, esq. of Portmore.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, Eliza, relict of Charles Pallmer Parker, esq.

At Bath, aged 72, Lettice, second dau. of the Rev. Henry Poole, formerly of Little Stanmore, Middlesex.

In Hyde Park-sq. aged 18, Mary, third dau. of E. Ralli, esq.

April 25. At Holywell Toft, Gilleswick, Yorksh. aged 77, Catherine, relict of Samuel Alston, esq. late of Leicester.

At the residence of her son-in-law, W. C. L. Bashford, esq. Norwood House, Middlesex, Elizabeth-Ann, relict of the Rev. John Brome, M.A. of Bromefield, Barbados, and niece of the late Edmund Dayrell, esq. of Lamport, Bucks.

At Holmesdale-lodge, Nutfield, Surrey, aged 87, Thomas Bugden, esq. for many years Major of the 2d Royal Surrey Militia, and the oldest magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of the county.

At Lynton, Devon, aged 79, Isabella, relict of George Cowell, esq. formerly of Fitzroy-sq.

At Maidstone, aged 60, Mr. Richard James Cutbush. He established the Maidstone Gazette, of which he was sole proprietor for many years, and afterwards principal proprietor till Oct. 1850, when he retired.

In London, Lydia, wife of Evan Hopkins, esq. C.E. F.G.S. eldest dau. of the late Mr. Joseph Ring, many years proprietor of the Bristol Pottery.

At Torquay, aged 32, Joshua C. Narracott, sen. of the firm of Narracott Brothers.

At Chickerell, near Weymouth, aged 79, retired Commander Wm. Payne, R.N. He was brother to the late Capt. C. F. Payne, R.N. who died in Dec. 1850, and one of the sons of the Rev. Samuel Payne, formerly Rector of Weymouth. He entered the navy in 1789, served for 20 years on full pay, was made Lieut. 1793, and retired Commander 1830. He was midshipman of the Phaeton 38 when she captured successively the General Dumourier 22, La Prompte 28, and La Blonde 24, and in the action of the 1st June, 1794.

At Clevedon, Somerset, Henry Schimmelpenninck, esq.

April 26. Aged 70, Mr. G. W. Arnull, late organist of St. Michael's, Cornhill.

At Leamington, Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Sir Richard de Capell Brooke, Bart. of Great Oakley House, Northamptonsh. and sister to the present Baronet.

At Bath, Col. Charlton, late Deputy Adjutant-Gen. at Ceylon.

At Heavitree, Ann, relict of Charles Compton, purser R.N.

Aged 73, William Fowke, esq. of Stafford. He was mayor of Stafford three times before the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act, and for several years subsequently an alderman, retiring only a few months ago.

At Appleton-le-Street, near Malton, Yorkshire, aged 79, James Hebden, esq.

In Margaret-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 69, John Holgate, esq. of West Derby, near Liverpool.

At East Bergholt, Suffolk, aged 83, Mary, dau. of the late Sir Elijah Impey.

Aged 68, William Jessop, esq. of Butterley Hall, Derbyshire.

In Maddox-st. Matthew Scott Moore, esq. M.D. formerly superintending surgeon of the Madras Estab.

In Maddox-st. John George Porter, esq. of Peterborough.

At Bathafarn Park, aged 84, Mrs. Roberts, the mother of Mrs. Downward.

In Pimlico, Mary-Anne, wife of J. Sainsbury, esq.

At the Rev. O. Walford's, Charter House, aged 60, Robert John Saunders, esq. late of Eltham, Kent.

At Buckingham, aged 62, Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Silvester.

In Queen's-road, Bayswater, aged 57, John Knapp Sutcliffe, esq.

At Southampton, aged 87, Edward Toomer, esq.

April 27. At Lower Clapton, the wife of J. Ballance, esq.

At the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Brown, of Horton, aged 82, Joshua Haworth, esq. formerly of Kingston-upon-Hull.

At Rome, aged 46, William Lowton Jones, esq. of Putney, Surrey, and Woodhall, Downham, Norf.

At Highlands, Ticehurst, aged 71, Charles Newington, esq. surgeon.

At Great Mongeham, Jane, wife of J. Noakes, esq.

At Bath, Elinor-Mary, youngest dau. of the late John Page, esq.

At Heysham Hall, aged 26, Thomas Cragg Rawsthorne, esq. barrister-at-law, eldest son of Thomas Rawsthorne, esq. of Heysham Hall, Lanc.

In Chester-sq. Isabella-Frances, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Romer.

At Pottersnewton, near Leeds, Emily, wife of B. F. Scott, esq. formerly of Leicester, youngest dau. of the late John Beardsworth, esq.

At Doncaster, Caroline-Sophia, wife of Archibald Sturrock, esq. and only dau. of the late Chas. Fullerton, esq. Madras Civil Service.

At St. Hilary, Glamorgansh. aged 62, Charlotte-Frances, eldest dau. of the late Llewellyn Traherne, esq.

At Maidstone, aged 76, Elizabeth, relict of Francis Tress, esq. formerly of Nicholas-lane.

April 28. At the Grove, Croydon, aged 87, Philippa, widow of Samuel Chollet, esq.

At Willesden, aged 98, Mrs. Errington.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 57, Matthew Gisborne, esq. of Walton-on-Trent, Derbysh. fifth

son of the late Rev. Thomas Gisborne, of Yoxall-lodge, and Prebendary of Durham, by Mary, only dau. of Thomas Babington, esq. of Rothley Temple, co. Leic. He married Anne, dau. of the Rev. David Browne, M.A.

At Cheltenham, aged 18, Richard-Bridgeman, son of Richard Mills, esq. of Langford-lodge, near Bristol, late of the Bombay Civil Serv.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Lansdowne, Bristol, aged 74, Elizabeth, relict of George Reynell Oake, esq. of London.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, Thomas Elliott Tucker, esq. late 84th Regt.

At her residence, Clapham, aged 68, Mrs. Percival White, sister of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

At Kew, aged 23, Fanny, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Henry White, Rector of Claughton, Lanc.

April 29. Aged 11, F. M. Emily, only dau. of Francis and the Hon. Mrs. Bradley Dyne, of Gore-court, near Sittingbourne.

In Great Marylebone-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 86, Mrs. Eleanor Francis Fisher. She was reading the newspaper when it slipped from her hand into the fire, and, in her attempts to recover it, the flames caught her dress, and she was so much burnt as to occasion her death.

At Twickenham, aged 79, John Goddard, esq.

At Stodmarsh, aged 71, Mrs. Amelia Holdstock.

At Whitchurch, Oxf. aged 83, Robert Pigou, esq.

April 30. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 31, Harriet, wife of John Milner Barry, esq. M.D. of Totnes.

At Tiverton, aged 47, Frederick Balders Beevor, esq. late of Dorset-sq. and Gray's-inn-sq.

Aged 42, Wm. Bentley, esq. of Sinnington Hall.

At Glasgow, Christina-Laura, wife of Walter Buchanan, esq. of Shandon, and eldest dau. of James Smith, esq. of Jordan-hill.

At Dulverton, aged 35, Charles-Moore, eldest son of Mr. C. P. Collyns, surgeon.

At Upper Edmonton, aged 75, Saml. Coode, esq.

At Eastfield House, Coalbrookdale, aged 71, Barnard Dickinson, esq. formerly a managing partner in the Coalbrookdale Company.

At the residence of her relative, A. L. Impey, esq. Oxford, aged 59, Mary-Anne, widow of the late John Johnstone Cumming, Capt. 8th West India Regt. and Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor, dau. of the late Rev. John Lane, Rector of Sawbridgeworth.

Aged 50, Edward Davis, esq. late of Entry Hill, near Bath.

At Ottery St. Mary, aged 78, Thomas Davy, esq. surgeon.

At Torquay, aged 21, H. B. Drew, esq. eldest son of the Rev. P. W. Drew, Rector of Youghall, co. Cork.

Phillis, wife of George Beeching Edwards, esq. of Blackfriars-road, and third dau. of the late Andrew Morton, esq.

At Seabank, Aberdour, aged 89, Christian, last surviving dau. of the late Sir Robert Henderson, bart. of Fordell, Fifeshire.

At Nantes, aged 43, Edward, eldest son of the late Michael Russell, esq. of Wimbledon-common.

Harriet, wife of Fred. S. Seale, esq. R. Art.

At Brighton, aged 80, Alexander Stewart, esq. late of Pennyburn, Londonderry.

At Brighton, aged 73, William James Thompson, esq. of Southgate.

At Hastings, aged 76, Elizabeth, widow of Gloster Wilson, esq.

Lately. At Halberton, Devon, aged 74, Miss Adney, last surviving dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Adney, Rector of Uplowman and Sampford.

At Appledore, aged 52, James Chappell, esq. son of the late William Chappell, esq.

At Faversham, Kent, aged 84, William Coleman, esq. late collector of customs.

At Belfast, aged 80, the Rev. Samuel Hanna, D.D. senior minister of the Rosemary-street Presbyterian Church, Belfast, and one of the joint Professors of Divinity in the General Assembly's College.

At Chichester, aged 75, Edward Humphrey, esq. last surviving member of the late firm of Messrs. Humphrey, who for many years conducted the extensive brewery now in the occupation of the Messrs. Henty. He was Mayor in Nov. 1825-6.

At Fareham, Hants, aged 67, Rachel, sister of the late John Shaw Sampson, esq. of the Mauritius.

At Dublin, aged 27, Capt. Edward Swinton, R. Art. second son of Col. Swinton, Bengal Army.

Aged 84, Mr. John Worsfold, of Westcot, near Dorking. Amongst the many charitable acts of his life, Mr. Worsfold, with but very trifling assistance, built and endowed St. John's Chapel, at Westcot, upon ground given by himself. For upwards of 30 years at Christmas he annually gave a fat bullock to his poor neighbours. When a boy of eight years old, he planted an acorn, which flourished and grew under his care, and about eight years ago he cut down the tree and with it had a coffin made, in which he now rests in peace. He has left a widow, with whom he had been united for upwards of 63 years. His funeral was attended by upwards of 50 relatives.

May 1. At Cheshunt, Sarah-Eliza, widow of Edmund Armstrong, esq. R.N.

At Thetford, aged 76, Thomas Bidwell, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. formerly Chief Clerk in the Secretary of State's Office for Foreign Affairs.

At Berkeley House, aged 68, Sarah, widow of Chas. Churchill, esq. of Sussex-pl. Regent's-park.

At Rye, aged 43, Mrs. Dawes, wife of E.N. Dawes, esq. solicitor.

At Harlow, Essex, Mr. John Newcombe Day, surgeon, late of Kenton, Devon, and eldest son of F. N. Day, esq. of Chudleigh.

At Walton Hall, aged 74, Mrs. Selby Lowndes, relict of William Selby Lowndes, esq. of Whaddon Hall, Bucks.

In Jersey, aged 82, John Pearse, esq.

Aged 60, Israel Phipps, esq. of Upper Thames-st. and Denmark-hill.

At Morchard Bishop, Devon, aged 37, Jane, wife of the Rev. Comyns Tucker.

Aged 24, John-Killick, eldest son of John Talbot Tyler, esq. of Eastbury House, Kennington-lane.

At Brompton, aged 62, J. Champion Waller, esq.

At Fulham, aged 69, Robert Wickham, esq. for many years of Gray's-inn.

May 2. At Kingswood-place, aged 72, Francis Bacon, esq.

Caroline-Sarah, wife of Charles Broadbridge, esq. of Mornington-road, Regent's-park.

At Spain's Hall, aged 23, Thermuthis Brocket, third dau. of S. B. Brocket, of Spain's Hall, Essex, and of Rye, Sussex.

At Barnstaple, aged 36, Mr. Alfred Drake, solicitor, clerk to the borough magistrates and borough coroner.

At Ash, near Stokefleming, aged 71, Robert Leach, esq.

At Stonehouse, Mrs. Malachi, relict of Captain Malachi, formerly extensively connected with mining in Cornwall.

Aged 71, Thomas Shekell, esq. of Pebworth, Glouc. for many years an active magistrate for the counties of Gloucester and Worcester.

In Cumberland-terr. Regent's-park, Elizabeth, relict of George Vaughan, esq.

May 3. At Chamberlain's-wharf, aged 72, Richard Barber, esq.

In Forest-place, Leytonstone, Miss Barclay.

At New-park, Clapham, Anne, widow of Gen. the Hon. John Brodrick. She was dau. of Robert Graham, esq. of Fintry, was married in 1809, left a widow in 1842, having had issue three daughters, of whom the eldest is married to the Rev. William Pennefather.

At Walthamstow, aged 89, Mrs. Mary Ann Caley.

In Chester-pl. Regent's-park, aged 49, Sarah, only dau. of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and widow of Henry Nelson Coleridge, esq.

At Leamington, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of Gilbert Crompton, esq. of York.

At Shirley, near Southampton, aged 72, Joseph Holloway, esq.

In the Tower of London, Margaret, wife of Robert W. Hope, esq. of the Ordnance Office.

At Brompton, aged 74, John William Hunt, esq. of Dover, late of Piccadilly.

At Queen's Charlton, Somerset, aged 32, Thomas Lighton, esq.

At Dublin, aged 80, Robert Murphy, esq.

At Bracknell, Berks, Miss Mary Harriet Parry, eldest and only surviving dau. of the late William Parry, esq. of Montagu-sq. and Waltham-hall, Suffolk.

May 4. At Little Heath, Charlton, Eliza, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Vaughan Arbuckle, late R. Art.

At Stroud, Glouc. aged 74, Robert Holden, esq. late of Belgrave, Leic.

At Worcester, Cecilia, eldest dau. of the late John Macdonald Kinneir, esq. of Sanda, N.B. and sister of the late Sir John Macdonald Kinneir, and of Archdeacon Macdonald.

At Hampstead, aged 38, Edward Nevinson, esq. barrister-at-law, eldest son of the late Edward Nevinson, esq. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, May 5, 1837.

In Cranmer-road, Brixton-road, aged 46, John Newbold, esq. of the firm of Sharpe, Field, Jackson, and Newbold, solicitors, Bedford-row.

At Jersey, aged 58, Major James Piggott, late of the 26th Cameronians and St. Helena Regiments.

In Lower Belgrave-st. Mary-Frances-Errebess, wife of the Rev. Francis Allen Piggott.

At Grove House, Hammersmith, aged 52, Edw. Rawlins, esq. late of Bedford.

At Brereton, near Lichfield, aged 87, Harriett, last surviving dau. of the late Ralph Sneyd, esq. of Keel Hall, co. Stafford, and the Hon. Barbara Bagot, sister of Wm. first Lord Bagot of Blithfield.

Aged 56, John William Thomas, esq. of Cadogan-pl. Belgrave-sq. and New Bond-street.

In Truro, Charlotte, widow of William Warren, esq. and the last survivor of the children of the late Sir William Elias Taunton, of Grandpont, Oxford.

At Bath, Caroline-Angelina, dau. of Nathaniel Wells, esq. of Piercefield.

In Foxley-road, North Brixton, Maria, relict of William Raymond Wickham, esq.

May 5. In Alfred-pl. Bedford-sq. aged 46, B. Bernasconi, esq.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 34, Eliza, wife of Capt. W. P. K. Browne, late of 49th Regt.

At his father's, Brentwood, aged 32, Thomas Shuttleworth Butler, M.R.C.S. assistant-surgeon in the Hon. East India Company's service Bombay.

Aged 74, Maria Gordon, of Wincombe Park, Wilts.

In Chesham-st. aged 53, Orlando George Sutton Gunning, Comm. R.N. brother to Sir G. W. Gunning, Bart. He was the fourth son of the late Sir Geo. Wm. Gunning, Bart. by the Hon. Elizabeth-Bridgman, dau. of Henry first Lord Bradford. He entered the navy in 1815 on board the Sovereign 100, and was for eleven years on full pay; he was made Lieut. 1821, and Commander 1830. He married in 1830 Mary-Dora, 4th dau. of Rear-Adm. Sir Michael Seymour, and has left issue. He had been riding on horseback, in company with his daughter, in Hyde-park, and was crossing the high road from Albert-gate, when his horse got entangled between two omnibusses, reared and plunged, and threw him with great violence, when he sustained such serious injuries as caused his death.

Aged 44, Mary-Ann, wife of S. Savill Kent, esq. of Baynton House, Wilts, and eldest daughter of Thomas Windus, esq. Stamford-hill.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 65, Charles Edward Layard, esq. late of H. M. Ceylon Civil Service.

At Bittern Manor House, Southampton, Hannah, youngest dau. of the late Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten, Bart.

At Woodford, Essex, Elizabeth-Mary, third dau. of the late John Mosley, esq.

Sophia Sylvester Parlby, relict of Comm. James Edward Parlby, R.N.

At Plymouth, aged 60, James Wallace, Comm. R.N. He entered the service in 1794 on board the Victorious 74; was made acting Lieutenant of the Sir Edward Hughes in 1805, and received his commission in 1807. He served for seventeen years on full-pay, and accepted the rank of retired Commander in 1844.

May 6. Capt. Felix Ashpitel, h.p. 5th Fusileers, son of the late W. H. Ashpitel, esq. of Clapton-sq.

In Lansdowne-road, Kensington-park, aged 59, Lieut. Charlton Booth Bayly, R.N. He entered the service in 1806 on board the Superb 74, and was for nine years on full pay. He assisted in the attack of Copenhagen and the defence of Cadiz, and served as acting-Lieutenant at the reduction of Genoa. He was made Lieutenant 1814, and in the following year, in the Penelope 36, was wrecked in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the hardships he suffered on which occasion materially affected his subsequent health.

At Willett House, near Taunton, Elizabeth, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Blommart.

At Marlborough College, aged 12, William Townsend Compton, younger son of John Townsend Compton, esq. of Wedhampton House, Wilts.

At Claremont House, Cheltenham, aged 32, Thomas R. Exham, esq. M.D.

At Furnham House, Chard, Edward Lee, esq. late of 81st Foot.

At Clifton, aged 13, Ellen-Eliza, only dau. of Capt. Fred. Colthurst Maitland. 7th Bengal N. Inf.

At Appleby, aged 69, Mary, wife of Joseph Moses, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Robert Henson, esq. of Bainton House, Northampton.

Harriott, wife of John Edward Walford, esq. of Chipping-hill, Witham.

At Worcester, aged 47, Thos. Wright, gent.

May 7. At Shere, Surrey, aged 82, Mary-Anne-Catherine, widow of Edward Bray, esq. Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries, and sister of Robert Malthus.

At Hertfield-house, near Bath, aged 79, Miss Francis Curtis.

At Cheltenham, aged 38, Charlotte-Maria, wife of William Elliot, esq. Madras Civil Service.

At Trewick, Menheniot, aged 62, Grace, wife of William Hambly, esq.

At Edinburgh, Miss Euphemia Glassford, youngest dau. of the late John Glassford, esq. of Dougalston, and of Lady Margaret Glassford, dau. of George, last Earl of Cromarty.

At Acomb, near York, aged 54, H. B. Hodgson, esq. surgeon.

At Carnsalloch, N. B., Louisa Campbell, Lady Johnston, relict of the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston, of Carnsalloch, and dau. of Capt. the late Right Hon. Lord William Campbell, R.N. and M.P. for Argyleshire. She was married in 1797 and left a widow in 1849.

At Clifton, aged 76, Catharine, widow of the Rev. Francis Mills, formerly Rector of Barford, Warw.

Sarah-Eliza-Emily, wife of the Rev. William Moore, Rector of Brimpsfield and Cranham, Glouc.

In North-pl. Hampstead-road, aged 73, James Savage, architect, late of Essex-st. Strand.

At Bath, aged 51, Wm. Sutcliffe, esq. of Hoohole, Yorkshire and Great Bramigham, Beds.

May 8. At Milbourne Hall, Northumberland, aged 72, Sarah, widow of Ralph Bates, esq. and third dau. of the late Rev. Nathaniel Ellison, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Aged 72, Henry J. Bernard, esq. for many years an eminent medical practitioner in the city of Wells.

At Belle-vue Lodge, Fulham, the residence of her mother, aged 57, Mary, relict of J. C. Burckhardt, esq.

Aged 74, Richard Cobbett, esq. of Northumberland-st. Strand, and Esher, Surrey.

In Saville-pl. Mile-end-road, aged 82, William Davies, esq.

At Winchester, the relict of Henry Godwin, esq. town-clerk of that city.

At Nottingham, aged 84, Mary, widow of Francis Hardwick, esq.

At Wheelock, Cheshire, aged 77, William James, esq. Purveyor-Gen. to the Forces, on half-pay, and late Secretary to the Army Medical Board.

At Ditchingham rectory, near Bungay, aged 77, Mrs. King.

At Clifton, aged 53, William, second son of the late John Lord, esq. Hanover-villas, Kensington-park.

At Lynn, aged 69, Edward Manby, esq. surgeon, formerly of East Rudham.

Aged 76, William Shaw, esq. of Hyde Park-terr. Kensington-gore.

May 9. At Acomb Park, near York, aged 70, James Earnshaw Baker, esq.

At Ventnor, I. W., aged 38, Francis Booth, esq. surgeon, of Preston, Lanc.

At Hammersmith, aged 72, James Barington Buggin, esq.

Aged 92, Thomas Francis Christopher, esq. of Easton-road.

P. M. Duffy, esq. late of Caraccas, Venezuela.

At Bovisand, aged 68, Mr. Ferguson, R.N. He was actively employed during the latter years of the war, and was severely injured by being blown up at the capture of Guadaloupe in 1810.

At Southam, Warw. aged 27, George Spraggett, esq. solicitor, second son of the late Richard Spraggett, esq.

May 10. Maria, dau. of the late Alexander Champion, esq. of Wandsworth-common.

At Eastcote House, Ruislip, Middlesex, aged 74, Ralph Deane, esq. formerly Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, and a Vinerian Fellow.

Charlotte-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Matthew Kinsey, Curate of Bolas, Salop.

At Southborough, aged 86, Sarah, relict of Thomas Langley, esq.

In Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq. Sarah, wife of David Wilson, esq. and third dau. of the late Francis Ayerst, esq. formerly of H.M. Dockyard, Chatham.

May 11. At Plymouth, aged 43, Thomas Graham Colley, esq.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 43, John Smith Dodsworth, esq. late Major in her Majesty's service, eldest son of Sir Charles Smith Dodsworth, Bart. of Newland Park, and Thornton Hall, Yorkshire.

May 12. At Sidcup, Kent, aged 76, Henry Berens, esq. formerly of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar Nov. 23, 1804, and was a Commissioner of the South Sea Company.

At St. Andrew's, suddenly, Mr. W. H. Murray, the well-known Scotch Theatrical Manager. Very few theatrical managers have had such a successful career as Mr. Murray, and he may be said to have only retired from the stage a few weeks ago. Mr. Murray was a very prudent man, and had amassed a considerable fortune. As a citizen, he was highly respected; as an actor, he had hardly an equal on the stage; and as a husband and a parent, he was justly beloved.

At Totnes, aged 19, Elizabeth, wife of John Old, of Monmouth.

May 13. At his residence, Harnden, Kent, in his 84th year, Henry Wise Harvey, esq. the eldest son of the late Capt. John Harvey, R.N. who died of his wounds received in the battle of the 1st June, 1794, when in command of the Brunswick.

May 15. At Stamford, aged 79, Ann, relict of George Tryon, esq. who died in 1797, and sister of the late John Chapman, esq. both of Haringworth, co. Northampton. She has bequeathed 200*l.* to the Stamford and Rutland General Infirmary.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(*From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.*)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
May 1 .	481	349	196	—	1026	524	502	1536
,, 8 .	451	339	176	3	969	495	474	1660
,, 15 .	503	365	198	3	1069	528	541	1401
,, 22 .	451	314	174	8	947	451	496	1460

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, MAY 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
41 3	28 3	19 10	30 0	31 0	29 2

PRICE OF HOPS, MAY 24.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 12*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MAY 24.

Hay, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 5*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 17*s.*

SMITHFIELD, MAY 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, MAY 24.	
Mutton	2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*	Beasts	3,681
Veal	3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*	Calves	221
Pork	2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*	Sheep and Lambs	25,140
		Pigs	450

COAL MARKET, MAY 21.

Walls Ends, &c. 13*s.* 0*d.* to 23*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 11*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 38*s.* 9*d.* Yellow Russia, 38*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From April 26, to May 25, 1852, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.		May	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	53	59	43	30, 09	fair, cloudy	11	54	56	50	29, 89	fr.cy.rn.sn.hl.
27	44	52	49	, 13	do. do.	12	50	56	52	, 68	heavy rain
28	50	62	46	, 06	do. do. rain	13	55	59	54	, 68	cloudy, do.
29	52	61	54	29, 82	constant do.	14	54	60	47	30, 01	fine, cdy. wind
30	53	61	49	, 58	cldy. fair, do.	15	55	63	51	29, 81	do. do.
M. 1	44	54	44	, 88	rain, cdy. do.	16	59	71	56	, 83	do.do.rn.thdr.
2	44	49	37	, 99	fr.cy.slht. do.	17	53	61	54	, 83	do. do. do. do.
3	45	55	40	30, 07	do. do.	18	56	68	56	, 63	do. do. hy. rn.
4	44	52	41	, 16	do. do.	19	55	66	55	, 85	do. do.
5	45	55	45	, 20	do. do.	20	60	66	56	, 87	do. do. do. do.
6	49	54	49	, 19	cloudy, fair	21	50	57	51	, 96	cloudy, fair
7	52	62	49	, 06	do. do.	22	50	58	50	30, 01	do. fine
8	58	65	54	, 06	fair, cloudy	23	51	56	50	, 03	do.
9	59	63	50	, 06	fine	24	48	60	50	, 03	do. do.
10	58	66	48	29, 98	fair, cldy. rain	25	53	58	53	29, 97	fine, cdy. wind

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

April & May.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3¼ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	220½	98¾	99½	100½	6¾	——	——	266	84 pm.	71 73 pm.
28	220¼	98¾	99½	100½	6 7/8	98¼	110⅝	266	83 pm.	73 70 pm.
29	220¼	98 7/8	99 5/8	100 5/8	6 7/8	——	111⅛	——	83 pm.	—— ——
30	220½	98 5/8	99½	100½	6 7/8	——	110⅝	——	85 82 pm.	68 70 pm.
3	219½	98 7/8	99¾	100¾	6¾	——	——	270	83 84 pm.	67 70 pm.
4	220	99	99 5/8	100 5/8	6 7/8	97⅞	——	——	83 pm.	67 pm.
5	220½	98¾	99½	100½	6 7/8	——	——	270	83 pm.	—— ——
6	220½	98¾	99 5/8	100 5/8	6 7/8	——	——	——	83 pm.	—— ——
7	220	98⅝	99½	100 5/8	6 7/8	——	——	——	80 83 pm.	68 pm.
8	220¼	98½	99¼	100⅜	——	——	——	——	——	68 pm.
10	219½	98⅜	99⅜	100⅜	6 7/8	——	——	268	——	71 pm.
11	220½	98⅝	99½	100½	6 7/8	——	——	——	81 pm.	69 pm.
12	——	98⅝	99½	100½	6 7/8	——	——	——	84 pm.	73 70 pm.
13	220¼	98 7/8	99¾	100⅞	6 7/8	——	——	——	81 pm.	70 pm.
14	220¼	98 7/8	99¾	100⅞	6 7/8	——	——	269	81 84 pm.	70 74 pm.
15	219½	99	99¾	101	——	——	——	——	84 pm.	—— ——
17	220½	99	99¾	101	——	——	——	——	——	71 74 pm.
18	220½	99⅛	99 7/8	101⅛	6 7/8	——	——	272	80 83 pm.	73 pm.
19	220½	99⅛	99⅞	101⅛	6 7/8	——	——	——	85 82 pm.	71 pm.
20	221	99¼	100	101¼	6 7/8	——	111⅜	——	75 pm.	72 pm.
21	220½	99⅛	100	101¼	6 7/8	——	——	——	77 pm.	72 pm.
22	——	99	99⅞	101⅛	——	——	——	——	79 pm.	—— ——
24	221	99⅛	99⅞	101⅛	6 7/8	——	——	——	79 82 pm.	74 pm.
25	221	99⅛	99⅞	101⅛	6 7/8	——	——	——	79 pm.	72 pm.
26	221	99	99⅞	101⅛	6 7/8	——	——	272	——	74 pm.
27	——	99¼	100	101⅜	6 7/8	——	——	——	83 pm.	75 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,
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Throgmorton Street, London.

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